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STATE OF WISCONSIN

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State of Wisconsin
Office of the Governor

Anthony S. Earl

June, 1983

One of the pleasures I have found in Wisconsin government — whether as a legislator, an agency director, or as Governor — is to welcome friends, family and constituents to Madison and the Capitol.

Few capital cities have the diversity and charm of Madison, the city of the four lakes. And few, if any, capitol buildings anywhere can match the Wisconsin Capitol for sheer magnificence. Our graceful Capitol dominates the landscape of Madison in the same way that public life animates its spirit and pervades its news.

Readers of this *Blue Book* will discover, in a special feature article, that the Wisconsin capital city and Capitol building have histories as colorful and intriguing as anything in today's headlines.

But I hope it will be remembered that the decisions made here by ordinary citizens are far more important and impressive than any marble building or plot of land. The Capitol never shines more brightly than when the public interest is being served by good government.

I hope this *Blue Book* will make all Wisconsinites more at home in the capital, and at home with their state.

Sincerely yours,

Anthony S. Earl
GOVERNOR

State Capitol
P.O. Box 7863
Madison, WI 53707-7863
608-266-1212

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The State of Wisconsin

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CHIEF

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STATE CAPITOL
MADISON, WIS. 53702

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INTRODUCTION

During the height of our work on the Blue Book — each winter-spring of the odd-numbered year — we are frequently asked "When will the Blue Book be published?" The questioner is frequently surprised when we say "next fall". Yes, the Blue Book is a complex publication that takes many months of effort on the part of a considerable number of people. In spite of the advanced techniques used in preparing and printing books nowadays, the process is still a lengthy one. The work on one edition is scarcely finished when preparation for the next edition begins. The earliest decisions are made on changes in the book as a whole and on the topic of the feature article. We think you will enjoy Stanley Craven's history of Wisconsin's former capitols in this edition.

The remainder of the book is primarily the responsibility of the research analysts of the Legislative Reference Bureau; namely, Clark Radatz, Dick Pazen, Gary Watchke, Larry Barish, Peter Cannon and Richard Roe. Every section must be either updated or rewritten. Changes in the laws must be taken into account. Department descriptions and tables are revised with the assistance of the departments involved. Happily, because of computer technology, changes — such as in the membership of boards and department officials — can now be made much later in the process. The entire Legal Section of the bureau contributes the summary of legislation, and Bruce Feustel, one of the senior legislative attorneys, prepares the summary of Supreme Court decisions.

After statistical tables and text are prepared by our research analysts, typed into the computer by our word processors — Lynn Lemanski, Jill Scheffler and Maria Deegan — and proofread by several staff members including our library staff, they must go to WISCOMP in the Department of Administration for photocomposition. Lorraine Colotti and Karen Seeliger of WISCOMP handle typesetting for the multitude of tables, while Roberta Seely handled the main text. When text and tables are returned to us, our research analysts "dummy" the book, that is, for every page of the book they display the copy the way it should look when printed. Our dummied copy then goes to the Art Section of WISCOMP for the professional paste-up of the camera-ready copy that will go — after final approval — to the printer.

We wish especially to thank and to congratulate the Art Section of WISCOMP this time for the work it has done – Eric Madsen designed the cover, John Cronin sketched the divider pages, Mary Albrecht drew the legislative district maps, and Kelle Bates drew the departmental organization charts.

During the whole dummying process, changes and corrections go back and forth between our research staff and WISCOMP. When final copy is approved and all possible updates are made — including those in the Addenda — the copy is ready for the printer. Meanwhile, the very detailed Index at the end of the book is prepared, a task that cannot be completed until the entire book is paged. Three months later, the book is published.

Is the Blue Book worth the effort? Obviously, we think so. We believe it to be a valuable reference source on the state government of Wisconsin. We hope you do too.

H. Rupert Theobald

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief

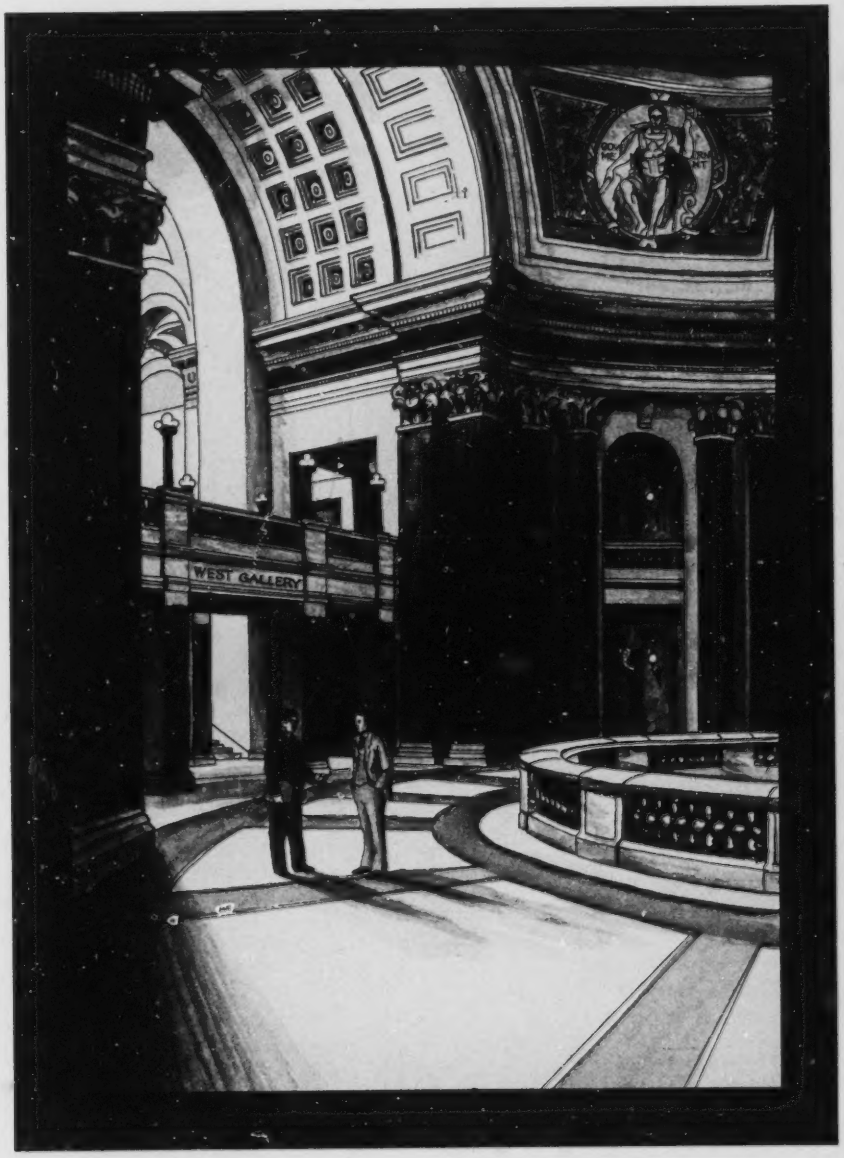
Patricia V. Robbins

Patricia V. Robbins, Deputy Chief

BLUE BOOK EDITORS

BIOGRAPHIES

Biographies and pictures: Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, legislators, and members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin (including legislative and congressional district maps)



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CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

Anthony S. Earl (Dem.): Born Lansing, Michigan, April 12, 1936; married; 4 children. Graduate La Salle High School, St. Ignace; B.A. Michigan State University 1958; J.D. University of Chicago Law School 1961. Attorney. Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Administration November 1974-October 1975; Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources October 1975-November 1980. Served in Navy 1962-65. Marathon County assistant district attorney 1965-66; Wausau City Attorney 1966-69.

Elected to Assembly in October 1969 special election; reelected 1970 and 1972. Majority Leader from December 1971 through December 1974.

Elected governor 1982.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1212.

Mailing address: Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

James T. Flynn (Dem.): Born Sept. 25, 1944; married; two children. Grad. Pius XI H.S. B.A. in economics, Marquette Univ. 1970; J.D. 1973. Attorney. Formerly state senator, teacher. Member West Allis-West Milw. Dem. Unit; Amer., Wis., Milw., Milw. Jr. Bar Assns. Served on Spec. Com. on Products Liability Legislation of the State Bar; Supreme Court Trial Court Facilities Project Adv.

Elected to Wisconsin Senate 1972, 1976 and 1980. Assistant Majority Leader (1981, 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979, 1977 and chp. of Gen. Govt. Disc. Group) and chp. of Education Disc. Group; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1979); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); St. Building Comn. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision (co-chp.), on Pre-Trial Release (vice chp.), on Courts' Technical Adv. Com. on Court Fees and Costs (co-chp.), and on Law Revision; Sen. Select Com. on Energy; Judicial Council Insanity Defense Com. **1977** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1975); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (co-chp., also 1975); Jt. Audit Com. (vice chp., also 1975); Sen. Org. Com.'s Subcom. on Com. Rules (chp., also 1975); Spec. Jt. Com. on Investigation of the Conduct of the Personnel Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (chp.), on Legis. Oversight, on Product Liability, and on Judiciary (also 1975); Judicial Council (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties, on Privacy of Personal Records; Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policies.

Elected lieutenant governor 1982. Appointed Secretary of the Department of Development by the Governor January 1983. Member: Community Development Finance Authority (bd. of dir.); Wis. Housing Finance Authority; Governor's Economic Advisory Council.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-3516.

Mailing address (office): Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

SECRETARY OF STATE

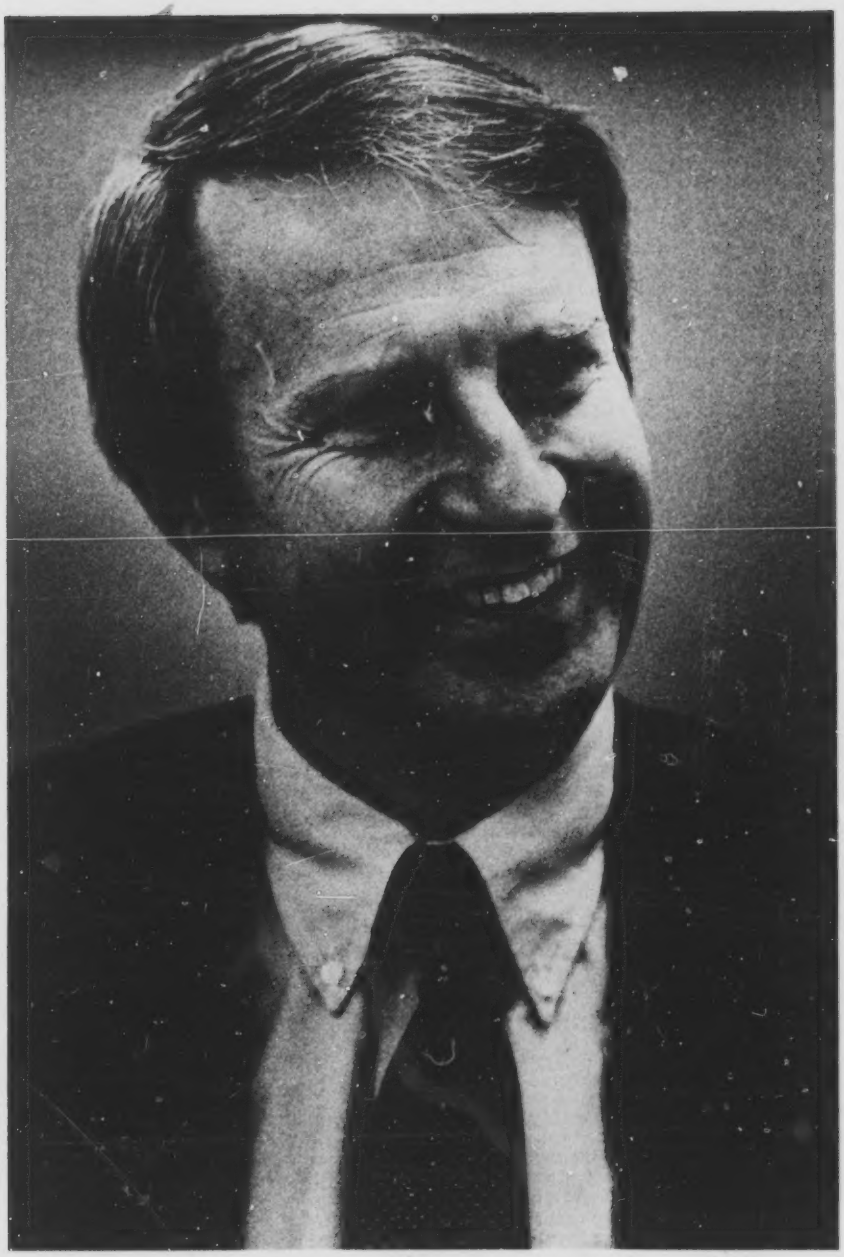
Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.): Born Des Moines, Iowa June 6, 1940; single. B.S. Marietta College 1963; M.S. Stanford University 1964; Ph.D. Columbia University 1967. Formerly director of training and development with an energy marketing company; assistant professor, UW-Parkside; assistant director, Mid-American Solar Energy Center; public affairs director, Union of Concerned Scientists; owner and operator of a small business; research associate, UW-Madison. Member Amer. Solar Energy Society; Audubon Society; Friends of the Earth; Phi Beta Kappa. Former member Council of Economic Priorities; Amer. Federation of Teachers; Federation of American Scientists; Lake Michigan Federation; Southeastern Wis. Coalition for Clean Air.

Elected to Senate 1972.

Elected secretary of state 1974; reelected 1982. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-5801.

Mailing address (office): 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.



Governor
ANTHONY S. EARL

STATE TREASURER

Charles P. Smith (Dem.): Born Chicago; married; 4 children. Graduated West High School, Madison; B.S. Milton College 1950. Former corporation production supervisor and insurance field representative. Veteran of World War II; served in Marine Corps 944-45. Member National Assn. of State Treasurers (secretary-treasurer); National Assn. of Unclaimed Property Administrators (treasurer); Western States Land Commissioners Assn.; Madison Opportunity Center (Board of Directors, past treasurer); Wis. Special Olympics (Board of Directors, past secretary); Big Brothers of Dane County (Board of Directors, past president). Member Madison Rivers and Lakes Commission 1965-71 (past president); McGovern delegate to 1972 Democratic National Convention, Miami; Kennedy delegate to 1980 Democratic National Convention, New York. Served on Dane County Board of Supervisors 1952-53.

Elected state treasurer 1970; reelected 1974, 1978 and 1982. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Financial Advisory Board; State Depository Selection Board; Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor. Treasurer for the State Investment Board and for the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

Telephone: (office): (608) 266-3711.

Mailing address (office): Room 134, 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53707.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.): Born Washington, D.C., February 2, 1936; married; 2 children. Educated Landon School, Bethesda, Md.; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1958, J.D. 1960. Assistant U.S. attorney, Western District of Wis., 1962-1964. Chairman of President's Consumer Advisory Council 1966-69; member, board of directors of Consumers Union 1968-77; president of Wis. Consumer's League 1969; cochairman U.S. Savings Bond Drive for State Employees 1975-78 and 1983-85; Wis. Civil Libertarian of the Year, 1975; honorary chairman 1976 Wis. Assn. for Mental Health Fund Drive; chairman 1978 Dane County State Employes Combined Campaign; Wis. District Attorneys Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*, 1979. President of Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (S.C.A.N.) Project, Dane County since 1982; member, international board of directors of Sister Cities, Inc. since 1981.

Elected attorney general 1964, reelected 1966, 1974, 1978 and 1982. Grantee, 1965, American Specialists Abroad Program, lecturing in India and Ceylon on *The Administration of Justice in the U.S.* Member Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, Board of State Canvassers, Judicial Council, State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Controlled Substances Board, Group Insurance Board, Council on Criminal Justice.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-1221.

Mailing address (office): Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Herbert J. Grover (nonpartisan office): Born Fond du Lac, Feb. 5, 1937; married; 8 children. Grad. Shawano H.S.; B.S. St. Norbert Coll. 1959; M.A. American Univ. (Wash., D.C.) 1963; Wis. Teaching Certification UW-Stevens Point 1967; Ph.D. UW-Madison 1975; post-doctorate work 1976. School superintendent-Monona Grove Public Schools 1978-81, Niagara Public Schools 1974-78; special assistant to State Supt. June-Sept. 1974; management analyst with state 1964; mbr. Sen. Wm. Proxmire's staff 1960-63. Mbr. Wis. Assn. of Sch. Dist. Administr. (vice chp. Legis. Com., chp. annual political seminar 1978); Phi Delta Kappa; UW-Stevens Point Fdn.; Council of Chief State Sch. Officers; Wis. Assn. of Teacher Educators; Center for Advancement of Sci. Edn. (bd. of dir.). Former mbr. UW-Green Bay Higher Educ. Programs Need Com.; Northeastern Wis. Health Planning Coun.; Gov.'s Comn. on State-Local Relations; Gov.'s Task Force on Educ. Finance; Gov.'s Judicial Appt. Adv. Comn.; State Supt.'s Task Force on Freedom for Individual Development and Task Force on Sex Role Stereotyping; Dept. of Public Instr. Project "Statewide Educ. for Young Handicapped Children". Recipient *Eagle Scout Award;* Wis. Assn. for Retarded Children's *Distinguished Service Award*; Wis. Elem. Principals' Assn. Honorary Life Membership; St. Norbert Coll. *Alma Mater Award.* Selected as one of 100 of North America's Top Sch. Exec. by *Executive Educator Magazine* 1980 and one of 75 outstanding young educators in the U.S. and Canada by *Phi Delta Kappan* 1981.

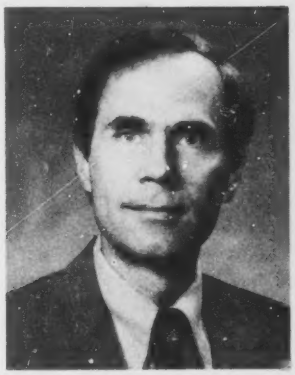
Member of the Wisconsin Assembly 1965-1974. Assistant Majority Floor Leader 1971.

Elected state superintendent April 1981. Mbr. UW Bd. of Regents (pres. 1979-80); Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; Educ. Communications Bd.; Bd. of Voc., Tech. & Adult Educ.; Educ. Comn. of the States; State Job Training Coordinating Council.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-1771.

Mailing address (office): P.O. Box 7841, GEF III, 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53707.

Lieutenant Governor
FLYNN



Secretary of State
D. LA FOLLETTE

State Treasurer
SMITH

Attorney General
B. LA FOLLETTE

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
GROVER

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address: Supreme Court, Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.
Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Bruce F. Beilfuss: Born Withee, January 8, 1915; married; 2 children. Graduated Neillsville High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1936; LL.D. 1938. WWII vet.; served in Navy 1943-46. Mbr. Amer., Wis. and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Amer. Law Institute; Institute of Judicial Administration; Natl. Assn. of Appellate Judges; Amer. Legion; V.F.W. (past commander). Former member Big Brothers of Dane Co. (past pres.); Kiwanis (past pres.); Lions; Rotary. Served on Clark Co. Board 1940-41; district attorney 1941-48; appointed circuit judge of 17th Judicial Circuit April 15, 1948; elected 1951 and 1957. Served as chairman of the Governor's Comn. on Law and Crime (now Coun. on Criminal Justice).

Elected to Supreme Court April 1963; reelected April 1973. Became chief justice May 24, 1976, upon the death of Chief Justice Wilkie. Retired from the Supreme Court on July 31, 1983.

Nathan S. Heffernan: Born Frederic, August 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Educated Sheboygan public schools; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; LL.B. 1948; attended Harvard Graduate Sch. of Bus. Admin. 1943-44. Lecturer UW Law School 1961-64 and since 1971; faculty, N.Y.U. Appellate Judges Seminar since 1972. Formerly in private law practice 1948-59; counsel, League of Wis. Municipalities; research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm. WWII vet.; served in Navy 1942-46. Member Phi Kappa Phi; Order of Coif; Amer., Wis., Sheboygan and Dane Co. Bar Assns; UW Law School Bd. of Visitors (chm. 1973 to 1976); Amer. Law Institute; Institute of Judicial Admin.; Amer. Judicature Soc. (dir.) and chm. of its Program Com.; Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; Iron Cross; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators; UW-Madison Memorial Union trustee; Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), received its *Distinguished Service Award* 1968; Madison Literary Club (pres. 1979-80); ABA Com. on Federal-State Delineation of Jurisdiction; Natl. Center for State Courts' Coun. of State Court Representatives (chm. 1977-78, ex. officio dir.), Adv. Bd. of Appellate Justice Improvement Project, and Appellate Procedures and Practices Study Com. (chm.); UW Foundation; UW Law School Alumni (dir.). Former mbr. ABA Com. for Administration of Criminal Justice. Asst. district attorney Sheboygan Co. 1951-53; Sheboygan City Attorney 1953-59; Deputy Attorney General 1959-62; U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wis. 1962-64.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1964 to succeed the late Justice Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965; reelected April 1975. Became chief justice August 1, 1983, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Beilfuss.

JUSTICES

Roland B. Day: Born Oshkosh, June 11, 1919; married; 1 daughter. Graduated Eau Claire Senior High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; J.D. 1947. Former practicing attorney. WWII vet.; served in Army 1942-46. Member American, Wis. and Dane County Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; American Trial Lawyers Association; Ygdrasil Literary Society (past pres.); Madison Literary Club; Madison Club. Former member Madison Housing Authority 1960-64; first assistant Dane Co. district attorney 1949-52; special counsel to Governor in 1963 Supreme Court reapportionment case; UW System Board of Regents 1972-74.

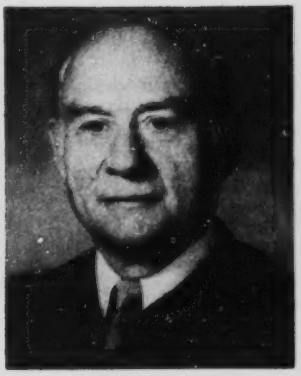
Appointed to Supreme Court August 1974 to fill vacancy created by retirement of Chief Justice Hallows; elected to full term April 1976.

Shirley S. Abrahamson: Born New York City, Dec. 17, 1933; married; 1 child. Grad. Hunter Coll. H.S. 1950; B.A. New York Univ. 1953; J.D. Indiana Univ. Law School 1956; S.J.D. UW Law Sch. 1962; D.L. (honor) Willamette Univ. 1978, Ripon Coll. 1981, and Beloit Coll. 1982. Professor of law UW Law School. Lecturer Marquette University Law School (1977-81). Former practicing attorney in Madison. Member Amer. Law Inst.; Indiana Univ. Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors; Univ. of Miami Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors; Fellow, Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif; Amer., Wis., Dane Co., and Seventh Circuit Bar Assns.; ABA Coun. of the Section of Legal Educ. and Admissions to the Bar; ABA Comn. on Undergraduate Educ. in Law and Humanities (past mbr.); Adv. Com., Civil Litigation Research Project Disputes Processing Research Program (UW and So. Calif.) (past mbr); Dane Co. League of Women Voters (past dir.); Wis. Civil Liberties Union (past dir.); State Bd. of Bar Commrs. (past vice pres.); Tax Analysts and Advocates (past mbr. of Policy Bd.); Madison Trust for Hist. Preservation (dir. 1976); Center for Public Representation, Inc. (staff atty. 1974-75); YMCA (dir. 1975-76); Wis. Judicial Coun.; Adv. Board of the Natl. Inst. of Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1980 (Presidential appt.). Served on Mayor's Citizen Adv. Bd. (Madison); Gov.'s Citizens Study Com. on Judicial Organization (1971-72); UW-Madison Chancellor's Com. on Status of Women (1971-73); UW Sch. of Law Com. on Legal Educ'l Opportunities for Minority People (1971-76); Consumer Adv. Coun. of the Wis. Commr. of Insurance (1976).

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1976 to succeed the late Chief Justice Horace W. Wilkie; elected April 1979.

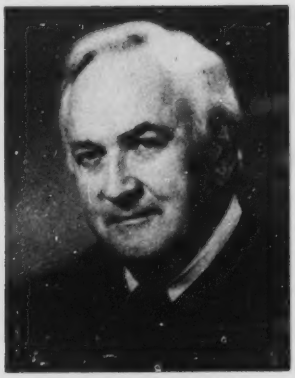
Justice
DAY

Justice
ABRAHAMSON



Justice
CALLOW

Chief Justice
BEILFUSS
(retired July 31, 1983)



Chief Justice
HEFFERNAN
(effective August 1, 1983)

Justice
STEINMETZ

Justice
CECI

Justice
BABLITCH
(term began August 1, 1983)

William G. Callow: Born Waukesha, April 9, 1921; married; 3 children. Grad. Waukesha H.S. 1939; Ph.B. in econ., UW-Madison 1943, J.D. 1948; Air Force U., Montgomery, Ala. 1951; Natl. Coll. of the State Judiciary, Reno, 1972. WW II vet.; served in Marine Corps. 1943-45; Air Force 1951-52. Member Natl. Conf. of Commrs. on Uniform State Laws (since 1967, chm. Wis. Comn.); Amer. Bar Foundation (fellow); Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (state chm. 1980-81); Amer. Bar Assn. Bd. of Elections (chm. 1981 to present). Received *Recognition Award* from Wis. Jr. Achievement; Jr. Chamber of Comm. *Distinguished Service Award*; Dale Carnegie *Good Human Relations Award*; Lawyers Wives of Wis. Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; U.W. *Outstanding Alumnus Award* 1973; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. *Certificate of Appreciation*; Waukesha Co. Humane Society *Distinguished Service Award*; city of Waukesha *Outstanding Community Service Recognition*; Wis. Fed. of Women's Clubs' *Certificate of Appreciation for Invaluable Services*; Amer. Judges Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; V.F.W. *Award Citation*; Natl. Lawyers Wives' *Certificate of Merit*; State of Wis. *Dedicated Service Award*; Citation by the 1977 Wis. Legislature in recognition for service as a Waukesha Co. judge. In conjunction with AAA, Wis. Div. of Motor Vehicles and Wis. Group Dynamics, initiated an education and rehabilitation program for drunk drivers. Also initiated "Volunteers in Probation" and "Victim-Offender Confrontation Program" for Waukesha Co., and a TV series on "Responsibliities under the Law". Asst. Waukesha city attorney 1948-52. Elected Waukesha City Attorney 1952-60; Waukesha Co. Court judge 1961-77.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1977.

Donald W. Steinmetz: Born Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 1924; married; 5 children. B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1951; Natl. Coll. of State Judiciary 1966. Formerly practicing attorney; claims adjuster and examiner 1951-58; teacher, Wis. Judicial Coll. 1974-78. WW II vet.; served in Air Force 1943-45. Member Amer., Wis. Bar and Milw. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Centurions of St. Joseph's Hosp.; Amer. Legion. Served on Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice and State Court Reporters Compensation and Qualifications Com. 1979; State Admin. Com. on Courts 1976-79; Chief Judge Study Com. 1974-75; Judicial Election and Selection Com. 1967-68; Com. to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound Camera Equipment in the Courtroom 1969-70; Judicial Code Ethics Com. 1973-74; State Judicial Planning Com. 1977; Career Criminal Com. (chp. 1977); Criminal Jury Instructions Com.; Voluntary Assn. of Trial Judges (exec. bd. 1979-80); Bd. of Milw. Co. Judges, Civil Div. (chp. 1969); Court Admin. Com. 1968; Milw. Bd. of Judges (secy., exec. bd. 1967-70); Wis. Bd. of Co. Judges (secy., vice chp., chp. 1978); St. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges (program chp., secy., treas. 1977-78); Deputy Presiding Judge, Milw. Co. 1977-78. Author of "Disparity in Sentencing" in *Trial Judges' Journal*, January 1968; *Judges Bench Book-Paternity*. Milw. Co. Court judge 1966-78, Circuit Court judge 1978-80, special assistant Wis. attorney general 1965, first assistant Milw. Co. district attorney 1960-65, assistant Milw. city attorney 1958-60.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1980.

Louis J. Ceci: Born New York City, Sept. 10, 1927; married; 6 children. Ph.B Marquette Univ. 1951; J.D. 1954; Natl. Judicial Coll. 1970; Amer. Acad. of Judicial Educ., Univ. of Miami 1981; Appellate Judges Inst. of Judicial Admin., N.Y. Univ. 1982. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet; served in Navy. Received PLAV *Wis. Civic Recognition Award* 1970; Pompeii Men's Club *Community Improvement Award* 1971; Milw. *Jaycees Good Government Award* 1973; *Wis. Outstanding Citizen Award* 1979; Eagles Club *Italian of the Year Award* 1979. Member Amer. Bar Assn. (Judicial Admin. Div.); St. Bar of Wis.; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Amer. Justinian Soc. of Jurists; Voluntary Assn. of State Judges (exec. bd.); Amer. Legion (past comdr.); V.F.W.; Am. Vets. Former member Milw. Bar Assn. Spec. Com. on Children's Court Survey 1963; Milw. Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer. (assist. dist. commr.) 1962; State Admin. Com. of the Courts 1978-82; Wis. delegate, Nat. Conf. of State Trial Judges (1979-81) and its Exec. Com. on Judicial Educ.; lecturer, Badger Boys State 1961 and 1982; lecturer, Wis. Supreme Court Judicial Confs. and Evidence Seminars 1970-79. Co-author, Amer. Bar Assn. **Standards of Judicial Educ. and Training,** adopted 1982. Milw. asst. city attorney 1958-63.

Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly 1964, representing Milwaukee 18th District.

Appointed Milw. Co. Court judge (Branch 3) 1968; elected 1969-73; served as secretary and vice chm., Milw. Co. Bd. of Judges 1970-73. Elected Circuit Court judge (Branch 1, Milw. Co.) 1973-1982; Presiding Judge, Civil Div.-Milw. Co. 1981-1982.

Appointed to Supreme Court 1982 to fill vacancy created by resignation of Justice John L. Coffey.

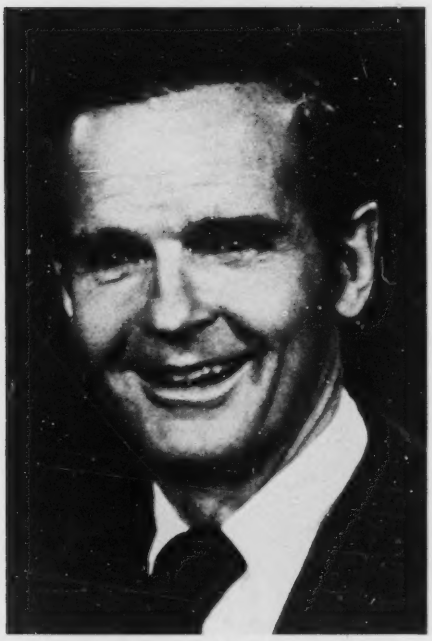
William A. Bablitch: Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; single. Graduate Pacelli High School; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968. Former practicing attorney. Served in Peace Corps, 1963-65. Portage County District Attorney 1969-72.

Elected to the Wisconsin Senate 1972-1980, representing the 24th Senate District. President pro tempore 1983 (also 1981, eff. 9/26/82); Majority Leader 1981 (resigned 5/26/82, also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1973. Member of Legis. Leaders Foundation Bd. of Dir. Served on Natl. Conf. of St. Legislatures' Executive Bd. (1979) and Midwest Coun. of St. Govts.' Governing Bd. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Organization (since 1975); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism;Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Council (chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973). **1981** — Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (since 1975); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1975); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (since 1975); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, Legis. Oversight (also 1977), Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), State Emp. Relations (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Court Reorganization and on Domestic Violence; Tax Reform Comn. **1975** — Jt. Finance; Interim Study Com. on Campus Funding and Faculty UW System (co-chp.). **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development; Judiciary and Insurance; Legis. Council Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, Insurance, and Lobbying Laws.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1983 for a term beginning on August 1, 1983.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS (1983-1984)

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE



U.S. Senator
PROXMIRE

William Proxmire (Dem.)

Born Lake Forest, Ill.; married. B.A. Yale University 1938; M.B.A. Harvard University 1940; M.P.A. 1948. Formerly newspaperman and part-owner of printing business. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1941-46. Member of Wisconsin Assembly 1951-52.

Elected to U.S. Senate in special August 1957 election; reelected since 1958. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (also 97th Congress, chairman 96th Congress); Appropriations (also 97th and 96th Congresses); Joint Economic Committee (also 97th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 224-5653; district office: (414) 272-0388.

Voting address: 118 Bradford Lane, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: Washington office: SD 531 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district office: 344 Federal Courts Building, 517 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

U.S. Senator
KASTEN

Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)

Born Milwaukee, June 19, 1942; single. B.A. in English, Univ. of Arizona 1964; M.B.A. in finance, Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Business 1966. Formerly vice president and director of shoe manufacturing firm and involved in real estate investment firm. Served in U.S. Air Force; Air National Guard. Member of Wisconsin Society to Prevent Blindness (director); Milwaukee Coalition for Clean Water (past director); Mequon-Thiensville Jaycees (past director); and St. Luke's Hospital Association. Named *Jaycee of the Year* 1972; *Conservation Legislator of the Year* by National and Wisconsin Wildlife Federations 1973. Recipient of National Taxpayers Union *1976 Fiscal Integrity Award* and National Federation of Independent Business 1976 *Guardian of Small Business Award*. In 1982 was first Republican freshman senator appointed by the President to serve as a voting delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

Elected to Wis. Senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1973** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (chp.).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974; reelected 1976. Elected to U.S. Senate 1980. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Appropriations; Budget; Commerce, Science and Transportation; and Small Business.

Washington office: (202) 224-5323; district offices: (414) 291-4160 (Milwaukee); (608) 264-5366 (Madison); (715) 842-3307 (Wausau).

Voting address: 2017 N. Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing address: Washington office: SH 110 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district offices: 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202; 25 West Main, Madison 53703; 317 First Street, Wausau 54401.

U.S. Representative
ASPIN

U.S. Representative
KASTENMEIER

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Les Aspin (Dem.), 1st Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1938. Educated Shorewood High School; B.A. Yale University 1960; M.A. Oxford University 1962; Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1965. Formerly economist and professor of economics. Served in Army 1966-68. Served as staff assistant to Walter Heller, Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors 1963; economic advisor to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara 1966. Member American Legion, Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1970. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Armed Services (since 93rd Congress) and chairman of its Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation; Budget (also 97th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-3031; district offices: (414) 632-4446 (Racine), (608) 752-9074 (Janesville).

Voting address: East Troy 53120.

Mailing address: Washington office: 442 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 1661 Douglas Avenue, Racine 53404; 210 Dodge Street, Janesville 53545.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth Counties.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.), 2nd Congressional District

Born Beaver Dam, January 24, 1924; married. Educated Beaver Dam High School; attended UW-Madison 1941-43, 1948-52, LL.B. 1952. Practicing attorney 1952-58, branch office director in Philippines for U.S. War Department Claims Service 1946-48. World War II veteran; served in Army 1943-46. Served as justice of the peace 1955-58.

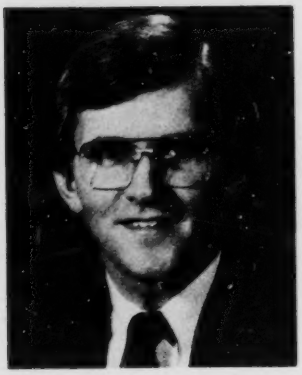
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1958. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Judiciary (chairman of its Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice since 1969) and member of its Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Washington office: (202) 225-2906; district office: (608) 264-5206.

Voting address: 745 Pony Lane, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2232 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Suite 505, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison 53703.

2nd Congressional District: Adams (part), Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Grant (part), Green (part), Iowa, Juneau (part), Lafayette, Richland (part) and Sauk Counties.



U.S. Representative
GUNDERSON

U.S. Representative
ZABLOCKI

Steven Gunderson (Rep.), 3rd Congressional District

Born Eau Claire, May 10, 1951; single. Graduate Whitehall Memorial High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1973; Brown School of Broadcasting 1974. Former state legislator. Member Lions Club; Environmental Study Conference; Northeast-Midwest Coalition; Congressional Rural Caucus; Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus; Coalition for Peace Through Strength; Coalition Against Reductions in Education; Convention II Founders Committee.

Elected to Wisconsin Assembly 1974, 1976 and 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services (also 1977, 1975 and its Subcoms. on Medical Assistance and Welfare Reform); Council on Child Labor (also 1977). **1977** — State Affairs; Legislative Council's Spec. Com. on Strengthening the Family. **1975** — Taxation.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1980 and reelected 1982. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Agriculture (also 97th Congress); Education and Labor (also 97th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-5506; district office: (715) 284-7431.

Voting address: Route 2, Osseo 54758.

Mailing address: Washington office: 416 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 438 N. Water Street, Black River Falls 54615.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Clark (part), Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant (part), Jackson, La Crosse, Pepin, Pierce, Polk (part), Richland (part), St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.), 4th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 1912; widower; 2 children. Ph.B. Marquette Univ. 1936; grad. work in educ.; honorary dr. degrees Marquette Univ. 1966, Alverno Coll. 1969, Sogang Univ., Seoul, Korea 1974, Alliance Coll., Penn. 1975, Jagiellonian Univ., Cracow, Poland 1975, Univ. of Notre Dame 1979. Formerly teacher, church organist, choir dir. Air Force Reserves 1956-65. Mbr. Wis. St. Com. for Millennium of Poland's Christianity (gen. chm.); Marquette Univ. *Alumnus of the Year 1979*; AMVETS' *Silver Helmet Award* 1965; Georgetown University's Center for Strategic Studies (Adv. Bd.); Japan-United States Friendship Com.; Milw. Soc., PNA; Polish Amer. Fed.; Polish Assn. of Amer.; Polish Roman Catholic Union; honorary mbr. Alpha Sigma Nu; Amer. Legion; delegate to 1960, 1964, 1968 Dem. Natl. Convs. Elected to State Senate 1942; reelected 1946.

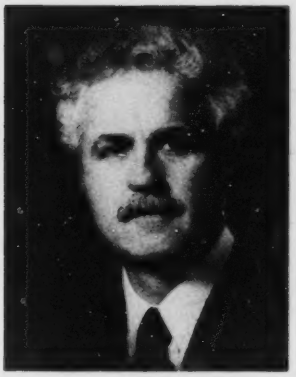
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1948. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Foreign Affairs (chm., also 97th, 96th and 95th Cong., mbr. since 81st Cong.); Select Com. on Intelligence (also 97th, 96th and 95th Cong.). **93rd Congress** — delegate to 14th General Assembly of the UN; Cong'l Advisor, U.S. Delegation to 1973 Session of Com. on Disarmament; mbr. Com. on Org. of Govt. for Conduct of Foreign Policy.

Washington office: (202) 225-4572; district offices: (414) 327-2525 (Milwaukee), (414) 549-5565 (Waukesha).

Voting address: 3245 West Drury Lane, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: (Washington office) 2183 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515, (district offices) 4302 W. Forest Home, Milwaukee 53219 and 112 W. Broadway, Waukesha 53186.

4th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Greendale, Hales Corners and West Milwaukee; and the cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee and West Allis. That part of the city of Milwaukee lying south of a line commencing where the East-West Freeway (Highway I 94) intersects the western city limits; thence easterly on Highway I 94, downriver along the Menomonee River, upriver along the Milwaukee River, east on E. Juneau Avenue, south on N. Van Buren Street, east on E. State Street, south on N. Cass Street, and easterly on E. Kilbourn Avenue and E. Kilbourn Avenue extended to Lake Michigan. That part of the county of Waukesha consisting of the towns of Vernon and Waukesha; the village of Big Bend; the cities of Muskego and New Berlin; and that part of the city of Waukesha lying south of a line commencing where the right-of-way of the M.St.P. and S.S.M. Railroad intersects the northern city limits; thence southerly along the right-of-way of M.St.P. and S.S.M. Railroad, easterly on Moreland Boulevard, north on Murray Avenue, east on Catherine Street, north on Highland Avenue, easterly on Josephine Street, northerly on Cardinal Drive, east on Atlantic Drive, and northeasterly on Empire Drive and Wolf Road to the northern city limits.



U.S. Representative
MOODY

U.S. Representative
PETRI

James P. Moody (Dem.), 5th Congressional District

Born Sept. 2, 1935. B.A. Haverford College; Master's public administration, Harvard Univ. JFK School; Ph.D. in economics, Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley. Former employment: railroad locomotive fireman; carpenter-home repairman; insurance co. executive; CARE representative in Yugoslavia and Iran; Peace Corps representative in Pakistan; loan officer, Agency for International Development; economic analyst, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; asst. professor of economics, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; visiting lecturer Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison; owner-operator family business. Member American Economics Assn.; National Tax Assn; Transportation Research Board; Common Cause; League of Women Voters.

State legislative service: one term Assembly 1977; one term Senate 1979. Senate committee assignments: **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation (chp.); Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1979** — Education and Revenue, Tax Reform Subcom. (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Health and Social Services; Insurance and Banking; Local Affairs; Revenue.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives November 1982. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Public Works and Transportation; Interior and Insular Affairs.

Washington office: (202) 225-3571; district office: (414) 291-1331.

Voting address: 2723 North Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing addresses: (Washington office) 1721 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; (district office) 135 W. Wells, Room 618, Milwaukee 53203.

5th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Brown Deer and Shorewood and the cities of Glendale and Wauwatosa. That part of the city of Milwaukee, located in the county, lying north of a line commencing where the East-West Freeway (Highway I-94) intersects the western city limits; thence easterly on Highway I 94, downriver along the Menomonee River, upriver along the Milwaukee River, east on E. Juneau Avenue, south on N. Van Buren Street, east on E. State Street, south on N. Cass Street, and easterly on E. Kilbourn Avenue and E. Kilbourn Avenue extended to Lake Michigan. That part of the county of Washington consisting of that part of the city of Milwaukee located in that county.

Thomas E. Petri (Rep.), 6th Congressional District

Born Marinette, May 28, 1940. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Harvard College 1962; J.D. 1965. Attorney. Formerly Peace Corps volunteer, White House aide. Member Fond du Lac County Bar Assn. (former treas.); Y.M.C.A. (former bd. mbr.); State Bar of Wis. Former chp. Fond du Lac County Cancer Crusade.

Elected to Wisconsin Senate 1972 and 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Human Services (also 1977); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1977). **1977** — Commerce; Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1973); Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Solid Waste Mgt. (vice chp., mbr. 1975). **1975** — Audit; Education; Council on Drug Abuse (also for 1971). **1973** — Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking (vice chp.); Urban Affairs; Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Wis. Guaranteed Higher Education Plan; Education Comn. of the States; Council on Emergency Govt.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 3, 1979 special election and reelected 1980 and 1982. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Education and Labor (also 97th and 96th Congresses); Public Works and Transportation.

Washington office: (202) 225-2476; district office: (414) 922-1180; (800) 242-4883 (toll-free).

Voting address: (Town of Empire) Rt. 3, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: Washington office: 1024 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 14 Western Avenue, Fond du Lac 54935.

6th Congressional District: Adams (part), Calumet, Fond du Lac (part), Green Lake, Juneau (part), Manitowoc, Marquette, Monroe, Sheboygan (part), Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood (part) Counties.

U.S. Representative
OBEY

U.S. Representative
ROTH

David R. Obey (Dem.), 7th Congressional District

Born Oct. 3, 1938; married. Educated Wausau High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1960, M.A. 1962. Former real estate broker.

Elected to Wis. Assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Asst. Minority Leader 1967 and 1969.

Elected to Congress in April 1, 1969 special election; reelected since 1970. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Appropriations (also 97th, 96th, 95th, 94th, 93rd, 92nd and 91st Cong.); Joint Economic Committee. **97th Congress** — Budget (also 96th and 95th Cong.).

Washington office: (202) 225-3365; district office: (715) 842-5606.

Voting address: 317 First Street, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2217 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Federal Building, Wausau 54401.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark (part), Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Polk (part), Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn and Wood (part) Counties.

Toby Roth (Rep.), 8th Congressional District

Born October 10, 1938; married; 3 children. B.A. Marquette Univ. 1961. Realtor. Served in Army Reserve 1962-1969. Member American Legion; Optimists (honorary); Kiwanis (honorary). Former member Jaycees; Outagamie County Young Republicans; Fox Valley Board of Realtors; Northside Businessmen's Assn.; Wisconsin Exchange Club.

Elected to Wisconsin Assembly 1972; reelected 1974 and 1976. Selected 1978 *Wisconsin Legislator of the Year* by Wisconsin Towns Assn

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1978 and reelected 1980 and 1982. Committee Assignments: **98th Congress** — Foreign Affairs (also 97th Congress) and its Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade and Subcommittee on Africa; Small Business (also 96th Cong.) and its Subcommittee on Export Opportunities and Special Small Business Problems and its Subcommittee on Energy, Environment, and Safety Issues Affecting Small Business.**96th Congress** — Science and Technology. Member Congressional Rural Caucus and Environmental Study Conference; U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus Steering Com.

Washington office: (202) 225-5665; district offices: (414) 739-4167 (Appleton); (414) 433-3931 (Green Bay); (715) 735-6288 (Marinette).

Voting address: 419 E. Longview, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: (Washington office) 215 Cannon House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515; (district offices) 126 N. Oneida St., Appleton 54911; Room 207, 325 E. Walnut St., Green Bay 54305; Room 101, 844 Pierce Ave., Marinette 54143.

8th Congressional District: Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie, Shawano and Vilas Counties.

U.S. Representative
SENSENBRENNER

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 9th Congressional District

Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; married; one child. Graduate Milwaukee Country Day School 1961; A.B. Stanford Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former assistant to ex-state Sen. Maj. Ldr. Leonard and to the late Cong. Arthur Younger. Mbr. State Bar of Wis.; Friends of Museum; Riveredge Nature Center. Former mbr. Whitefish Bay Jaycees; Shorewood Men's Club.

Elected to Wis. Assembly 1968-1974; elected to Wis. Senate in April 1975 special election; reelected 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1977. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1977** — Review of Administrative Rules; Education and Revenue; Senate Organization; Urban Affairs (also 1975); Special Committee on Personnel Board; Bicycle Coordinating Council. **1975** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Legis. Council's Special Com. on Recycled Paper. Assembly committee assignments: **1975** — Elections (also 1973, 1971; chp. 1969); Judiciary (also 1973 and Jt. Interim Com., 1969 and Jt. Interim Com.). **1973** — Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities; Council on Child Labor. **1971** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp. 1969); Taxation; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Milw. Public School System. **1969** — Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. (co-chp.).

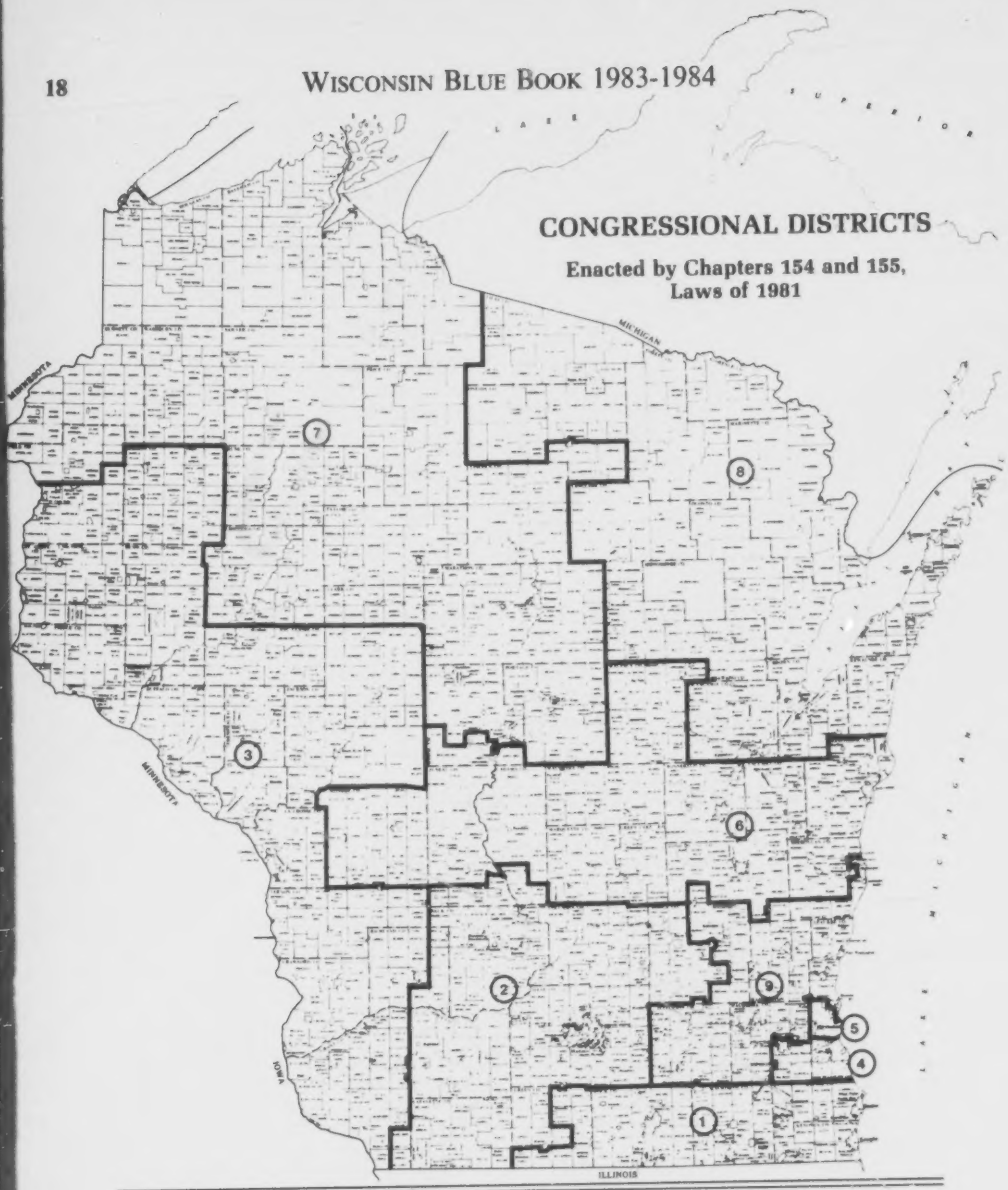
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1978 and reelected 1980 and 1982. Committee assignments: **98th Congress** — Judiciary (also 97th and 96th Cong.); Science and Technology (also 97th Cong.). 96th Congress — Standards of Official Conduct.

Washington office: (202) 225-5101; district office: (414) 784-1111.

Voting address: N76 W14726 North Point Drive, P.O. Box 186, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: Washington office: 315 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 120 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005.

9th Congressional District: Dodge (part), Fond du Lac (part), Jefferson (part), Milwaukee (part), Ozaukee, Sheboygan (part), Washington (part) and Waukesha (part) Counties.



Congressional District	1980 Population		
	Population*	Deviation	Percent
State	4,705,521		
CD-1	522,838	+ 2	+0.00
CD-2	523,011	+ 175	+0.03
CD-3	522,909	+ 73	+0.01
CD-4	522,880	+ 44	+0.01
CD-5	522,854	+ 18	+0.00
CD-6	522,546	− 290	−0.06
CD-7	522,623	− 213	−0.04
CD-8	522,156	− 320	+0.06
CD-9	522,704	− 132	−0.03
Total Misrepresentation		+1,267	
Average District	522,836	+ 141	+0.03

*Wisconsin's congressional districts based on the results of the 1980 Census of Population are established by Chapter 154, Laws of 1981, as affected by Chapter 155, Laws of 1981. A correction note in U.S. Census publication, *PC80-1-B51* (p. 6; published August 1982), shows a 1980 Wisconsin population of "4,705,642". However, all redistricting is based on information furnished to the states under federal P.L. 94-171. For Wisconsin, the tape received on 3/23/81 showed a statewide population of "4,705,335". On 11/16/81, the Census Bureau certified corrections bringing the total to "4,705,767"; on 5/24/82, to "4,705,521". Since that is the final corrected figure *certified* by the Census Bureau to the Wisconsin Secretary of State, all redistricting, including the legislative districts promulgated on 6/17/82 by the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, is based on a *statewide* total of *"4,705,521"*.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Enacted by Chapters 154 and 155,
Laws of 1981
9
5
4
I-94
East Juneau Ave.
E. State St.
E. Kilborn Ave.
Milwaukee River
Menomonee River
N. Van Buren St.
N. Case St.
LAKE
MICHIGAN
WAUWATOSA
WEST MILWAUKEE
GREENFIELD
SHOREWOOD
GLENDALE
BAYSIDE
FOX POINT
SAINT FRANCIS

1983 State Senate Officers

President
RISSER

President pro tempore
BABLITCH
(resigned August 1, 1983)

Majority Leader
CULLEN

Assistant Majority Leader
OFFNER

Minority Leader
HARSDORF

Assistant Minority Leader
ENGELEITER

Chief Clerk
SCHNEIDER

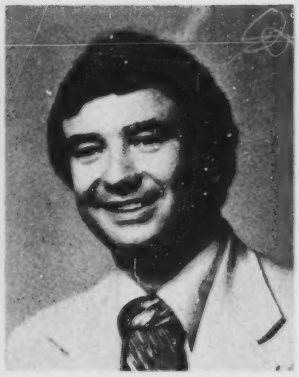
Sergeant at Arms
FIELDS

Speaker
LOFTUS

Speaker pro tempore
CLARENBACH

Majority Leader
JOHNSON

Assistant Majority Leader
SHOEMAKER



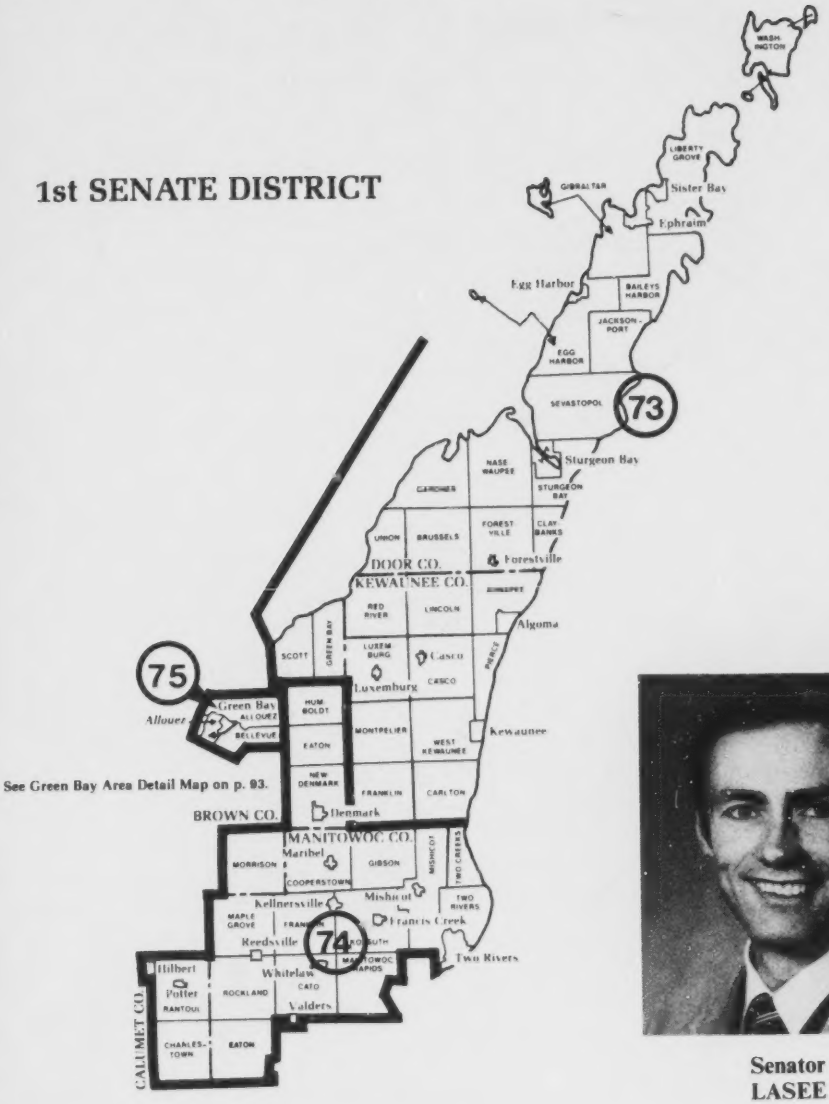
Minority Leader
T. THOMPSON

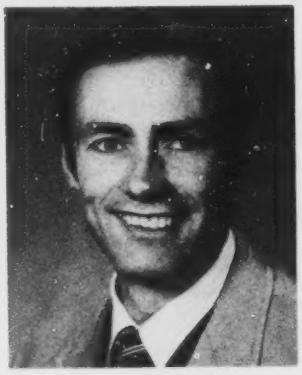
Assistant Minority Leader
R. TRAVIS, JR.

Chief Clerk
DUREN

Sergeant at Arms
MITTNESS

1st SENATE DISTRICT





Senator LASEE

Alan J. Lasee (Rep.), 1st Senate District

Born Town of Rockland, Brown County, July 30, 1937; married; 7 children. Attended St. Norbert High School. Farmer. Member Brown Co. Farm Bureau (bd. of dir. 1972-1975); Way-Mor Lions (dir. 1976); Brown County Republican Party. Former member Wisconsin Towns Assn.; former Brown Co. 4-H leader (licensed gun safety instructor). Town supervisor (1971-73); town chairman (1973-82); De Pere school district fiscal control bd. mbr. (1973-82).

Elected to Assembly 1974. Elected to Senate in May 3, 1977 special election; reelected 1978 and 1982. Minority Caucus Chairman 1979 and 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1981); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Council on Child Labor (also 1979 and 1977); Leg. Council's Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1979** — Governmental and Veteran's Affairs (also 1977); Leg. Council's Coms. on Education, on Hearing Examiner System and on Law Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3512; District: (414) 336-8830.

Voting address: 3525 S. Webster, Green Bay 54301.

Mailing address: (office) Room 419 Southwest, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SWOBODA

Representative BOLLE

Representative COWLES

Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District

Born Luxemburg, May 28, 1939; married. B.S. in speech and education, UW-Milw. 1963; M.S. in political science 1968. Legislator. Former teacher. Member Phi Kappa Phi Natl. Honor Soc.; Kappa Delta Phi Natl. Honor Soc. in education; Luxemburg-Casco Jaycees; Casco Men's Club; Holy Name Soc.; K. of C.; county Dem. Party; Luxemburg Chamber of Commerce; Phi Eta Sigma Natl. Freshman Honor Soc.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture (chp., vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1971-1977); Tourism and Recreation (also 1981); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1981, 1977 and 1975). **1981** — Highways (vice chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assembly vice chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Building Commission; Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — State Supported Programs Study Advisory Com. (co-chp.); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Co. Com. on Educ. **1977** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); **1975** — Enrolled Bills (vice chp.). **1973** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Co. Com. on Recreation Industry. **1971** — Environmental Quality; Legis. Co. Coms. on Agriculture and on Private Retirement Plans.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5350; District: (414) 845-2295.

Voting address: (Town of Luxemburg) Rt. 1, Luxemburg 54217.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953 Madison 53708.

Dale J. Bolle (Dem.), 74th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc County, June 12, 1923; married; Grad. Lincoln H.S. Cheese company employe. Former president and owner of trucking company. World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; Army (member of U.S. Army Reserve for 23 years, retired from reserve with rank of captain). Member Chamber of Commerce; Manitowoc Elks; Disabled American Vets.; Master Builders. Former member Wis. County Boards Assn. (dir.); Wis. Counties Utility Tax Assn. (chm.). Former member Bay-Lake Regional Planning Comn.; Manitowoc Co. Bd. mbr. 1970-1980 (chm. 1976-1978).

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp.); Economic Development; Highways; Local Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9870; District (home): (414) 732-3133 or (414) 682-4284.

Voting address: Route 1, Whitelaw 54247.

Mailing address: (office) Room 16 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert L. Cowles (Rep.), 75th Assembly District

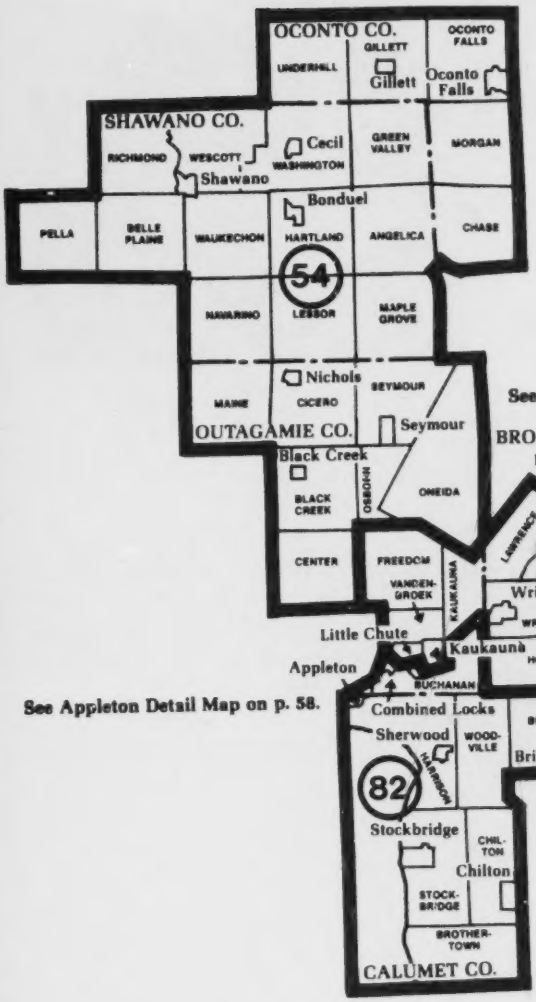
Born Green Bay, July 31, 1950; singie. Graduated Wayland Academy; B.S. UW-Green Bay 1975; graduate work UW-Green Bay. Director of an alternative energy division for a communications construction company. Member state Air Pollution Control Council; Door Co. Environmental Council. Former member Allouez Jaycees.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Family and Economic Assistance; Revenue.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (414) 468-4649.

Voting address: 1673 Windsor Drive, Green Bay 54302.

Mailing address: (office) Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



2nd SENATE DISTRICT

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93.

See Appleton Detail Map on p. 58.

Senator HANAWAY

Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.), 2nd Senate District

Born Stevens Point, December 25, 1933; married; 4 children. Graduate Edgewood High School; B.B.A. UW-Madison School of Commerce 1958; LL.B. UW-Madison 1961. Attorney. Served in Army 1954-56. Member De Pere Optimists; Wis. Bar and Brown Co. Bar Assn.; American Trial Lawyers Assn.; Wis. School Attorneys Assn. Former member Metropolitan Sewerage Adv. Com.; Brown Co. Legal Aid (former dir.); De Pere Historical Soc. (former dir.); De Pere Chamber of Commerce (former secy). Brown Co. assistant district attorney 1963-64; Brown Co. Special Prosecutor 1967-68; De Pere City Attorney 1965-72, 1976-79; De Pere Mayor 1972-74.

Elected to Senate in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected 1980. Assistant Minority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Audit Com. (also 1981); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1979); Legis. Coun. American Indian Study Com. (appt. 1/11/83). **1981** — Sen. Organization; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1979) and on Taxation of Interstate Corporations; Wis. Council on Criminal Justice; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Adv. Com.; Jud. Council Com. on Homicide and Lesser Included Offenses (appt. 1982); Governor's Spec. Com. on Transportation Aids. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Unfair Sales Act (secy.); Governor's Ad Hoc Com. on Transportation Finance and Ad Hoc Com. on Solid and Hazardous Waste.

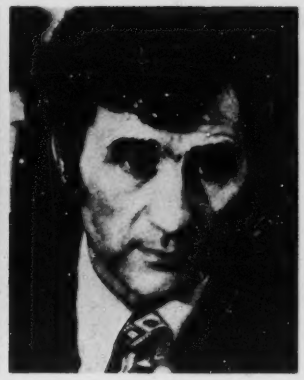
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1324; District: (414) 432-2114.

Voting address: 830 W. St. Francis Road, De Pere 54115.

Mailing address: (office) Room 315 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 801 East Walnut Street, P.O. Box 908, Green Bay 54305.

Representative ZEUSKE

Representative HEPHNER



Representative ROGERS

Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.), 54th Assembly District

Born Clintonville, December 4, 1958; single. Graduated Shawano High School; attended McGill University; B.A. UW-Madison 1981. Legislator. Former insurance agent. Member Shawano County League of Women Voters; Shawano County Republican Party.

Elected to Assembly in 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Children and Human Development; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1526; District: (715) 524-2100.

Voting address: 205 W. Lieg Avenue, Shawano 54166.

Mailing address: (office) Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District

Born Town of Rantoul, Calumet Co., Feb. 5, 1936; married. Grad. Chilton H.S.; attended St. Norbert Coll.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1960. Legislator and farmer. Former systems analyst. Korean Conflict vet.; Army 1954-56. Member Eagles; Knights of Columbus; Amer. Legion. Served as secy. of Calumet Co. Dem. Party 2 years.

Elected to Assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Excise and Fees (chp., vice chp. 1981, 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1971); Agriculture (vice chp., also 1977, 1971, mbr. 1979, 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit (chp. 1981); Veterans and Military Affairs. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (Assem. chp.); Gov.'s Coun. on Rural Area and Community Dev. **1977** — Enrolled bills (chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Insurance and Banking; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Taxation (mbr. since 1967, vice chp. 1971). **1973** — Printing (also 1969, 1967); Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities (chp.); Legis. Co. Adv. Com. to Natural Resources Com. on Perpetuation of Canada Goose Flock (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0645; District: (414) 849-2033.

Voting address: 219 Oak Street, Chilton 53014.

Mailing address: (office) Room 6A West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

William J. Rogers (Dem.), 83rd Assembly District

Born Appleton, Dec. 9, 1930; married; 10 children. Grad. Kaukauna H.S.; attended Mexico City Coll.; B.S. St. Norbert Coll. 1958. Legislator. Former teacher. Korean vet.; Army 1952-54. Member V.F.W.. City councilman 1960-70.

Elected to Assembly since 1962. Majority Caucus Chp. 1975, 1973, 1971. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (co-chp., also 1981, 1979 and 1977, mbr. 1975, 1971); Primary and Secondary Education; Higher and Vocational Education; Revenue (also 1979). **1981** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education (since 1973, also 1967); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educ. (since 1975), and on American Indian Study. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Legis. Oversight (also 1977) and on Native Amer. Study (chp., also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Vet. and Mil. Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Internal Mgt. **1975** — Hwys. (vice chp., also 1973, mbr. 197! and Jt. Interim Com.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Motor Vehicle Code (also 1973). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educ., on Certification and Licensing of School Personnel (chp.), on Highways, and on Menominee Indians (also 1971, 1965).

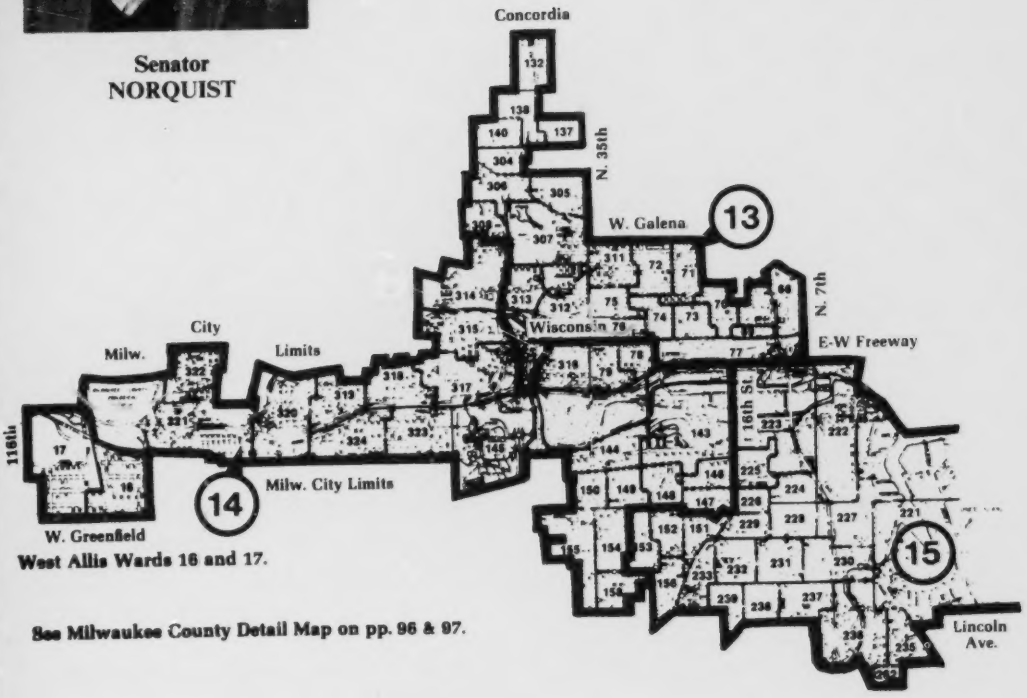
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 766-2684.

Voting address: 1800 Peters Road, Kaukauna 54130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 113 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
NORQUIST

3rd SENATE DISTRICT



West Allis Wards 16 and 17.

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

John O. Norquist (Dem.), 3rd Senate District

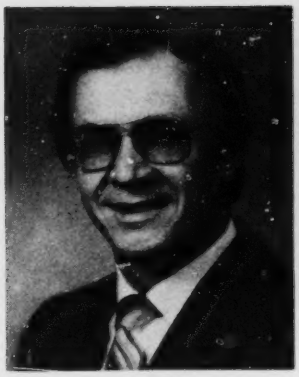
Born Princeton, N.J., October 22, 1949; single. Grad. Springfield (Ill.) High Sch.; attended Augustana Coll. (Ill.) 1967-69; B.A. in political science, U.W. 1971. Legislator. Formerly lathe operator, community worker. Served in Army Reserves. Member Natl. Ave. Advancement Assn., Westside Dem. Unit. Former mbr. Neighborhood Centers Council.

Elected to Assembly 1974-80; elected to Senate 1982. Milwaukee Caucus chairperson 1978-1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (Assem. co-chp. 1981, 1980, mbr. 1977); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Claims Board; Legislative Council (also 1979) and its Spec. Com. on Investment Policies and Procedures. **1979** — Joint Survey Com. on Debt Management (Assem. vice chp.). **1977** — Legis. Co. Com. on Changing Enrollments. **1975** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Municipalities; Jt. Audit Com.; Legis. Co. Com. on Occupational Licensing (chp.); Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policies.

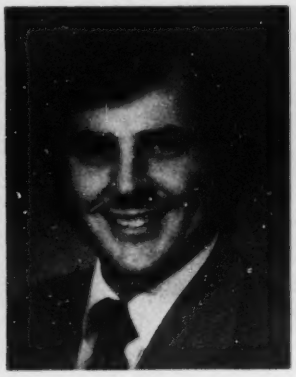
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8535; District: (414) 383-0608.

Voting address: 736 South 32nd Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: (office) Room 10 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative BECKER



Representative CRAWFORD

Representative KUNICKI

Dismas Becker (Dem.), 13th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1936; married; 4 stepchildren. Graduate St. Francis Seminary; B.A. in philosophy, Carmelite Seminary 1960, B.A. and M.A. in religious education 1962 and 1964; M.A. in sociology, Marquette Univ. 1968. Legislator. Formerly research and program director, Council on Urban Life; community college research director; executive director of redevelopment project.

Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Health and Human Services (chp.); Children and Human Development; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977); Urban Affairs and Housing; Leg. Council Coms. on Public Health Needs and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assem. vice chp.); Education (also 1977); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Determinate Sentencing (also 1977) and on Education. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Strengthening the Family.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0654; District: (414) 933-6133.

Voting address: 1533 North 23rd Street, Milwaukee 53205.

Mailing address: (office) Room 123 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Thomas James Crawford (Dem.), 14th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, July 25, 1952; married. Graduate Kenosha Tremper High School; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1975; J.D. UW-Madison 1978. Public interest attorney. Formerly dir. of research and deputy general counsel for Citizens for a Better Environment, overhead crane operator, waiter, Great Lakes seaman. Member Citizens for a Better Environment (adv. com.); State Bar of Wis.; Dem. Party of Wis. (Westside Unit). Former member Citizens — Environmental Assess. Com. to Milw. Metro Sewage Comn. (chp. of subcom.); DNR's Ad Hoc Com. Drafting Hazardous Waste Disposal Rules; Steelworkers Union; AFL-CIO Hotel and Restaurant Union; Machinists and Aerospace Workers Union.

Elected to Assembly in 1980; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Elections (chp., mbr. 1982); Environmental Resources (vice chp. 1981); Energy and Utilities; Judiciary; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1981); Uniform State Laws. **1981** — Energy; Reapportionment; Legis. Council Coms. on Acid Rain and on Groundwater Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0660; District: (414) 258-6693.

Voting address: 1539 North 50th Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: (office) Room 107 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Walter J. Kunicki (Dem.), 15th Assembly District

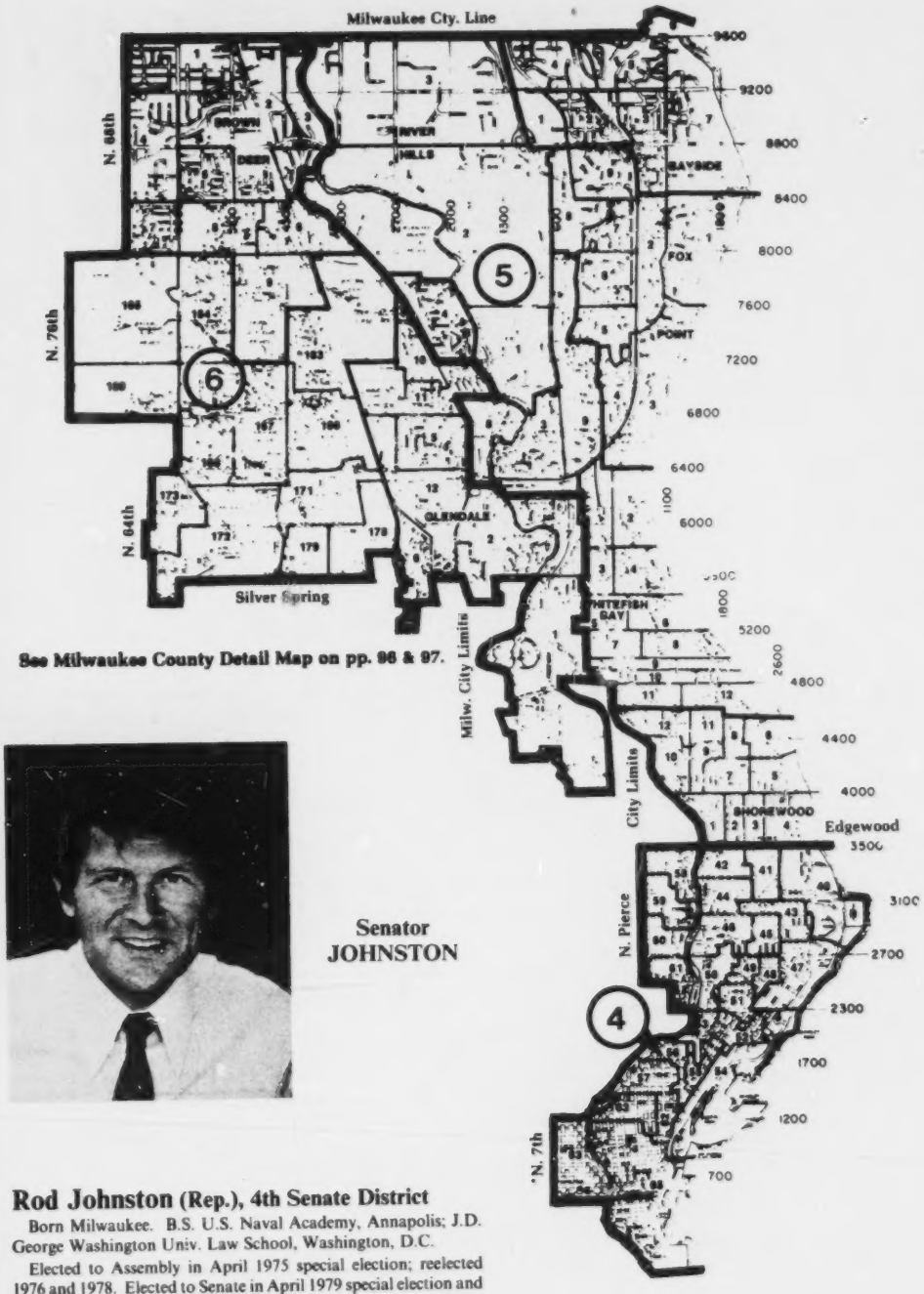
Born Milwaukee, June 9, 1958; single. Grad. Milwaukee Technical High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1980. Legislator. Former occupational health nurse. Member Amer. Nurses Assn.; Holy Name Society; Milwaukee Society; Wisconsin Democratic Party; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; South Side Businessmen's Assn.; Milwaukee Tech Alumni Assn.

Elected to the Assembly 1980; reelected 1982. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Health and Human Services (chp., mbr. 1981); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981); Family and Economic Assistance; Rules. **1981** — Children and Human Development (vice chp.); Energy (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7669; District: (414) 383-6798.

Voting address: 1550 South 4th Street, Milwaukee 53204.

Mailing address: (office) 232 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Senator
JOHNSTON

Rod Johnston (Rep.), 4th Senate District

Born Milwaukee. B.S. U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; J.D. George Washington Univ. Law School, Washington, D.C.

Elected to Assembly in April 1975 special election; reelected 1976 and 1978. Elected to Senate in April 1979 special election and reelected 1980. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (resigned 5/17/83); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Urban Affairs and Government Operations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2511; District: (414) 271-1122.

Voting address: Glendale.

Mailing address: (office) Room 314 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 829 N. Marshall St., Milwaukee 53202.

4th SENATE DISTRICT

Representative ULICHNY

Representative NELSEN

Representative MENOS

Barbara L. Ulichny (Dem.), 4th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, June 10, 1947. Grad. Milw. Lutheran H.S.; B.A. in economics, Northwestern Univ. 1969. Legislator. Formerly YWCA program dir.; Bicentennial admin., City of Milw.; high school teacher. Member district Dem. unit; Common Cause; ESHAC, Wisconsin Women's Network; Lake East Community Coun.; Watertower Landmark Trust; Metro Milwaukee Fair Housing Coun.; Lakefront Design Com.; Government Lawyers Division-State Bar; League of Women Voters. Former mbr. Governor's Commission on the Status of Women; *Public Interest Award*-Center for Public Representation 1977; YWCA *Women in Politics Award* 1979; N.O.W. *Woman of the Year Award* 1980; *National Organization for Victim Assistance Award* 1981.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980 and 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Economic Development (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Elections; Transportation (also 1981 and 1979). **1981** — Jt. Audit Com. (co-chp.); Revenue (vice chp. 1979 and chp. its Subcom. on Tax Reform); Urban Affairs and Housing. Legis. Coun. Coms. on Sexual Assault and Abuse (chp.) and on Structure of Corrections System (co-chp.); Victim/Witness Adv. Council (chp.). **1979** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Changing Enrollments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5830; District: (414) 962-2864.

Voting address: 2945 North Prospect, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 104 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Betty Jo Nelsen (Rep.), 5th Assembly District

Born Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Dedham (Mass.) High School 1953; B.S.E. Mass. State College 1957. Legislator and community volunteer. Member Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau; Junior League of Milw. (past pres.); Shorewood Civic Improvement Foundation (trustee); Goals for Milwaukee 2000 (board member); North Shore Republican Club. Member Council on Domestic Abuse, 1980-83; Adv. Com. to the U.S. Comn. on Civil Rights.

Elected to Assembly in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected 1980 and 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Environmental Resources; Judicary; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. **1981** — Local Affairs (also 1979); Urban Affairs and Housing; Jt. Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Elderly Abuse. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Co. Com. on Unfair Sales Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7671; District: (414) 964-1842.

Voting address: 2640 E. Newton Avenue, Shorewood 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gus G. Menos (Dem.), 6th Assembly District

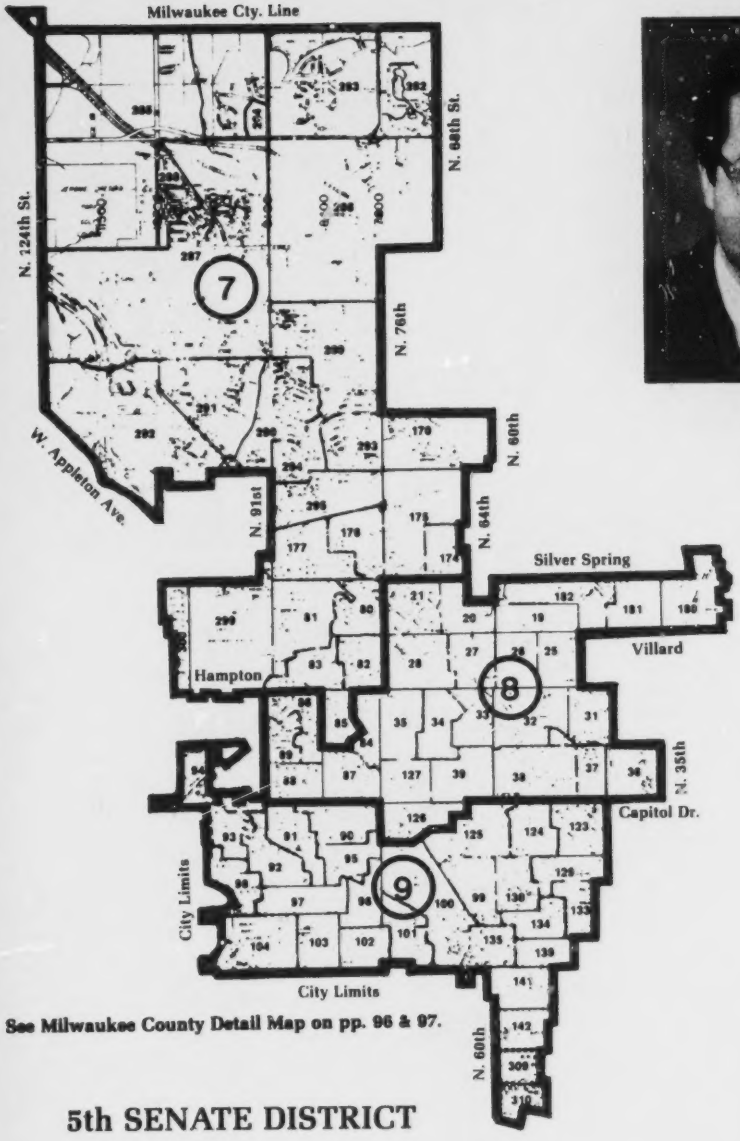
Born Milwaukee, December 5, 1920; married; 2 children. Graduate Milw. Lincoln High School; Gemological Institute of America. President jewelry and carpet firm; decorator; certified gem appraiser. Formerly air conditioning service and metal finisher and turbine assembly work. Served in Army Air Corps. Lifetime member U.A.W. and AFL-CIO; member West Allis Toastmaster's Club; Villard Ave. Business Assn. Former mbr. Civil Air Patrol; Milw. Journal Golden Gloves Team; St. Nicholas Holy Name Soc. (past treas.).

Elected to Assembly in September 1971 special election; reelected since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., also 1981, mbr. 1971); Excise and Fees (vice chp.); Highways (vice chp., also 1981, 1979, mbr. 1977); Transportation (also 1971). **1981** — State Supported Programs Study Adv. Com. (co-chp.); Small Business and Econ. Devel. (also 1979 and 1977); Vietnam Era Veterans Educ. Grants Council; Legis Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations. **1979** — Third Reading (chp., also 1977); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (also 1977); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Elections (vice chp., mbr. 1975, 1973); Legis. Co. Com. on Elections and Highways (also 1975). **1975** — Printing (vice chp.); Labor (also 1973, 1971).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 354-6424.

Voting address: 8900 North Park Plaza Court, Brown Deer 53223.

Mailing address: (office) Room 48D North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Senator LEE

5th SENATE DISTRICT

Mordecai Lee (Dem.), 5th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 27, 1948. B.A. Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison; M.P.A. and Ph.D. in public administration, Syracuse Univ. Legislator and Adjunct Professor of Government, Department of Governmental Affairs, UW-Extension. Formerly Assistant Professor of Political Science, UW-Parkside; legislative assistant to Congressman Henry Reuss; Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978 and 1980; elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Urban Affairs and Government Operations (chp.); Energy and Environmental Resources; Jt. Audit Com. (Sen. vice chp., Assem. vice chp. 1979); Interstate Cooperation Commission. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Government Operations; Local Affairs (also 1979); Legislative Council Com. on Courts (also 1979). **1979** — State Affairs (vice chp., also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977); Legis. Coun. and its Coms. on Legislative Oversight (also 1977) and on Law Revision. **1977** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Fiscal Estimates (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2512; Residence: (414) 466-2983.

Voting address: (residence) 4627 North 52nd Street, Milwaukee 53218.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SEERY

Representative PLOUS

Representative MEAUX

Thomas Seery (Dem.), 7th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 19, 1945; single. Graduated Quigley Seminary H.S.; B.D. St. Francis Seminary 1971. Legislator. Formerly field director Citizens Utility Bo .rd; Senior Citizen Advocate, Family Service Assn.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Environmental Resources (vice chp.); Economic Development; Energy and Utilities; Jt. Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7690; District: (414) 461-9347.

Voting address: 8016 West Sheridan Avenue, Milwaukee 53218.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708

Lois Plous (Dem.), 8th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 14, 1938; single; 2 children. Graduated Milw. Washington H.S.; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1966; M.S. 1973. Legislator. Former learning disabilities supervisor. Member Junior Academy of Medicine (bd. mbr.); League of Women Voters; Nat. Order of Women Legislators; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; UW-M Alumni Assn.; Wilderness Society; Sierra Club; 8-9 Dist. Dem. Unit.

Elected to Assembly in April 29, 1980 special election; reelected Nov. 1980 and 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977); Health and Human Services; Primary and Secondary Education. **1981** — Children and Human Development; Education (also 1979); Legislative Council and its Coms. on Child Care and Early Education, on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979) and on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Government Operations (vice chp.);Legis. Co. Com. on Pretrial Release (secy.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5813; District: (414) 527-4067.

Voting address: 4240 North 68th St., Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 10 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Thomas W. Meaux (Dem.), 9th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, September 15, 1954; single. Graduated Marquette U. H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire 1972-75; B.S. in business administration, California State-Fullerton 1976; attending UW-Milwaukee, M.B.A. program. Self-employed insurance agent. Formerly state Senate legislative assistant, Milwaukee County deputy county clerk and claims manager for an insurance company. Member Dem. Party; Milwaukee Co. Community Youth and Family Aids Planning Commission.

Elected to Assembly in January 12, 1982 special election; reelected November 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Audit Committee (co-chp.); Financial Institutions and Insurance (vice chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit (vice chp. 1981); Local Affairs (also 1981). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Close Corporations.

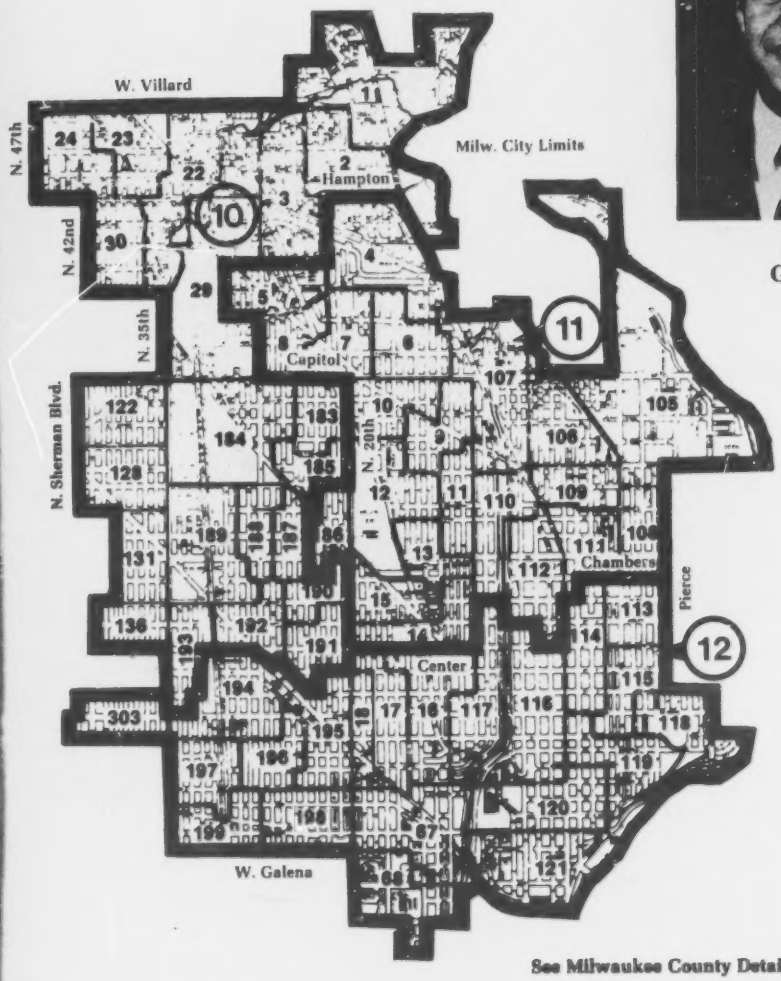
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9836; District: (414) 445-3712.

Voting address: 3952-A North 52nd Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 28 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

6th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
GEORGE



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Gary R. George (Dem.), 6th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954; married; 1 son. Graduate Marquette University High School; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. University of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Formerly tax attorney in C.P.A. firm. Member Wisconsin State Bar; NAACP; Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

Elected to Senate 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Audit Committee (co-chairperson, also 1981); Jt. Committee on Finance; Committee on Uniform State Laws (also 1981); Educational Communications Board (also 1981); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legislative Co. Coms. on Investment Policies and Procedures (vice chp.), on Public Health Needs, and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (vice chp., also 1979, eff. 11/20/80).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9695; District: (414) 445-9565.

Voting address: 3874 N. 42nd Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
G. COGGS

Representative
WILLIAMS

Representative
M. COGGS

G. Spencer Coggs (Dem.), 10th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 6, 1949; married; 2 children. Graduated Riverside H.S.; A.A. Milw. Area Technical College 1975; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1976. Legislator. Formerly City of Milwaukee health officer, postal worker and industrial printer. Member Citizen Advisory Board, Isaac Coggs Community Health Center; Community Development Advisory Board of Milwaukee Urban League; NAACP. Former member Legislative Action Committee, local AFSCME (chm.); local of District Council of AFSCME (chief steward and vice pres.); Federation of Black City Employes (pres.); Apollo Village Tenant League (pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Local Affairs (vice chp.); Children and Human Development; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Economic Development.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5580; District: (414) 442-0739.

Voting address: 3761 North 24th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Annette P. Williams (Dem.), 11th Assembly District

Born Belzoni, Miss., Jan. 10, 1937; 4 children. Grad. Milw. North Div. H.S.; attended Milw. Area Tech. College 1971-73; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1975. Full-time legislator. Formerly mental health assistant, counselor, cashier/clerk, keypunch operator, typist. Mbr. Bd. of Dir. of Urban Day School and of Inner City Council on Alcoholism; Education Block Grant Com. (3-yr. term); Wis. Black Women's Network (bd. of dir.); Central City Bicycle Safety Program (coordinator); Fabulous 50's Civic Org. (co-chm.); Family Services of Milw. (adv. bd.); No. Central. Y.M.C.A.; Black Women on the Move (consultant/advisor); Northside (Milw.) Dem. Party.

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Small Business (chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp. 1981); Primary and Secondary Education; State Affairs. **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Education; Small Business and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Services (secy.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474.

Voting address: 3237 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: (office) Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Marcia P. Coggs (Dem.), 12th Assembly District

Born Kansas City, Kan., April 5, 1928; widow; 4 children. B.S. UW-Milw. Full-time legislator. Mbr. Milw. NAACP; Wis. Black Polit. Caucus (chp.); Harambee Revit. Proj.; Milw. United Sch. Integ. Com. (exec. bd.); Metro. Integ. Research Ctr. (exec. bd.); Greater Milw. YWCA (bd. of dir.); Citizens for Justice for J.P. Stevens Workers (exec. com.); Doll-Shi Adv. Coun.; Inner City Arts Coun.; Natl. Assn. of Black Women Legis.; Natl. Order of Women Legis.; Afro-Amer. Educ. Action Com.; Milw. Fair Housing Coun.; Triangle Community Group; Wis. Black Women's Network; Natl. Caucus of Black State Legis.; Operation PUSH; Wis. Dem. Party (coord. affirm. action); district Dem. Party unit (past chp., treas., secy.); delegate st. Dem. convs.; Pre-retirement Options Prog. (bd. mbr); Women's Community Correctional Ctr. (bd. mbr.); State Adv. Com. for Career Educ.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981); Elections (also 1981); Health and Human Services (mbr. since 1977 and its 1979 Subcom. on Welfare Reform); Council on Child Labor (mbr. since 1977). **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities (chp.); Reapportionment; Urban Affairs and Housing; Adult Educ. Center Coun. (also 1979, 1977); Coun. on Labor Standards; Legis. Co. Coms. on Elderly Abuse, on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979), and on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1977) and its Subcom. on V.T.A.E. Structure; Small Business (also 1977); Vet. and Military Affairs (also 1977).

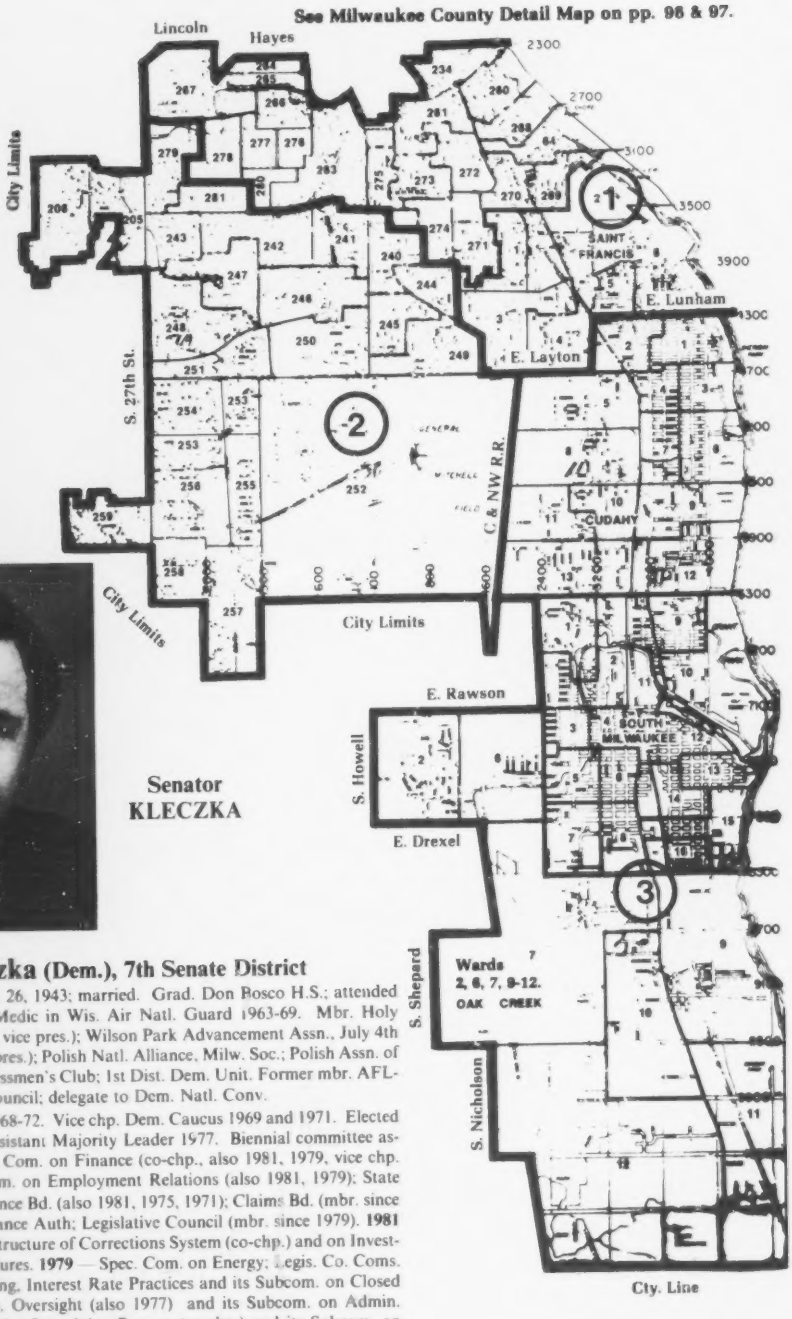
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3786; District: (414) 374-6528.

Voting address: 2351 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
KLECZKA

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.



Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 7th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1943; married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Legislator. Medic in Wis. Air Natl. Guard 1963-69. Mbr. Holy Name Soc. (former pres., vice pres.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn., July 4th Assn. (former pres., vice pres.); Polish Natl. Alliance, Milw. Soc.; Polish Assn. of Amer.; South Side Businessmen's Club; 1st Dist. Dem. Unit. Former mbr. AFL-CIO; Milw. Co. Dem. Council; delegate to Dem. Natl. Conv.

Elected to Assembly 1968-72. Vice chp. Dem. Caucus 1969 and 1971. Elected to Senate since 1974. Assistant Majority Leader 1977. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Joint Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1981, 1979, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1981, 1979); State Capitol and Exec. Residence Bd. (also 1981, 1975, 1971); Claims Bd. (mbr. since 1975); Wis. Housing Finance Auth; Legislative Council (mbr. since 1979). **1981** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Structure of Corrections System (co-chp.) and on Investment Policies and Procedures. **1979** — Spec. Com. on Energy; Legis. Co. Coms. on Determinate Sentencing, Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Closed End Credit (chp.), Legis. Oversight (also 1977) and its Subcom. on Admin. Rules, Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (co-chp.) and its Subcom. on Screening, State Employment Relations, and UW System Funding Formula. **1977** — Jt. Com. on Legis. Org.; Sen. Org. (also 1975); Urban Affairs (also 1975); Legis. Co. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (co-chp.). **1975** — Bd. on Govt. Operations, Hwy. Safety Council; Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policy.

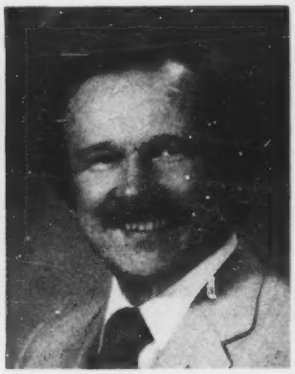
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2500; District: (414) 482-1747.

Voting address: 3268 South 9th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: (office) Room 115 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

7th SENATE DISTRICT

Representative TESMER



Representative PLEWA

Representative GERLACH

Louise M. Tesmer (Dem.), 1st Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Dec. 25, 1942; single. Grad. Bay View High Sch.; B.A. UW-Milw. 1964; J.D. UW-Madison 1967. Attorney. Former assist. dist. atty. Milw. Co. Member State Bar; Dem. Party; Natl. Order of Women Legislators; Natl. and Milw. Women's Political Caucus; Kappa Beta Pi (internatl. legal assn.); Municipal Justice Assn. (honorary mbr.); AFL-CIO; Amer. Co. for Young Political Leaders (1974 del. to Soviet Union); Sigma Tau Delta (honorary English frat.); NCSL's Arts, Tourism and Cultural Resources Com. Former mbr. NCSL's Criminal Justice and Consumer Affairs Com. and State-Federal Law and Justice Com.; Milw. Bd. YWCA.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Deputy Speaker 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (chp.); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Judiciary (vice chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1981** — Assembly Organization; Aging, Women and Minorities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (mbr. 1979, vice chp. 1977); Reapportionment; Rules; Legis. Council (eff. Jan. 1981) and its Coms. on Elderly Abuse (chp.), on Prosecutorial System and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — State-Federal Relations (chp.). **1977** — Legis. Co. Coms. for Investigation of the Conduct of the Personnel Bd., on Criminal Justice, and on the Physically and Devel. Disabled. **1975** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1973).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8588; District: (414) 482-3655.

Voting address: 2314 East Rusk Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.

Mailing address: (office) Room 102 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John R. Plewa (Dem.), 2nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 22, 1945, married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S. 1963; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1968; candidate for Master's degree UW-Whitewater. Legislator. Former teacher. Member Milw. Society Polish Natl. Alliance (former mbr. bd. of dir.); Federation Life Assn. (former vice-pres., Group 3); Southside Businessmen's Assn. (former Civic Affairs chm.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn. and 4th of July Assn.; 2nd Assembly Dem. Unit (chm. and former vice chm.); Catholic Knights Ins.-Branch 306; AFL-CIO-WFT Local 212 (former leg. chm.); Eleemosynarians of St. Frances Hospital (former mbr. bd. of directors). Former mbr. Cudahy Jaycees; Steelworkers Union.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — State Affairs (chp. since 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Government Operations. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State-Federal Relations (also 1979); Building Comn.; Legis. Cc. Com. on Economic Development. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Rules; Legis. Council (also 1977, 1975 and its Com. on Hearing Examiner System). **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Co. Com. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (chp.). **1975** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1973, and Jt. Interim Com.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assem. chp.). **1973** — Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7505; District: (414) 282-2659.

Voting address: 5269 South 20th Street, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: (office) Room 107 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Chester A. Gerlach (Dem.), 3rd Assembly District

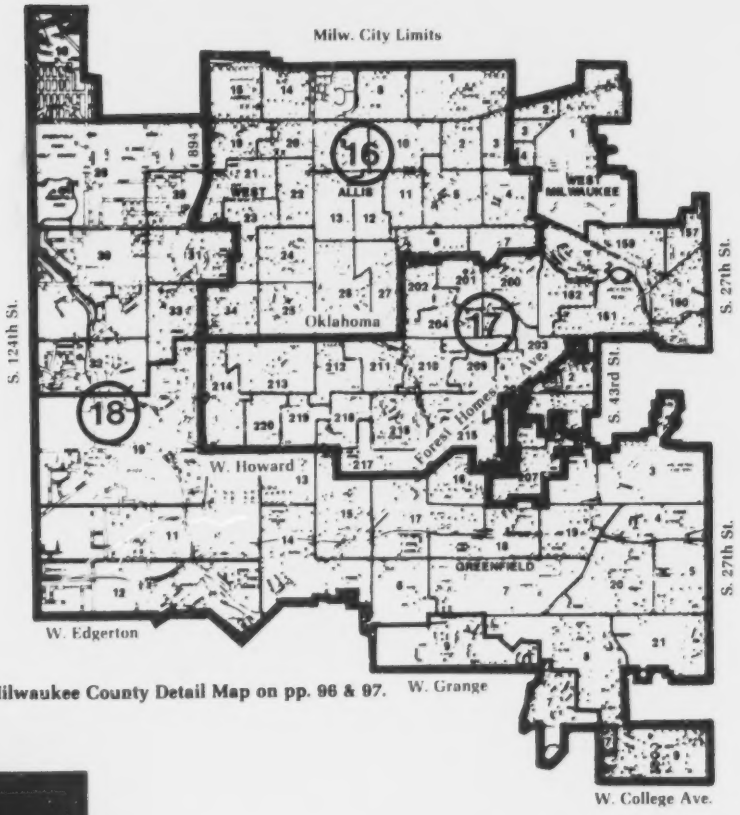
Born Milwaukee, June 26, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Don Bosco High School; B.A. St. Norbert College 1969. Legislator. Former teacher. Member Common Cause; Oak Creek — South Milwaukee Dem. Party.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Assistant Majority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities (chp.); Health and Human Services; Labor; Tourism and Recreation. **1981** — Elections; Energy; Reapportionment; Rules; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Jt. Audit Com. (Assembly vice chp.); State Capitol and Executive Res. Bd.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8580; District: (414) 764-2082.

Voting address: 307 Menomonee Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Mailing address: (office) Room 108 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

8th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CZARNEZKI

Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.), 8th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1954; married; 2 children. Grad. Milw. Marshall H.S.; B.A. in economics, UW-Milwaukee 1975; M.A. in public administration, U.W.-Milwaukee 1977. Full-time legislator. Member Democratic Party; Amer. Soc. for Public Admin.; Milw. Area Soc. for Public Admin.; UW-M Alumni Assn.; Citizens Utility Board. Delegate to 1980 Dem. Natl. Convention.

Elected to Assembly 1980-82 (resigned eff. 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election (oath administered 4/13/83). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1983** — Higher Education and Economic Development (chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions. Assembly committee assignments: 1983 — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Governmental Operations (vice chp.); Primary and Secondary Education (vice chp.); Higher and Vocational Education. **1981** — Revenue (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Health and Social Services; Job Creation and International Marketing Development Com. (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations.

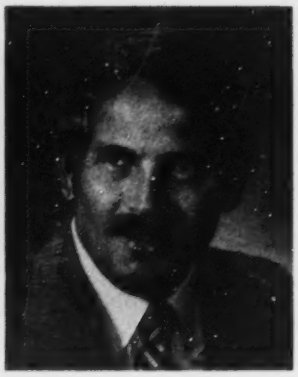
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5810; District (414) 545-5009.

Voting address: 7004 West Van Beck Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: (office) Room 334 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative BELL

Representative KRUSICK



Representative HAUKE

Jeannette Bell (Dem.), 16th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, September 2, 1941; married; 3 children. Graduated Rufus King High School; attended UW-Milwaukee. Legislator. Former nursing home activity aide. Member League of Women Voters (former bd. mbr.); Dem. Party West Allis-West Milwaukee Unit; Wis. Environmental Network (vice chp.); Milwaukee Harbor Estuary Com. Former member Neighborhood Centers Council (secy.); Citizen's Environmental Assessment Com. (C.E.A.C.) for Milw. Sewerage District.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — State Affairs (vice chp.); Children and Human Development; Environmental Resources; Health and Human Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0620; District: (414) 771-7170.

Voting address: 1415 South 60th Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: (office) 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Margaret Ann Krusick (Dem.), 17th Assembly District

Born October 26, 1956; single. Graduated Milwaukee Hamilton H.S.; B.A. in political science and a certificate in law studies, UW-Milwaukee 1978; masters study in public administration, UW-Madison 1979-82. Full-time legislator. Formerly Assembly legislative aide; administrative assistant Higher Educational Aids Board; staff member Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled; teaching assistant UW-Milwaukee; legal assistant Milwaukee law office; pharmacy technician. Member 17th Assembly District Democratic Unit; Citizens Utility Board; Citizens for a Better Environment; League of Women Voters of Greater Milwaukee; American Society for Public Administration; Phi Eta Sigma Honor Society; UWM Alumni Association; St. Gregory the Great Fall Festival Volunteer. Former delegate to 4th Congressional District and state Democratic conventions.

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election.

Telephone: District: (414) 543-5506.

Voting address: 3426 South 69th Street, Milwaukee 53219.

Mailing address: 3426 South 69th Street, Milwaukee 53219.

Thomas A. Hauke (Dem.), 18th Assembly District

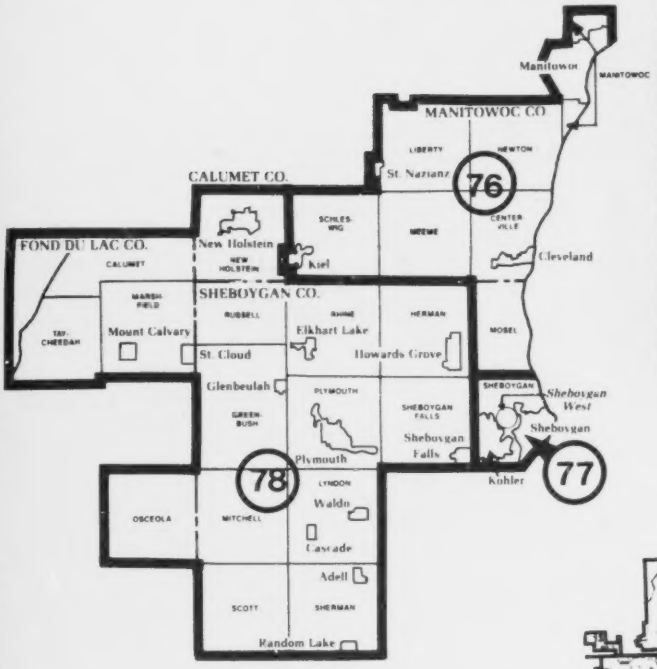
Born Detroit, May 4, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Pulaski High School; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1960; J.D. 1967; M.S. Milw. School of Engineering 1971. Attorney. Former electrical engineer. Member Lions; State Bar of Wis.; Milw. Bar Assn. Former mbr. Amer. Bar Assn.; Citizens for Menominee River Restoration.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp.); Labor. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp.); Judiciary (vice chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977); Legislative Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1979, 1977), on Contractual Services and on Prosecutorial System. **1979** — Financial Institutions (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com., on Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Mortgage Loans (chp.). **1977** — Elections (chp.); Insurance and Banking (vice chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); Rules; Legis. Coun. Com. on Ins. Laws Revision (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Criminal Penalties (also 1973), on Judiciary (also 1973). **1973** — Natural Resources; Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0631; District: (414) 476-6449.

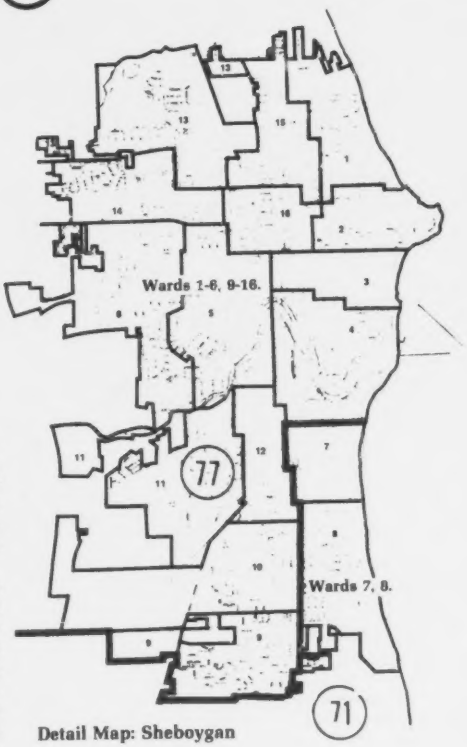
Voting address: 1133 South 122nd Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator OTTE

9th SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Sheboygan

Carl Otte (Dem.), 9th Senate District

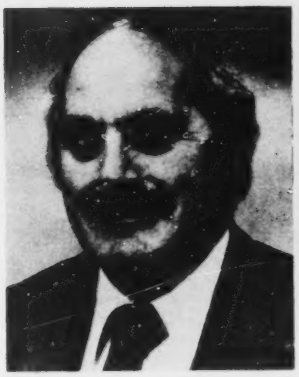
Born Sheboygan, June 24, 1923; married; 4 children. Graduate Sheboygan Central H.S. Legislator. Former leather company employe. World War II veteran; Army 1943-45. Member U.F.C.W. local (former exec. bd. pres.); Amer. Fed. of Musicians; Sheboygan County Labor Council (former COPE chp.); V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Lutheran Layman's League; NCSL Task Force on Arts. Mbr. Police and Fire Comn. 1962-72; county board supervisor 1962-68.

Elected to Assembly in October 1967 special election; reelected 1968 to 1980; elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Transportation (chp.); Council on Migrant Labor (chp. also 1981, 1979, mbr. 1977); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (eff. 5/24/83); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (resigned 5/12/83); Jt. Com. on Finance (served temporarily for consideration of 1983-85 budget bill); Rustic Roads Board. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (Assem. vice chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1971); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Acid Rain. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (vice chp., also 1977), on UW System Enrollment Funding Formula (vice chp.). **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings; Legis. Coun. Alternate Care Placements Study Com.; Gov.'s Com. on Migratory Labor. **1973** — Jt. Legis. Com. to Visit State Properties; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employe Protection in Business Closings.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2056; District: (414) 457-3280.

Voting address: 1440 S. 22nd Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Mailing address: (office) Room 31 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative HOLSCHBACH

Representative POTTER

Representative TURBA

Vernon W. Holschbach (Dem.), 76th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, Oct. 17, 1926; married; 11 children. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln High School; attended Lakeshore Tech. Institute. Bricklayer and mason. Member of B.A.C.I.U. of America (local past president); National Conference of State Legislatures' Pension Board. Manitowoc Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1968-1980.

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Labor (vice chp., also 1981); Highways (also 1981); Local Affairs (also 1981); Council on Child Labor (also 1981). **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Elderly Abuse and on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0315; District: (414) 684-6458.

Voting address: 1313 South 11th Street, Manitowoc 54220.

Mailing address (office): Room 110 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Calvin Potter (Dem.), 77th Assembly District

Born Sheboygan, Nov. 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North High School; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland College 1968; graduate work U.W. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Sheboygan County Democratic Party (exec. bd., former chp.); Sheboygan County Historical Society; Izaak Walton League. Former member Plymouth Educators Politically Active and Concerned (chp.); Plymouth Education Assn. (exec. bd. and treas.); Wis. and Natl. Education Assns.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Higher and Vocational Education; Labor (also mbr. 1975-1979). **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (chp.); Education (also 1979, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Reapportionment; Education Comn. of the States. **1979** — Elections (chp.); Small Business (also 1977); Legis. Council Education Com. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Library Laws (chp.) and on Eminent Domain.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0656; District: (414) 452-6875.

Voting address: 808 Green Tree Road, Kohler 53044.

Mailing address: (office) Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Wilfrid J. Turba (Rep.), 78th Assembly District

Born town of Russell, Sheboygan, County, January 18, 1928; married; 9 children. Educated St. Anna Parochial Elem.; grad. valedictorian New Holstein H.S.; grad. UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1946. Dairy and seed grain farmer. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau (former state dir.); Sheboygan Co. 4-H Leaders Assn. (past pres.); 4-H Club (general leader); North Central Seed Producers Assn. (secy); Sheboygan Co. Republican Party (mbr. executive com.); Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life. Former member Gov. Dreyfus' Study Com. on Evaluation of DNR (Sheboygan Co.); Congressman Steiger's Commission for Appointments to Military Academies. Town of Russell Republican Party Ward Committeeman (1970-80); Wis. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (state chairman 1981-82); New Holstein School Bd. mbr. since 1977 (pres. since 1979).

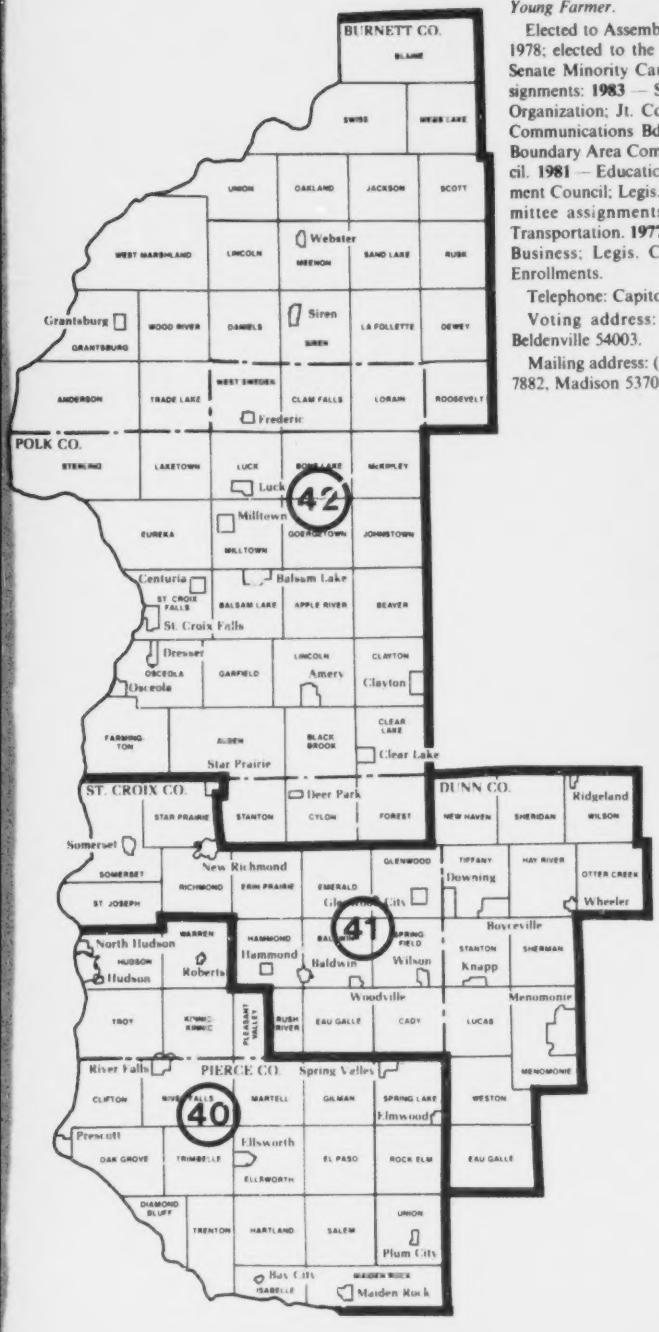
Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture; Health and Human Services; Primary and Secondary Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8530; District: (414) 894-2855.

Voting address: Route 2, Box 106, Elkhart Lake 53020.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335A North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

10th SENATE DISTRICT



James E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 10th Senate District

Born St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 7, 1950; married; 2 children. Graduated Stillwater High School; B.S. in animal science, Univ. of Minn. 1973. Legislator and dairy farmer. Former teacher UW-River Falls. Member River Falls Moose; Wis. Holstein Friesan Assn. (legislative com.); Citizens for a Clean Mississippi; Pierce Co. Rep. Party. Former Pierce Co. 4-H dairy coach; Jaycees *Outstanding Young Farmer*.

Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected 1978; elected to the Senate 1980. Senate Minority Leader 1983; Senate Minority Caucus Secretary 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Organization; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Educational Communications Bd.; Legis. Advisory Com. of the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission (mbr. since 1979); Legislative Council. **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Traffic Law Enforcement Council; Legis. Coun. Com. on Acid Rain. Assembly committee assignments: **1979** — Agriculture; Engrossed Bills; Transportation. **1977** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Small Business; Legis. Council Special Committee on Changing Enrollments.

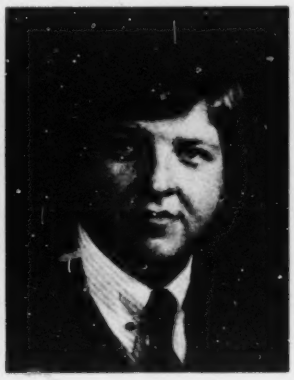
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9693; District: (715) 425-2138.

Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Rural Route 1, Beldenville 54003.

Mailing address: (office) Room 213SE, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Senator HARSDORF

Representative GILSON



Representative SHOEMAKER

Representative STOWER

Earl Gilson (Dem.), 40th Assembly District

Born De Pere, July 1, 1923; married; 2 sons. Graduated Fond du Lac Goodrich H.S.; B.S. Colorado State U. 1967, M.Ed. 1968. Legislator. Formerly military serviceman, cabinet maker, university faculty member, owner-operator of construction business and a designer of homes. World War II veteran: Air Force 1942-62. Member V.F.W.; American Legion; Lions Club (former vice pres.); Pierce-St. Croix Humane Society; Nature Conservancy; Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union; Badger Safe Energy Alliance; Pierce Co. Energy Task Force. Former member Boy Scouts of America (cubmaster).

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities (vice chp.); Environmental Resources; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; State Affairs; Legislative Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5504; District: (715) 425-6850.

Voting address: Cady's Lane, Route 4, Box 273, River Falls 54022.

Mailing address: (office) Room 16 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Richard A. Shoemaker (Dem.), 41st Assembly District

Born Beloit, June 11, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduated Menomonie High School; B.S. UW-Stout 1975. Legislator. Formerly congressional aide, menswear retailer. Member Menomonie Chamber of Commerce; Menomonie Jaycees; Moose lodge; Masonic lodge; Farmers Union; Menomonie Lions Club; Dunn Co. Historical Society; Dunn Co. Democratic Party. Dunn County Board supervisor 1976-77.

Elected to Assembly since 1978; Assistant Majority Leader. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture; Assembly Organization; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Local Affairs (also 1981); Rules; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Legislative Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission (co-chp., also 1981; vice chp. 1979); State Capitol and Executive Residence Board. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development (vice chp.); Elections; Reapportionment; State Affairs (also 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Revision of Town Laws (chp.) and on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Small Business (vice chp.); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Agriculture; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Unfair Sales Act (vice chp.) and on Interest Rate Practices.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7745 District: (715) 235-0267.

Voting address: 209-3rd Street, West, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address (office): Room 112 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Harvey Stower (Dem.), 42nd Assembly District

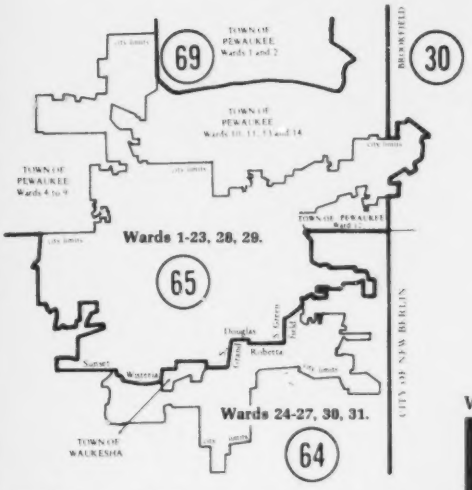
Born Frederic, September 17, 1944; married; 1 child. Educated Amery H.S.; B.S. UW-River Falls 1967; attended St. Andrews U., Scotland 1975; M. Div. Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C. 1977. Legislator and clergyman. Former teacher. Member Wisconsin Conference-United Methodist Church; Clergy and Laity Concerned; Burnett, Polk and St. Croix County Democratic Parties; Burnett and Polk County Historical Societies; Amery Community Club. Former member Pride Community Center (bd. mbr.); Gamaliel Chair (bd. mbr.). *Outstanding Young Men of America* award.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development (co-chp., co-chp. of its Subcom. on Wisconsin Conservation Corps, chp. of its Subcom. on Rural Economic Development and mbr. of its Subcom. on the Family Farm); Family and Economic Assistance (vice chp.); Agriculture; Revenue; Tourism and Recreation; Rural Caucus.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0484; District: (715) 268-6740

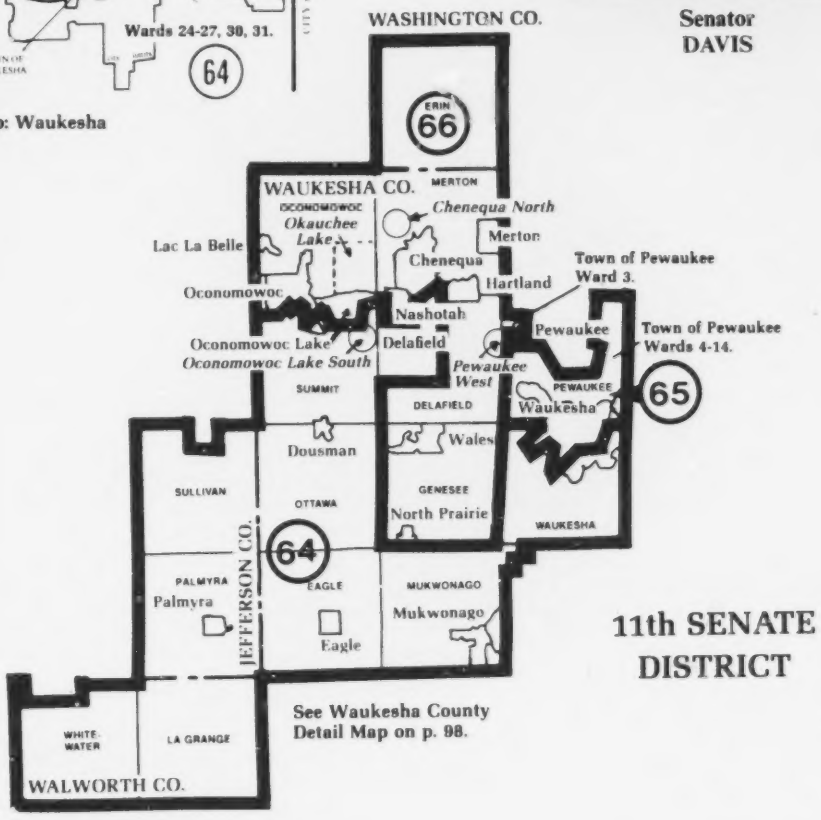
Voting address: 515 South Keller, Amery 54001.

Mailing address: (office) Room 12 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



Detail Map: Waukesha

Senator DAVIS



J.M. Davis (Rep.), 11th Senate District

Born Washington, D.C., April 5, 1952; married; one child. B.A. UW-Madison (honors) 1973; J.D. U. Michigan *cum laude* 1976. Legislator and attorney. Member Waukesha Kiwanis (1982-83 president); Mental Health Association in Waukesha Co. (director, former president); Waukesha Co. Republican Party (former mbr. executive committee); Waukesha and Oconomowoc Chambers of Commerce; The Women's Center; Glenn Davis Charitable Foundation (director); Boy Scouts of America (adult leader).

Elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Uniform State Laws Commission; Education Block Grant Advisory Committee; Mental Health Block Grant Advisory Committee.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2635; District: (414) 544-9998.

Voting address: 916 Maitland Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 410 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 615 W. Moreland Boulevard, Waukesha 53186.

Representative WIMMER

Representative HUELSMAN

Representative FOTI

Joseph E. Wimmer (Rep.), 64th Assembly District

Born Watertown, July 21, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduated Watertown H.S.; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1959; LL.B. 1961 (now holds J.D. degree). Legislator and attorney. Veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member Waukesha County Republican Party; International Assn. of Lions Clubs (former international dir. and dist. governor); Waukesha Noon Lions Club (dir., former president); State Bar of Wisconsin; Waukesha County Bar Association; Waukesha, Wis.-Granada, Nicaragua Partners of America Program (dir., former treasurer and organizer); Let's Dance, Inc. (president, former director). Former member Waukesha County Junior Bar Assn. (past president); March of Dimes; Waukesha County Anti-Poverty Committee. Muskego assistant city attorney 1968-73; Waukesha Co. assistant district attorney 1964-67.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Judiciary; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (414) 542-8519 (home), (414) 542-4217 (office).

Voting address: 1020 Downing Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335E North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Joanne B. Huelsman (Rep.), 65th Assembly District

Born Harvey, Illinois, March 21, 1936; married; 2 children. Graduated Northwood H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1959; J.D. Marquette U. Law School 1980. Legislator, attorney, realtor and owner of small business. Formerly teacher and manager of small businesses. Member American, Wis. and Waukesha Co. Bar Assns.; Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; United Way of Waukesha Co. (bd. of dir.); Waukesha Symphony, Inc. (bd. of dir.); Altrusa; Waukesha Co. Home Econ. Grad Club (pres.); Waukesha County Republican Party. Former member Governor's Task Force on Problems of Sole Proprietors; Waukesha Training Center Board; American Assn. of University Women; 4-H Club (assist. ldr. and project ldr.). Waukesha Board of Education 1966-72; Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1965-66.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Higher and Vocational Education; Small Business; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 542-0701.

Voting address: Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) 1915 MacArthur Road, Waukesha 53186.

Steven M. Foti (Rep.), 66th Assembly District

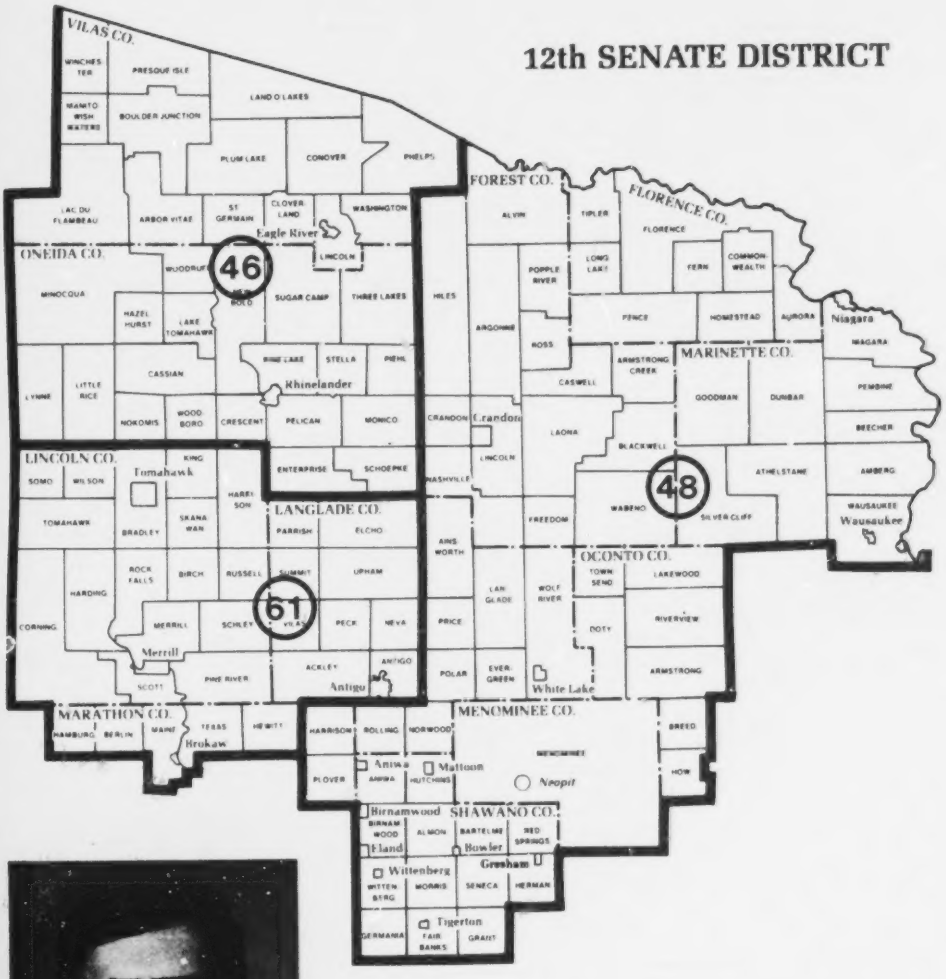
Born Oconomowoc, December 3, 1958; married. Graduate Oconomowoc High School; attended UW-Whitewater 1978-81. Legislator and insurance salesman. Member Jaycees; Waukesha County Republican Party.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Small Business; State Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 567-4581.

Voting address: 811 State Street, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator KINCAID

Lloyd H. Kincaid (Dem.), 12th Senate District

Born Sault St. Marie, Mich., May 8, 1925; married. Educated in Crandon elementary and high schools. Legislator, cabinetmaker, retail meat and grocery businessman. World War II vet.; Army 1943-45. Member church council; Amer. Legion; Lions; bd. of dir. Nicolet College and Technical Institute 1970-73. Alderman 1970-73; county board supervisor 1970-73.

Elected to Assembly 1972-82 (resigned eff. 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election (oath administered 4/13/83). Assembly Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms since 1979 (resigned 4/13/83). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1983** — Tourism and Revenue (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 6/3/83); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (eff. 6/3/83); American Indian Study Com.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mining (appt. chp. 1983, vice chp. 1981, 1979). Assembly committee assignments: 1983 — Revenue (chp., mbr. 1981); Excise and Fees (also 19..1); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Tourism and Recreation (1981 chp.). **1981** — Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice chp.); Small Business (also 1977); Highways; State Affairs (also 1977). **1977** — Revision (vice chp.); Natural Resources (also 1975, 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Tourism (also 1973).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2509; District: (715) 478-3979.

Voting address: 110 N. Crandon Ave., Crandon 54520.

Mailing address: (office) Room 140C South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative HOLPERIN

Representative VOLK

Representative DONOGHUE

James C. Holperin (Dem.), 46th Assembly District

Born Eagle River, December 18, 1950; married; one child. Graduate Eagle River High School; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1973; graduate work in public administration, UW-Madison and Oshkosh. Legislator. Formerly Assembly legislative analyst; Senate Assistant Chief Clerk; director, Vilas County aging programs; radio and TV news announcer. Member White Pine Public Radio, WXPR (bd. of dir.); Vilas Co. Dem. Party (vice chp.).

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development (co-chp.); Tourism and Recreation (vice chp.); Energy and Utilities; Health and Human Services; Radioactive Waste Review Board.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7141; District: (715) 479-7874.

Voting address: 103 N. Third Street, Eagle River 54521.

Mailing address: (office) Room 12 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 1256, Eagle River 54521.

John Volk (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Born Wabeno, September 28, 1915; married; 6 children. Graduated Wabeno High School. Legislator and farmer. Formerly shipyard worker, aircraft factory worker, truck driver. Member Associated Milk Producers; Antigo Co-op Oil; Experimental Aircraft Association; International Aerobatics Club. Former member Lions Club; Antigo Milk Products Cooperative. Served as town chairman 1947 to 1949, school board member 1952 to 1975, county board supervisor 1947 to 1949 (vice chairman 1948).

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election.

Telephone: District: (715) 473-5441.

Voting address: Town of Freedom.

Mailing address: Route 1, Wabeno 54566.

Sheehan Donoghue (Rep.), 61st Assembly District

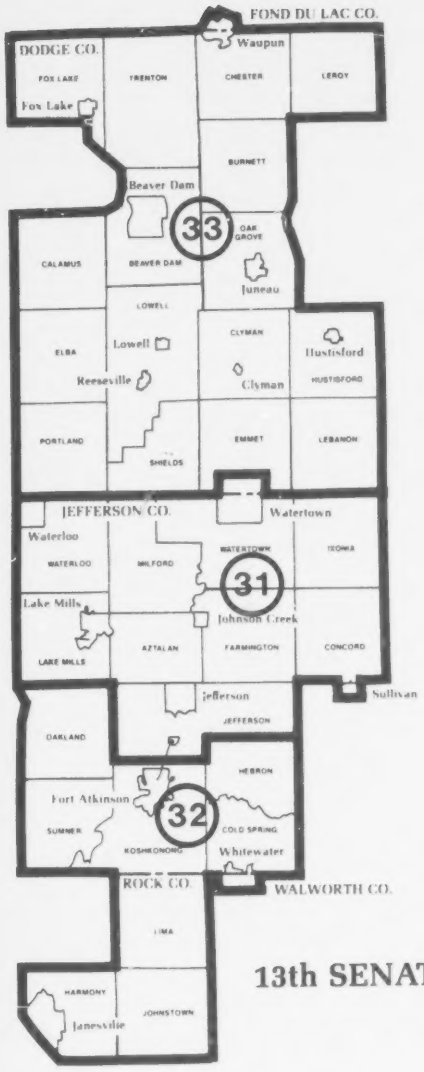
Born Hamilton, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1943; single. Grad. Merrill H.S.; attended Univ. of Colorado 1962-63; B.S. UW-Madison 1967. Legislator. Formerly research assoc. Rep. Natl. Com.; asst. coordinator White House Conf. on Food, Nutrition and Health; mgt. analyst N.Y.C. Dept. of Health. Member Merrill Business and Prof. Women's Club; Lincoln Co. Sportsmen's Club; Howard Young Medical Center (bd. of trustees).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981-1979); Economic Development; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Local Affairs (since 1977). **1981** — Revenue (also 1979, 1977); Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Constitutional and Statutory Review (also 1977), and the Advisory Panel to the Subcom. on Uranium Exploration Safety of the Mining Com. **1977** — Natural Resources (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources (also 1973); Coun. on Rural Area and Community Development (also 1975); Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn. 1978. **1975** — Municipalities; State Affairs. **1973** — Enrolled Bills; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employe Protection in Business Closings (secy.) and its Drafting Subcom. on Insurance (chp.).

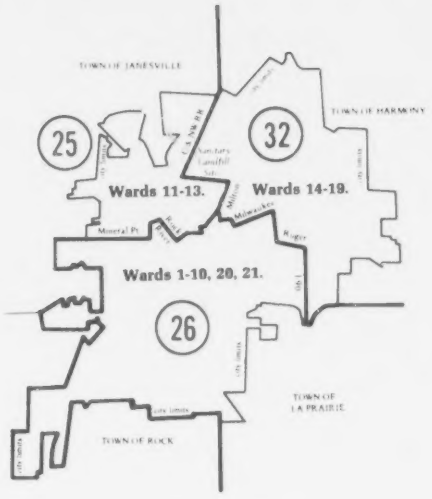
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7671; District: (715) 536-4758.

Voting address: 102 Cottage Street, Merrill 54452.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



13th SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Janesville

Senator LORMAN

Barbara K. Lorman (Rep.), 13th Senate District

Born Madison, July 31, 1932; 3 children. Grad. Madison West High School 1950; attended UW-Madison and UW-Whitewater. President of iron and metal recycling firm. Member Ft. Atkinson Bd. of Milw. Symphony (former chm.); Ft. Atkinson Development Coun. (former pres.); Sinnissippi Coun. of Boy Scouts; American Field Service; New Republican Conf.; Dodge Co. Rep. Women; Women's Club; Fort Atkinson Historical Society; Nature Conservancy; Jefferson Co. Business and Professional Women.

Elected to Senate in December 1980 special election; reelected 1982. Minority Caucus Secretary 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Health , Education, Corrections and Human Services; Migrant Labor Council (also 1981). **1981** — Energy, Insurance and Utilities; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Care and Early Education, on Medical Assistance and on Structure of Corrections System; H&SS Post-Moratorium Advisory Com.

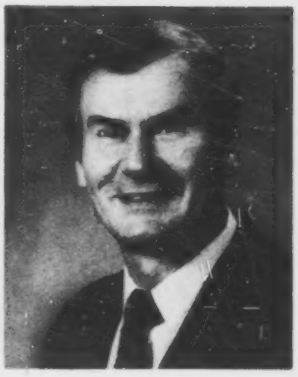
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5660; District: (414) 563-3798.

Voting address: 712 Frederick Avenue, Fort Atkinson 53142.

Mailing address: (office) Room 140A South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
RADTKE

Representative
STEWART



Representative
GOETSCH

Randall J. Radtke (Rep.), 31st Assembly District

Born Watertown, October 23, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduated Watertown High School; B.S.E. UW-Whitewater 1973; attended UW-Whitewater and UW-Milwaukee graduate schools. Legislator. Former social studies teacher. Member Lake Mills Area Jaycees (pres.); Lake Mills-Aztalan Historical Society; Lake Mills Booster Club; The Washington Seminar (assoc. dir.); Lake Mills Rotary Club; Jefferson Co. and Wis. Rep. Party; Knights of Columbus. Former member Lake Mills Education Assn. (treas.); Wis. Education Assn.; Wis. Coun. for Social Studies; Wis. Cross Country Assn.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Elections (also 1981, 1979); Environmental Resources (also 1981, 1979); Government Operations. **1981** — Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Acid Rain.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 648-8248.

Voting address: 310 East Washington, Lake Mills 53551.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

James M. Stewart (Rep.), 32nd Assembly District

Born Kilmarnock, Scotland, March 20, 1936; married; 5 children. Graduate Edgewood H.S., Madison; B.S. UW-Madison 1959; M.A. UW-Whitewater 1975, M.S. 1978. Legislator. Formerly university assistant registrar, assistant school business manager, U.S. Army officer. Veteran of Viet Nam, served in Army, 1959-79 (retired Lt. Colonel). Member American Legion; Wis. School Boards Assn.; The Assn. of University Faculty; Jefferson Co. and Walworth Co. Rep. Party. Whitewater School Board member since April 1981.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Children and Human Development; Higher and Vocational Education; Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 473-5630.

Voting address: 745 Center Street, Whitewater 53190.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert G. Goetsch (Rep.), 33rd Assembly District

Born Juneau, August 5, 1933; married; 2 children. Graduate Juneau High School; attended Wayland Jr. College, Beaver Dam, 1950-51; B.S. in agronomy, UW-Madison 1975. Farmer. Served in Army 1954-56. Member Wis. Towns Assn. (county unit chp.); American Legion; NFO; Wis. Independent Businessmen's Assn.; U.W. Alumni Assn.; Dodge Co. Rep. Party; Wis. Agri. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.; Internatl. Farm Youth Exchange Alumni Assn.; Kappa Eta Kappa Natl. Honor Society. Former member Dodge Co. Sheltered Workshop (dir.); Big Brothers of Dodge Co. (dir.); Beaver Dam Community Theater, Inc. (dir., vice pres.). Supervisor Oak Grove Town Bd. since 1971 (chp. 1975-83); Dodge Co. Bd. since 1972.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Local Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs.

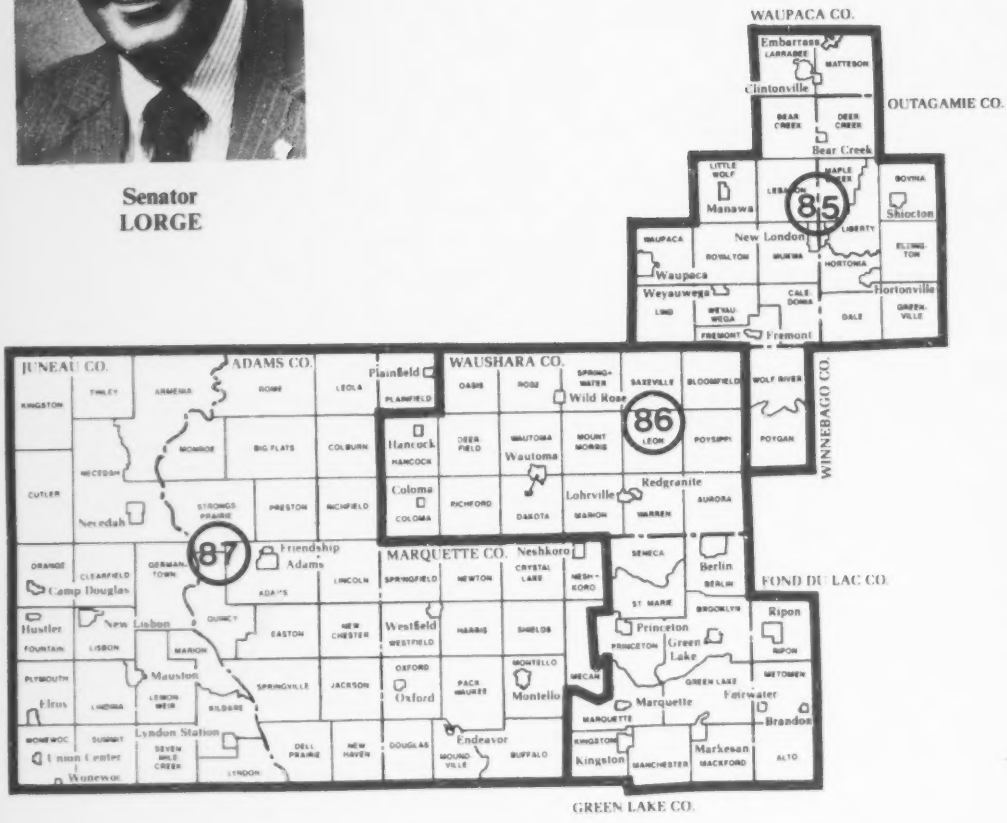
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 887-7413.

Voting address: Town of Oak Grove.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Box 174, Juneau 53039.

Senator
LORGE

14th SENATE DISTRICT



Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.), 14th Senate District

Born Bear Creek, July 9, 1922; married; 5 children. Grad. Bear Creek High School; J.D. Marquette Univ. 1952. Legislator, attorney. Veteran; served in U.S. Marine Corps in South Pacific during World War II. President of Natl. Conference of Insurance Legislators 1973-74 (former vice pres. and present member of Executive Com.); chairman, Justice and Law Enforcement Com. of the Midwestern Council of State Governments 1970-72.

Elected to Assembly 1950 and 1952; elected to Senate in special election 1954; reelected since 1956. Most senior member of Wis. Legislature (1983 is 17th session). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Interstate Cooperation Commission. Legislative Council.

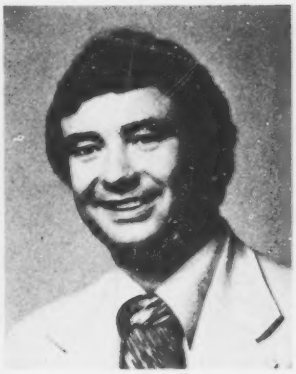
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2514; District: (715) 752-4474.

Voting address: P.O. Box 47, Route 1, Bear Creek, 54922.

Mailing address: (office) Room 337 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7822.

Representative
BYERS

Representative
GOODRICH



Representative
T. THOMPSON

Francis R. Byers (Rep.), 85th Assembly District

Born Marion; married; 3 children. Educ. Marion Elementary and H.S.; Ph.B. UW-Madison. Businessman. Former newspaper editor. Purple Heart veteran of Navy in World War II; awarded 7 battle stars, Navy Citation. Member V.F.W.; Amer. Legion (past commander); D.A.V.; Marion Rotary (former pres.); United Fund; Conservation Club; Masons. Member of Waupaca Co. Board 10 years.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Small Business (also 1979, 1977); State Affairs (since 1973); Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1977, also 1969); Educational Communications Bd. (since 1971). **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development. **1979** — Ad Hoc Com. on Second Veterans Home; Governor's Task Force on County Govt. Organization and Admin; Leg. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws. **1975** — Environmental Quality (since 1971). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Natural Resources; Legis Coun. Com. on Natural Resources; Conference Com. on Energy. **1969** — Conservation; Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Conservation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3794; District: (715) 823-5411.

Voting address: 160 North 12th Street, Clintonville 54929.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 146, Clintonville 54929.

Patricia A. Goodrich (Rep.), 86th Assembly District

Born Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13, 1933; married; 3 sons. Educated Jefferson City, Mo. public schools; attended Jefferson City Junior College; Park College, Parkville, Mo. Homemaker and legislator. Member Athena Club; Berlin MS Investors; Friends of the Library-Berlin; Green Lake Co. Republican Party and Green Lake Co. Republican Women's Club; Izaak Walton League. Former member Berlin Jaycettes (pres.) and Berlin PTO (secy.).

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Minority Caucus Secretary 1981 (also 1979). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Higher and Vocational Education; Labor (since 1977); Primary and Secondary Education; Education Block Grant Adv. Com.; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Coun.; Coun. on Migrant Labor (since 1977). **1981** — Education (since 1975); Elections; Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of Mentally Ill (also 1977), on Education (since 1975), and on School Dropout Prevention. **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws; Wis. Citizens Environmental Coun. (also 1975); Arthritis Adv. Bd. (H. & S.S.). **1975** — Enrolled Bills.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8077; District: (414) 361-2687.

Voting address: 159 Oak Street, Berlin 54923.

Mailing address: (office) Room 309 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.), 87th Assembly District

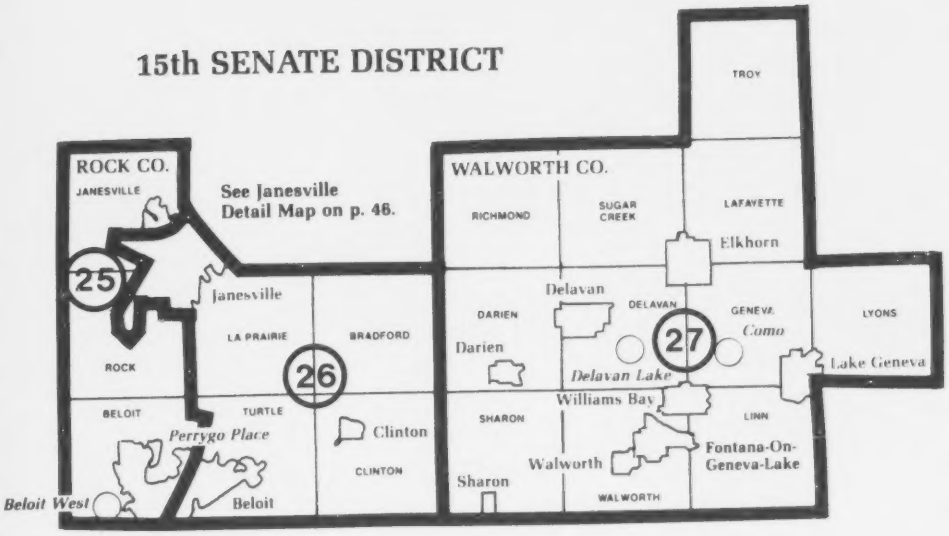
Born Elroy, Nov. 19, 1941; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney, legislator. Served in Army Reserve. Member Juneau Co. Republican Party; St. Bar of Wis.; Juneau Co. Bar Assn. Former mbr. Jaycees. Mbr. Juneau Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1971-74.

Elected to Assembly since 1966. Minority Leader 1983 (also 1981, eff. 12/18/81); 1973-81 Assistant Minority Leader; 1971 Min. Caucus Vice Chp. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Assembly Organization (also 1981); Economic Development; Rules (since 1973); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1981, eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (since 1973); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981, eff. 12/18/81). **1981** — Children and Human Development (resigned 4/2/81); Judiciary (resigned 1/21/82, mbr. 1979, 1977, 1973, 1971, 1967); Reapportionment (eff. 1/15/82); Jt. Com. for the Review of Admin. Rules (also 1975-79, 1971, vice chp. 1967); Disability Bd.; Legislative Council (eff. 12/18/81). **1979** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973); Adv. Bicycle Coordinating Coun.; Legis. Co. Com. on Product Liability. **1975** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Co. Coms. on Native American Study, on Inheritance Taxation, and on Malpractice **1973** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Liability of Health Professionals and on Lobbying Laws. **1971** — Tourism; Legis. Programs Com.; Legis. Co. Com. on Occupational Safety and Health Act.

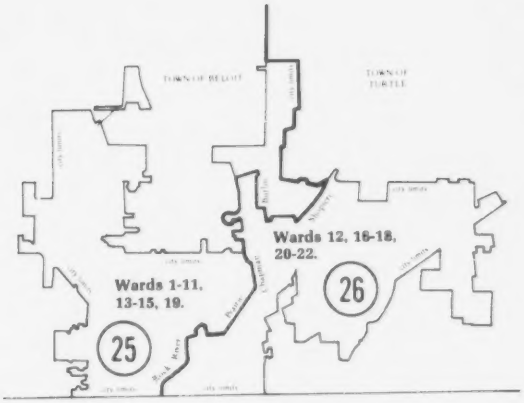
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7746; District: (608) 847-4198.

Voting address: 609 Academy Street, Elroy 53929.

Mailing address: (office) Room 205 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator
CULLEN



Detail Map: Beloit

Timothy F. Cullen (Dem.), 15th Senate District

Born Janesville, February 25, 1944. Graduate Janesville Senior High School; B.S. in political science, UW-Whitewater 1966; graduate work at Northern Illinois University 1967. Former ombudsman on staff of Congressman Les Aspin. Member Janesville YMCA (bd. of dir.). Former Big Brother and member Bd. of Directors Big Brothers. Elected to Janesville City Council 1970.

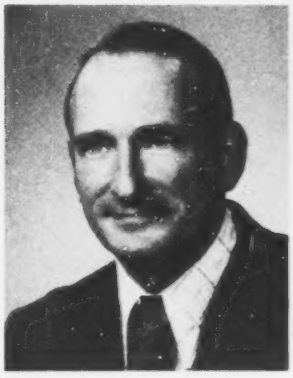
Elected to Senate since 1974; Majority Leader 1983 (also 1981, eff. 5/26/82). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Organization (chp., mbr. 1981, eff. 5/26/82); Committee on Committees; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1981, eff. 5/26/82); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1981, eff. 5/26/82); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (since 1979); Legislative Council (since 1975). **1981** — Aging, Business, and Financial Institutions and Transportation (chp., resigned 5/26/82, also 1979); Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (vice chp., resigned 5/26/82); State Supported Prog. Study and Adv. Com. (since 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mining (chp. since 1975), on Courts (also 1979), on Investment Policies and Procedures. **1979** — Human Services; Migrant Labor Coun. (also 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways (co-chp.) and on Interest Rate Practices (chp.); Rustic Roads Bd. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor (chp.); Tourism (vice chp.); Education and Revenue; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Solid Waste Management and on Definition of Death.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1007; District: (608) 752-8124.

Voting address: 40 S. Blackhawk Street, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: (office) Room 241 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative JOHNSON



Representative WOOD

Representative COLEMAN

Gary K. Johnson (Dem.), 25th Assembly District

Born Grand Forks, N.D., Sept. 14, 1939; married; 3 sons. Grad. Beloit Memorial H.S.; B.A. Beloit College 1963; graduate work UW-Whitewater. Legislator. Former teacher. Member Kiwanis Club of Greater Beloit; Rock Co. and Beloit Hist. Soc.; included in *Outstanding Young Men of America* (1971). Former mbr. Beloit Educ. Assn. (pres.) and W.E.A. (3rd vice pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Majority Leader 1983 (also 1980). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Rules (chp., mbr. 1980); Assembly Organization (vice chp., mbr. 1980); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (vice chp., mbr. 1979, 1977); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (vice chp., mbr. 1980); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (vice chp. 1979); Legislative Council (chp., mbr. since 1973). **1981** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., resigned 8/1/81); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Environmental Resources; Local Affairs; State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Prosecutorial System (chp.). **1979** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., resigned 1/28/80, also 1977, mbr. since 1972); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (co-chp., also 1977) and on Legis. Oversight. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on State Employment Relations. **1975** — Adult Educ. Center Coun.; Governor's Comn. on State-Local Relations and Financing Policies. **1973** — Revision (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment and on Education Program Review Project; 1974 Budget Review Conference Com. (chp.). **1971** — Education; Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2401; District: (608) 365-1044.

Voting address: 1818 Fayette Street, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: (office) Room 220 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Wayne W. Wood (Dem.), 26th Assembly District

Born Janesville, Jan. 21, 1930; married; 6 children. Graduate Stoughton High School. Legislator. Formerly builder, contractor, factory worker. Member U.A.W.; Rock Co. Democratic Party; Children's Service Soc. Adv. Bd. Former member Sinnissippi Coun. Boy Scouts; Rock Co. Senior 4-H Council. Member Janesville Housing Authority 1971-77; Janesville City Council 1972-76 (pres. 1974-75); State VTAE Board 1975-76.

Elected to Assembly in April 1976 special election; reelected since November 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981, eff. 4/21/81). **1981** — Resigned from other legislative coms. 4/21/81 because of appt. to Jt. Com. on Fin.; Local Affairs (chp., mbr. 1979, 1977); Energy (also 1979); Labor (mbr. since 1975); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Unemployment Comp. Adv. Coun.; Wis. Housing Fin. Auth. (resigned 4/21/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Correctional Services and on Revision of Town Laws. **1979** — Small Business (vice chp., also 1977); Labor (also 1977, 1976); Local Affairs (also 1977); Government Operations; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Correctional Centers, on Energy Conservation, on Small Business (also 1977); Worker's Comp. Adv. Coun. **1976** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Municipalities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7503; District: (608) 752-5485.

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: (office) Room 121 West State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Charles W. Coleman (Rep.) 27th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 7, 1932; married; 6 children. Graduate Elkhorn H.S. 1950; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1954, M.S. 1959. Part-time farmer. Formerly Assembly Rep. Caucus Staff (dir.), Wis. Legislative Council staff, political science instructor. Served in Army 1954-56. Member Rep. Party of Walworth Co. (chm.); First Congressional District G.O.P. (vice chm.); Walworth Co. Farm Bureau; American Legion; Tibbe's Grange. Former member Rep. Party of Wis. Executive Com. Elected to Whitewater Unified District School Bd. 1978-83.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Highways; Revenue; Tourism and Recreation.

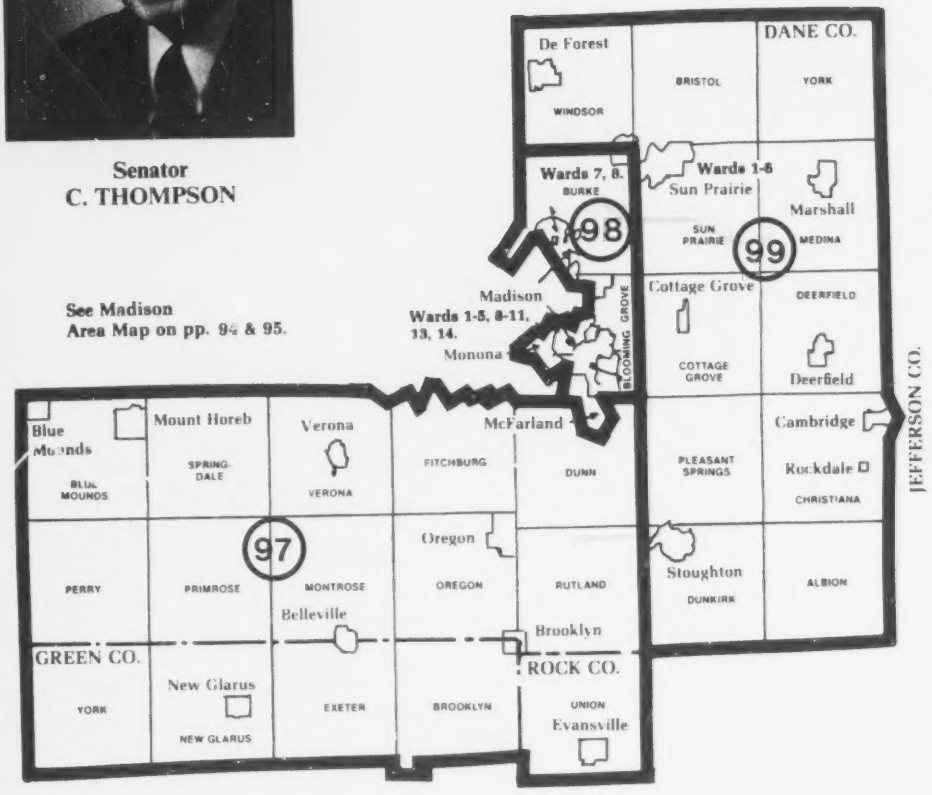
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (608) 883-2810.

Voting address: Town of Richmond.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335E North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) N2430 Krahn Drive, Route 3, Whitewater 53190.

Senator
C. THOMPSON

16th SENATE DISTRICT



See Madison Area Map on pp. 94 & 95.

Carl W. Thompson (Dem.), 16th Senate District

Born Washington, D.C., March 15, 1914; married; 4 children; one grandchild. Grad. Stoughton H.S.; Ph.B. UW-Madison 1936, LL.B. 1939, J.D. 1966. Legislator, attorney, real estate broker. WWII veteran; Army 1942-46. Member V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Rotary; Sons of Norway. Mbr. Dem. Natl. Com. 1949-56; pres. elector 1948; del. Dem. Natl. Conv. 1952 and 1956. Served as alderman, city atty.

Elected to Assembly 1953-59; elected to Senate in 1959 special election; reelected since 1960. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 5/24/83); Committee on Committees; Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Council on Housing (also 1981). **1981** — Human Services (chp., also 1979, 1977); Agriculture and Natural Resources; Education and State Institutions; Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Correctional Services (vice chp.) and on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Aging, Business and Financial Instit. and Transportation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill, on Community Correctional Programs, on Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3518; District: (608) 873-3616 (home), (608) 873-3352 (office).

Voting address: 3418 Old Stage Road, Stoughton 53589.

Mailing address: (office) Room 28 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 227, Stoughton 53589.

Representative WINEKE

Representative CHVALA

Representative LOFTUS

Joseph S. Wineke (Dem.), 97th Assembly District

Born Madison, January 5, 1957; married; one child. Graduate Verona High School 1975; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1980. Legislator. Formerly researcher for tax organization, service station mechanic. Former member Verona Jaycees. Served on Verona city council 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Revenue (vice chp.); Higher and Vocational Education; Judiciary; Local Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3520; District: (608) 845-9656.

Voting address: 116 Berkley Road, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Charles J. Chvala (Dem.), 98th Assembly District

Born Merrill, Wis., December 5, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate La Follette High School 1973; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1978; law degree, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, attorney. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Dane County Bar Association. Former member Vets House (chm., bd. of dir.); The Attic (bd. of dir.). Served on Madison School Board (student mbr.) 1972-73.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Elections; Energy and Utilities; Labor; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9170; District: (608) 222-9109.

Voting address: 5110 Stonehaven Drive, Madison 53716.

Mailing address: (office) 13 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Thomas A. Loftus (Dem.), 99th Assembly District

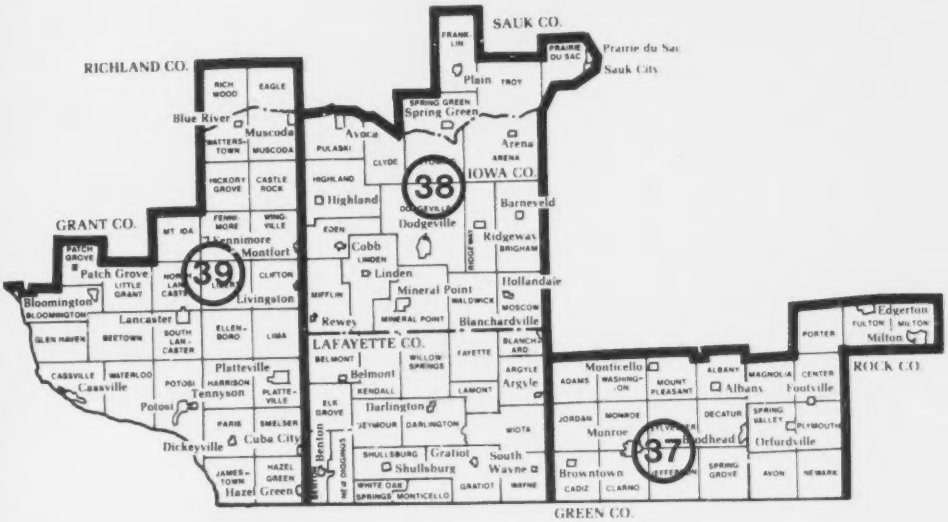
Born Stoughton, April 24, 1945; married; one child. Graduate Sun Prairie Elementary and High Schools; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1970; M.A. UW-Madison 1971. Legislator. Formerly administrative assistant to speaker of Wis. Assembly. Veteran; served in Army 1965-67.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected since 1978. Speaker of the Assembly 1983; Majority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Assembly Organization (chp., vice chp. 1981); Rules (vice chp., also 1981); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (vice chp., also 1981); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (vice chp., also 1981); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981); Housing Finance Authority; Legislative Council (also 1981). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Soc. Services (vice chp., also 1977) and its Subcoms. on Welfare Reform (chp., also 1977) and on Cuban Refugees; Energy; Environmental Resources; Transportation (resigned eff. 5/24/79); Ad Hoc Com. on Nursing Home Utilization (co-chp.); Legis. Co. Coms. on Environmental Health, on School Dropout Prevention. **1977** — Environmental Protection; Natural Resources; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Small Business, on Changing Enrollments, on Natural Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3387; District: (608) 837-8420.

Voting address: 1210 Columbus, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: (office) Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



17th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator KREUL

Richard Kreul (Rep.), 17th Senate District

Born town of Mount Ida, April 26, 1924; married; 5 children. Graduate Fennimore High School. Farmer and real estate broker. Member Fennimore Chamber of Commerce; Masonic organization; Grant Co. Farm Bureau. Former member Grant Co. National Farmers Organization (treasurer); Kiwanis; Elks. Member school board 1953-1978; Cooperative Educational Services Agency 14 Board of Control 1970-1978; served as county jury commissioner 1966-78.

Elected to Senate 1978; reelected 1982. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Transportation; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1981, 1979); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn's. Legis. Adv. Com.; Highway Safety Coun. (also 1981, 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans' Affairs and Tourism; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alien Land Ownership, on Interrelationship of Urban and Rural Policies, on Judgments Against Sheriffs, on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning, and on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Watershed Management.

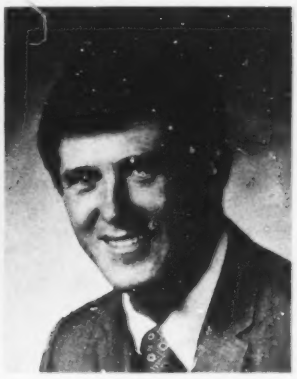
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0703; District: (608) 822-6070.

Voting address: 1955 12th Street, Fennimore 53809.

Mailing address: (office) Room 419 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 90, Fennimore 53809.

Representative
MANSKE

Representative
TREGONING



Representative
R. TRAVIS, JR.

John T. Manske (Rep.), 37th Assembly District

Born Edgerton, November 6, 1952; single. Graduate Milton Union High School; B.S. in education, UW-Whitewater 1975; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, part-time college instructor. Formerly production worker, retail manager, self-employed painter. Member Milton Historical Society; Milton 4-H (project leader); Northern Rock Co. Amer. Cancer Soc. (steering com.); Milton Jaycees; Rock Runners Club; Rock Co. Republican Party; received the *Outstanding Young Man of America* award in 1975, 1977, 1981. Former member Milton Bicentennial Com.; Milton Ecology Club. Member Milton City Council 1973-77, 1979-81. Former mbr. Milton Planning Comn.; Milton Library Board; Milton-Milton Town Jt. Fire Comn.

Elected to Assembly in June 1981 special election (oath administered 6/25/82); reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Elections (also 1981, eff. 7/19/82); Local Affairs (also 1981, eff. 7/19/82); Revenue.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1192; District: (608) 868-2641.

Voting Address: 509 Golden Lane, Milton 53563.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335C North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.), 38th Assembly District

Born Shullsburg, May 26, 1941; married; one child. Grad. Shullsburg H.S.; Sales Training, Inc., Milw.. Farmer. Member Masons; Kiwanis; Lions; Lafayette Co. Rep. (chp. 1964-67); Midwest Conf. of C.S.G.'s Coms. on on Transportation and Highway Safety (vice chp.) and on Agriculture; Natl. Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances; Rep. Assembly Campaign Com. 1978-83 (chp.).

Elected to Assembly in April 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1983; Vice Chairperson 1981, 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Assembly Organization; Agriculture (since 1967); Labor (since 1975); Rules; Transportation (since 1979); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (since 1973). **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (resigned 4/20/82); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alien Land Ownership and on Mining (also 1979). **1979** — Financial Institutions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Legis. Oversight (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Veterans and Mil. Affairs; Com. on Debris Hazard Control Cleanup and Highway Design Construction and Maintenance. **1973** — Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Highway Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code; Assembly Spec. Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities. **1971** — Environ. Quality.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7502; District: (608) 965-3688.

Voting address: Oates Street, Shullsburg 53586.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert S. Travis, Jr. (Rep.), 39th Assembly District

Born Cuba City, August 24, 1947; single. Graduate Platteville High School; attended UW-Platteville 1965-69. Former U.S. Army counterintelligence special agent; served in Army 1969-76. Member of American Legion; V.F.W.; delegate to American Council of Young Political Leaders. Son of former state Senate majority floor leader.

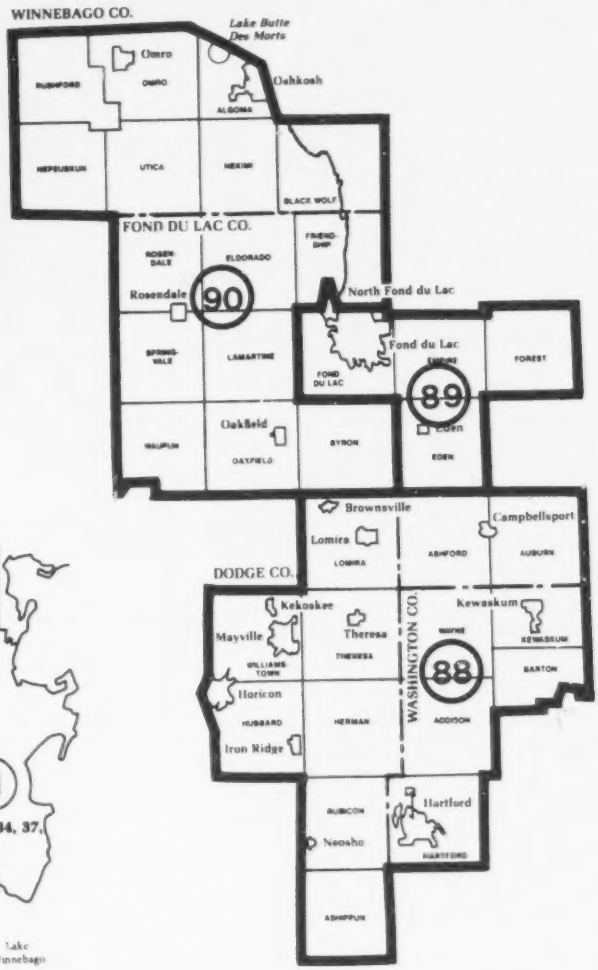
Elected to Assembly since 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1983; Minority Caucus Chm. 1981 (eff. 12/17/81). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Assembly Organization (also 1981, eff. 12/18/81); Economic Development; Primary and Secondary Education; Rules (also 1981, eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. **1981** — Education (also 1979, 1977); Revenue (also 1979, 1977); Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Education (also 1977). **1977** — Veterans and Military Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions.

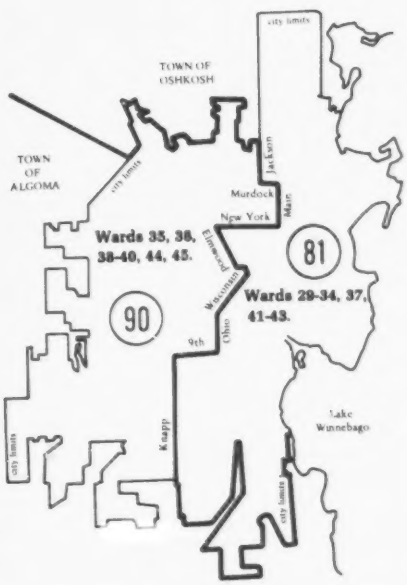
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1170; District: (608) 348-3592.

Voting address: 550 Campbell Avenue, Platteville 53818.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335B North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator McCALLUM





Detail Map: Oshkosh

18th SENATE DISTRICT

Scott McCallum (Rep.), 18th Senate District

Born Fond du Lac, May 2, 1950; married; one child. Graduated Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Macalester College 1972; M.A. Johns Hopkins University 1974. Property manager and developer. Formerly YMCA program director, legislative aide to U.S. Congressman. Member Wis. Special Olympics (bd. of dir.); Rotary. Former adviser YMCA Youth in Government (state chair 1976-80).

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Joint Committee on Finance (also 1981); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Legislative Council (also 1981). **1981** — Legislative Council Com. on Correctional Services. **1979** — Education and Revenue; Legislative Council Coms. on Environmental Health and on Legislative Oversight (also 1977); State Capitol and Executive Residence Board. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Audit; Tax Reform Commission.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5300; District: (414) 923-1185.

Voting address: 165 Sixth Street, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: (office) Room 323 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707 — 7882.

Representative
LUCKHARDT

Representative
McESSY

Representative
BRADLEY

Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.), 88th Assembly District

Born in Wis.; 3 children. Educated Horicon High School. Legislator; background in real estate and insurance. Mbr. Amer. Legion Auxiliary; Farm Bureau; Pork Producers; V.F.W. Auxiliary; Ins. Agents Adv. Bd.; Dodge Co. Rep. Club; Dodge Co. Assn. for Mental Health; Dodge Co. Assn. for Retarded Children; Horicon Hist. Club; Ch. of Commerce; Wis. Women for Agric.; Women's Club.

Elected to Assembly since 1962. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (also 1981); Excise and Fees; Labor (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Jt. Com. on Debt Management (also 1981, 1979); State Building Comn. (since 1975). **1981** — Children and Human Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care and Early Education. **1979** — Financial Institutions. **1977** — Agriculture (also 1975, 1973); Insurance and Banking (since 1963 except 1971, vice chp. 1967); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Insurance Law Revision Com. (since 1973). **1975** — Traffic Law Enforcement Coun.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 485-2150.

Voting address: 211 N. Hubbard Street, Horicon 53032.

Mailing address: (office) Room 336 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Earl F. McEssy (Rep.), 89th Assembly District

Born Fond du Lac County; married; 3 children. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1939; Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree, Marian College, 1982. Real estate broker. Formerly purchasing agent, undersheriff. WW II vet.; Navy 1942-46; awarded 7 battle stars and 3 citations. Member Eagles; Elks; Amer. Legion; Fond du Lac Condemnation Comn.; UW Citizens Adv. Bd. (vice pres.); Transportation Com. (past.v.p.) of Midwestern Conf. of Coun. of State Govts; chm. Red Cross 1957-58.

Elected to Assembly since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Excise and Fees (since 1961, chp. 1969); Highways (since 1969). **1981** — Legislative Council (since 1971) and its Com. on Elderly Abuse. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1977), on Highways (also 1977). **1977** — Highway Safety Coun. **1975** — State Transportation Plan Adv. Com. **1969** — Elections (chp. 1967, mbr. 1963); Legis. Coun. Com. on Age of Majority. **1967** — Education; Gov.'s Comn. on Law Enforcement and Crime.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3156; District: (414) 921-3418.

Voting address. 761 Forest Avenue, Fond du Lac, 54935.

Mailing address:(office) Room 304 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gordon R. Bradley (Rep.), 90th Assembly District

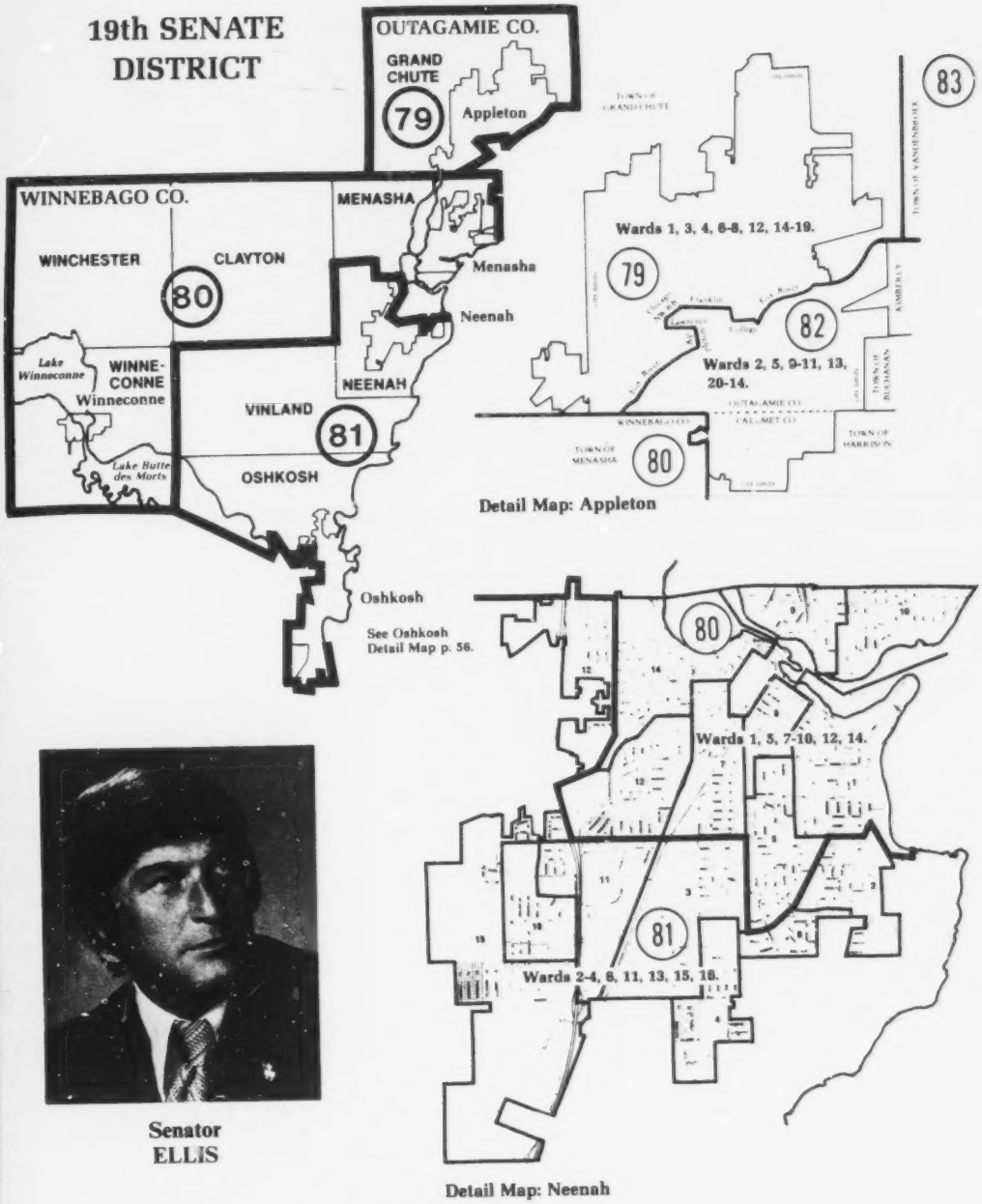
Born town of Utica, July 9, 1921; married. Graduate Omro High School; attended UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1940-41. Farmer. Member Elks; Omro volunteer fire department. Former member Kiwanis; Optimists. School clerk Tice-Maple-Plainview 1947-62; town clerk 1962-67; town supervisor 1967-71.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Excise and Fees (since 1975); Highways (also 1981, 1979); State Supported Program Study and Adv. Com. (also 1981). **1981** — State Affairs; Legislative Council (eff. 1/3/83) and its Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977 and vice chp. of Subcom. on Drought); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways, on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977). **1977** — Natural Resources (mbr. since 1971); Leg. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Taxation. **1973** — Vet. and Mil. Affairs (also 1969); appt. by Gov. to work with Upper Great Lakes Regional Comn. to develop model off-the-road recreation vehicle legislation. **1971** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs. **1969** — Revision (vice chp.); Conservation and Jt. Interim Com.; Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7500; District: (414) 685-5344.

Voting Address: 2644 Elo Road, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 322 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator ELLIS

Michael G. Ellis (Rep.), 19th Senate District

Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah High School; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator. Former teacher. Served as Neenah alderman 1965-75.

Elected to Assembly 1970-1980; elected to Senate 1982. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Environmental Resources; Transportation. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1977** — Internal Management; Local Affairs. **1975** — Municipalities (also 1971); Printing. **1973** — Taxation (also 1971); State Affairs; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1971** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Commercial Code Amendments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0718; District: (414) 722-8151.

Voting Address: 315-1/2 N. Commercial, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: (office) Room 408 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative PROSSER

Representative WALLING

Representative BUETTNER

David T. Prosser, Jr. (Rep.), 79th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 24, 1942; single. Graduate Appleton High School; B.A. DePauw University 1965; J.D. UW Law School 1968. Attorney. Formerly District Attorney Outagamie Co. 1977-78, admin. asst. to Congressman Harold Froehlich 1973-74, attorney U.S. Dept. of Justice 1969-72, law school lecturer 1968-69. Member Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce; DePauw and UW Alumni Assns.; American, Wis. and Outagamie Co. Bar Assns.; Outagamie Co. Republican Party; NCSL Law and Justice Com. 1981, 1983 (vice chp.). Former mbr. Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice, 1980-83 (exec. com.); Judicial Coun. Com. on Prelim. Examinations 1981.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980, 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981, 1979); Elections (also 1981, 1979); Energy and Utilities; Judiciary (also 1981, 1979); Uniform State Laws Comn. (also 1981); Legis. Coun. Law Revision Com. (appt. 1/83). **1981** — Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Prosecutorial System. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Hearing Examiner System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 731-4404.

Voting address: 2904 N. Meade Street, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: (office) Room 334 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Esther K. Walling (Rep.), 80th Assembly District

Born Winnebago Co., April 7, 1940; married; 2 children. Graduate Oshkosh High School; attended UW-Oshkosh and UW-Green Bay. Legislator. Formerly secretary, bookkeeper, sales manager, executive assistant. Member Neenah-Menasha Republican Club; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party. Former mbr. Wis. Towns Assn. (vice chp. Winnebago Co. unit); Wis. Suburban League (bd. of dir.); Fox Valley Tech. Instit. Small Municipality Adv. Com. (chp.); Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Engineers Section, Arch., Prof. Eng., Designers and Land Surveyors Exam. Bd. 1979-82 (public mbr.); Wis. delegate Natl. Coun. of Engineering Examiners 1980-82. Town Clerk 1975-77; Town Chairman 1977-1981.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Elections; Highways; Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 725-9392.

Voting address: Town of Menasha.

Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) 1225 Kluck Street, Neenah 54956.

Carol A. Buettner (Rep.), 81st Assembly District

Born Madison, January 16, 1948; married. Graduate Madison West High School; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; preretirement education leadership training, Univ. of Michigan School of Gerontology. Legislator. Formerly director Winnebago Co. nutrition program for older adults, instructor of preretirement education, Fox Valley Technical Institute. Member Oshkosh Foundation (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Committee on Aging; Oshkosh Toastmistress (pres.); Altrusa International; Women's Div., Oshkosh Area Merchants and Commerce; Winnebago Co. Republican Party. Former mbr. Wis. Assn. of Nutrition Directors (secy.-treas.).

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance; Health and Human Services; Small Business; Child Labor Coun.

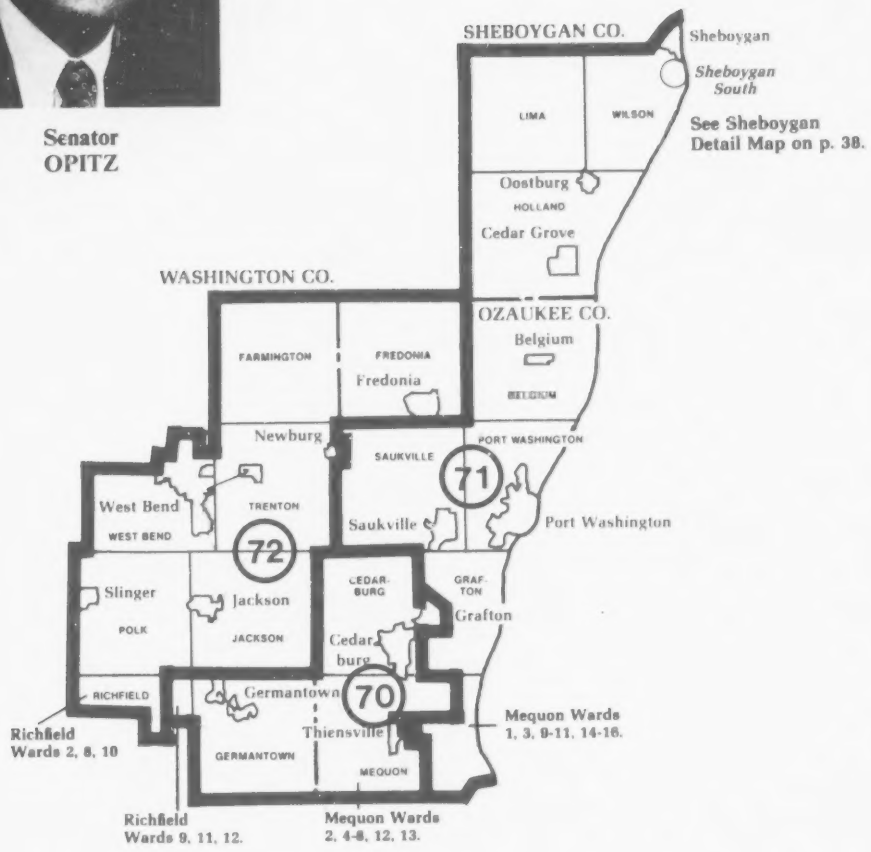
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 233-8400.

Voting address: 232 Fulton Avenue, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 324 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
OPITZ

20th SENATE DISTRICT



David W. Opitz (Rep.), 20th Senate District

Born Port Washington, December 15, 1945; married. Graduate Port Washington High School; B.S. Carroll College 1968. Biologist; owner of an environmental consulting firm. Ozaukee Co. Director of Environmental Health 1971-73.

Elected to Assembly 1972-78; elected to Senate in April 1979 special election; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs; Energy and Environmental Resources; Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981). **1981** — Agric. and Natural Resources; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Contractual Services and on Groundwater Management. **1979** — Senate — Human Services; Natural Res. and Tourism; Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977) and on Air Pollution Permit Program. Assembly — Environmental Resources; Health and Social Services; Small Business (also 1977). **1977** — Environmental Protection; Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Solid Waste Management (also 1975) and on Domestic Violence. **1975** — Environmental Quality (also 1973); Municipalities (also 1973); Third Reading (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recycled Paper.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7513; District: (414) 285-3898 (home), (414) 284-5746 (office).

Voting address: Rt. 1, Box 207B, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address: (office) Room 417 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative MERKT

Representative STITT

Representative PANZER

John L. Merkt (Rep.), 70th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 1946; married. Graduate Milw. Marquette High School 1964; attended Marquette Univ. 1964-68; B.S. in secondary eduction, U.W.-LaCrosse 1971. Teacher. Member Ozaukee Co. Republican Party (vice chp.); Amer. Legion; Mequon Men's Club; Thiensville-Mequon Jaycees; Washington Co. Farm Bureau; Knights of Columbus. Served as local ward committeeman 1974-76.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Labor (also 1981); Primary and Secondary Education; Revenue; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Coun. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Education (also 1979, 1977); Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Health Needs. **1979** — Agriculture (also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Co. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977) and on Education (also 1977).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3756; District: (414) 242-4942.

Voting address: 10501 N. O'Connell Lane, Mequon 53092.

Mailing address: (office) Room 306 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Donald K. Stitt (Rep.), 71st Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1944; married; 3 children. Graduate Whitefish Bay High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1968; J.D. Marquette Law School 1971; LL.M. Georgetown Law Center 1977. Legislator, attorney. Formerly assistant district attorney, securities broker. Member Wis. State Bar and Ozaukee Co. Bar Assn.; Rotary. Former mbr. Lakeshore Farmland Preservation Soc. (vice pres.). Elected to Port Washington Bd. of Education 1978 to present.

Elected to Assembly in July 1979 special election; reelected 1980, 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Legislative Council. **1981** — Health and Human Services; Judiciary (eff. 1/21/82); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development and on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Social Services; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1182; District: (414) 284-4592.

Voting address: E 158 Norport Drive, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335D North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary E. Panzer (Rep.), 72nd Assembly District

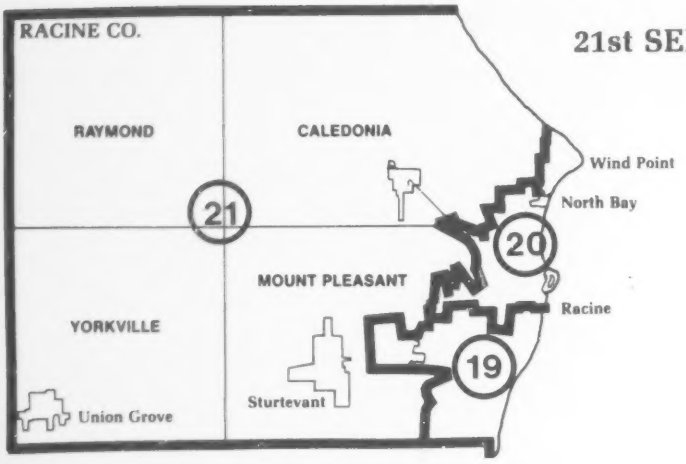
Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduate Mayville High School; B.A. UW-Madison. Legislator. Formerly banker, state Senate legislative analyst. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Republican Party of Wis. and Washington Co.; New Republican Conference (past legislative chm.); Order of Women Legislators; PACE.

Elected to Assembly in January 1980 special election; reelected November 1980, 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Economic Development; Higher and Vocational Education; Jt. Com. on Audit; St. Adv. Coun. on Displaced Homemakers; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management (eff. 1/11/83). **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Tourism and Recreation; Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Correctional Services and on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Financial Institutions; Government Operations; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legislative Council Committee on Correctional Facilities.

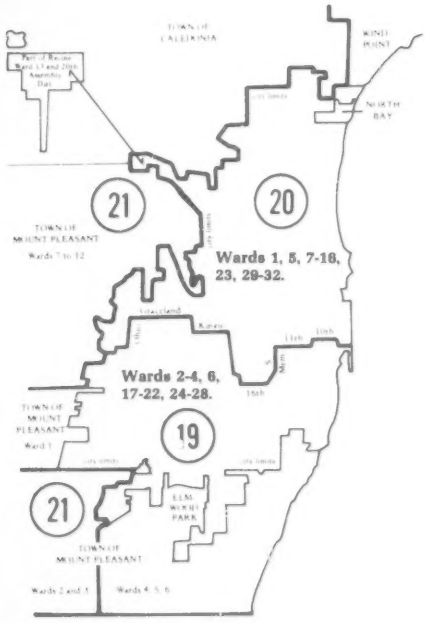
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 334-7283.

Voting address: 635 Tamarack Drive West, West Bend 53095.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



Senator STROHL



Detail Map: Racine

Joseph A. Strohl (Dem.), 21st Senate District

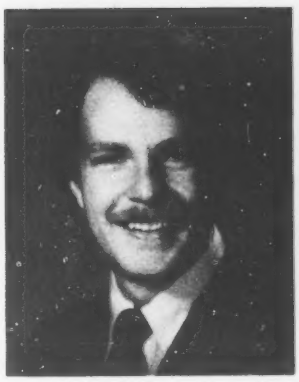
Born Evanston, Illinois, March 19, 1946; single. Graduate Stephenson, Michigan High School; B.S. Northern Michigan University 1968; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1968. Legislator. Formerly aide to Congressman Les Aspin, teacher. Member of League of Women Voters; Racine Zoological Society; Racine Co. Historical Society; NAACP; Urban League; Sierra Club; Citizens Utility Board; Democratic Party; Root River Restoration Council; Preservation Racine.

Elected to Senate 1978; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Environmental Resources (chp.); Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Radioactive Waste Review Bd. (chp., also 1981); Radiation Protection Coun. (also 1981, 1979); Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981); Legislative Council (eff. 1/25/83). **1981** — Energy (chp.); Agriculture and Natural Resources; Human Services (also 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (chp.), on Ground Water Management (vice chp.), and on Economic Development. **1979** — Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Air Pollution Permit Program, Criminal Justice and the Physically and Developmentally Disabled, Energy Conservation (co-chp.), and Public Service Comn. Rate Case.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1832; District: (414) 632-6800.

Voting Address: Suite 318, 4240 North Main Street, Racine 53402.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district): Room 201, 603 Main St., Racine 53401.



Representative
NEUBAUER

Representative
ROONEY

Representative
SELL

Jeffrey A. Neubauer (Dem.), 19th Assembly District

Born Racine, December 8, 1955; single. Graduate J.I. Case High School; B.A. and graduate work Stanford University. Legislator and director of family owned business. Formerly congressional and legislative aide. Member The Academy of Political Science; Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Democratic Party of Wis. (exec. com.); Environmental Defense Fund; League of Women Voters; NAACP; Downtown Racine Development Corp.; Sierra Club; Wis. Women's Network.

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Environmental Resources (chp., mbr. 1981); Economic Development; Elections (also 1981); Higher and Vocational Education; Air Resources Allocation Coun.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Acid Rain (eff. 1/83). **1981** — Education (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development (eff. 8/24/81); Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development (vice chp.) and on Close Corporations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0634; District: (414) 633-6822.

Voting address: 1130 Main Street, No. 313, Racine 53403.

Mailing address: (office) Room 108 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

James F. Rooney (Dem.), 20th Assembly District

Born Racine, Sept. 29, 1935; married; 4 children. Graduate St. Catherine's High School 1953. Legislator. Former business manager. Served in Army 1954-56. Member Racine Yacht Club (past financial secy. and commodore); Kiwanis Club of Greater Racine. Served on Racine Co. Bd. since 1966, elected chairman 1982 (vice chm. 1980).

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1983 (also 1981, 1979, 1977). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (vice chp., mbr. 1981); Assembly Organization (also 1981); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Rules (since 1977); Interstate Cooperation Comn.; State Building Comn. **1981** — Elections (vice chp.); Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Investment Policies and Procedures (chp.). **1979** — Elections; Financial Institutions; Highways (since 1973); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (vice chp.); Retirement Research Com. (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Highways (since 1973); Gov's Task Force on Co. Govt. Org. and Admin. **1977** — Insurance and Banking; Legis. Coun. Remedial Legislation Com. (also 1975). **1975** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com. **1973** — Taxation; Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0731; District: (414) 637-7670.

Voting address: 1500 Michigan Boulevard, Racine 53402.

Mailing address: (office) Room 240 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Ronald A. Sell (Dem.), 21st Assembly District

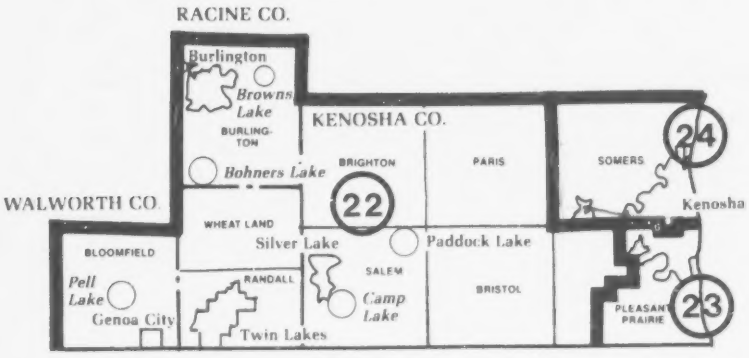
Born Hartford, April 17, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Hartford Union H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1967; M.Div. Lutheran Sch. of Theology at Chicago 1972; attended Dickinson Sch. of Law. Legislator, clergyman. Former parish pastor.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Children and Human Development (vice chp.); Environmental Resources; Family and Economic Assistance; Primary and Secondary Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0650; District: (414) 639-7965.

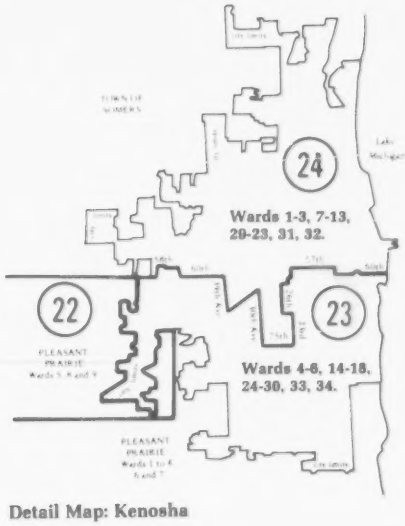
Voting address: Town of Caledonia.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) 4612 Erie Street, Racine 53402.



22nd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
MAURER



Detail Map: Kenosha

John J. Maurer (Dem.), 22nd Senate District

Born Kenosha, July 11, 1922; married; 2 children. Graduate Kenosha High School; attended Marquette University 1945-49. Legislator, retired commercial airline pilot. Veteran World War II; served in Army Air Corps 1942-45. Member V.F.W.; Air Line Pilots Assn., Internatl. (past chp.); Air Force Assn.; Kenosha Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Kenosha Co. Dem. Party (bd. mbr.). Former mbr. Wis. Coun. of Aeronautics. Pleasant Prairie town supervisor 1961-63; town chp. 1969-75.

Elected to Senate in April 1975 special election; reelected since 1976. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1983 (also 1981). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Transportation; Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1977, vice chp. 1979); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Interstate Cooperation Comn.; State Building Comn. **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979). **1979** — State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1977). **1977** — Urban Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on School Bus Laws; Gov.'s Com. on Problems of Deaf People. **1975** — Commerce; Natural Resources; Legis. Coun. Highway Com. and State Trans. Plan Adv. Com.; Energy Conservation Adv. Coun.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6920; District: (414) 694-8793.

Voting address: 7900 Cooper Rd., Kenosha 53142.

Mailing address: (office) Room 134 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative PORTER

Representative ANTARAMIAN

Representative ANDREA

Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 22nd Assembly District

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children. Elem. educ. Crystal Lake, Ill.-Elkhorn, Wis., Wis. State Sch. for the Deaf and Burlington H.S. Legislator. Formerly independent trucking business. Member church H.S. athletic bd.; K. of C.; pres. elector 1980. Awards received: *U.S. Jaycees Senator Membership 1974*; Burlington V.F.W. 1972 *Outstanding Citizen Award;* one of *Five Outstanding Young Men in Wis.*, 1970. Former mbr. Racine Co. Solid Waste Disposal Com.; Co. Planning Coun. for Health and Social Serv. (past v.p.); C.S.G. Midwestern Conf. Task Forces on Bus. Development (1981), Energy (1979). Served on town bd. and planning comn.; town chm. 1970-75.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Environmental Resources (since 1979); Family and Economic Assistance; Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981). **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Energy (also 1979); Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Econ. Devel.; Jt. Com. on Audit (since 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Energy Conservation and on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977). **1977** — Environmental Prot.; Natural Res. (also 1975); Trans. (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nat. Res. (also 1975), Sch. Bus Laws. **1975** — Taxation (also 1973). **1973** — Municipalities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 763-6827.

Voting address: Route 3, P.O. Box 331, 28322 Durand Avenue, Burlington 53105.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John M. Antaramian (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District

Born Kenosha, September 21, 1954; married. Graduate Tremper High School; B.S. in economics and business management, UW-Parkside 1977. Legislator. Former shopping center corporation employe. Member Masons; Conservation Club; Historical Society.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Economic Development (vice chp.); Labor; Revenue; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0455; District: (414) 694-8536.

Voting address: 8318-25th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Joseph F. Andrea (Dem.), 24th Assembly District

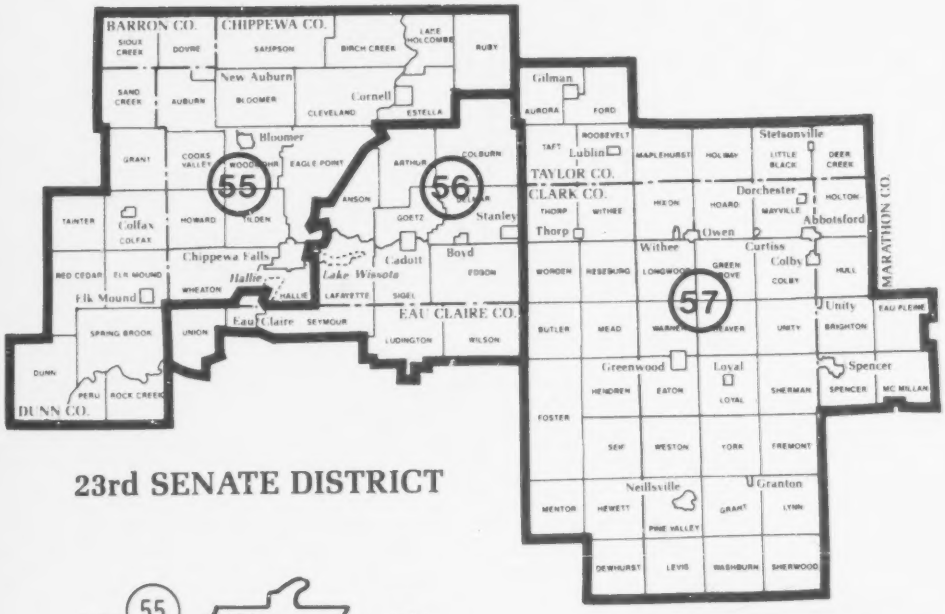
Born Nov. 29, 1927; married; 4 children. Grad. Bradford High School; attended UW-Extension. Telephone cable splicer. Veteran; served in Navy 1946-48. Member Navy Club; Kenosha Achievement Center (bd. mbr.); Amer. Cancer Soc. (bd. mbr.); Holy Name Soc. (pres.); Kenosha Alpine Club; Italian-Amer. Soc. Former member Communication Workers (past pres.), Victory Credit Union (bd. mbr.), Little League, Boy Scouts (com. mbr.), United Fund (com. mbr.). Catholic Youth Org. Served as constable from 1966-68 and county board supervisor 1968-1977.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Local Affairs (chp., vice chp. 1981, mbr. since 1977); Government Operations; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1981); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp. 1981); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp. 1981). **1981** — Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services **1979** — Enrolled Bills (chp., vice chp. 1977); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); Financial Institutions. **1977** — Insurance and Banking; State Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules.

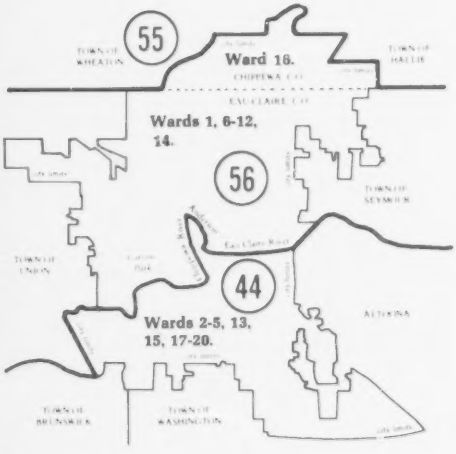
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-8979; District: (414) 657-6656.

Voting address: 2405 45th Street, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 33 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



23rd SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Eau Claire

Senator ROSHELL

Marvin J. Roshell (Dem.), 23rd Senate District

Born Chippewa Falls, Oct. 27, 1932; married. Graduate Cadott High School; Coyne Electrical College, Chicago. Legislator, electrical contractor and registered professional designer of electrical systems. Formerly construction foreman. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Air Force 1950-54. Member Lions; Masons; Shriners; Amer. Legion; VFW; AFL-CIO; Indianhead Towns Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Falls Ind. Develop. Corp. (past bd. mbr.); Natl. Electrical Contractors Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Area Fire Protection Dist., Inc. (past secy.-treas.); Chippewa Falls Fiscal Bd. (past chp.); Jt. Apprenticeship Training Com. (past bd. mbr.); Lafayette Minor League Baseball Org. (past bd. mbr.); Wis. Lions Fdn. (past vice pres., treas.). Supervisor Lafayette Town Bd. since 1969-75 (chp. 1975-79).

Elected to Senate 1978; reelected 1982. Majority Caucus Secretary 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (chp. 1981, 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Council (also 1981, 1979). **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules Subcom. on State-Federal Govt'l Operations (chp.); Legis. Council Coms. on Watershed Management (chp.) and on Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 723-2081.

Voting address: Town of Lafayette.

Mailing address: (office) Room 136 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) Route 6, Box 333, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Representative BRIST

Representative LOOBY

Representative VAN GORDEN

Steven C. Brist (Dem.), 55th Assembly District

Born Eau Claire, Jan. 16, 1954; married. Graduate Chippewa Falls High School; attended Georgetown University; B.S. UW-Madison; J.D. UW Law School 1982. Attorney. Formerly realtor, savings and loan officer, legislative asst., staff to Congressman David Obey. Member American, Wisconsin and Chippewa County Bar Assns.; Wisconsin Farmer's Union; Citizens Utility Bd.; Dem. Party of Wis.; Young Dems. of Wis. (natl. committeeman, former county chp.). Democratic Party ward committeeman 1972-76; county supervisor 1976-77. Served as public member on Legislative Council Study Committee on Correctional Services 1982.

Elected to Assembly 1976, 1982. Majority Caucus Secretary (also 1977). Biennial committee assignments: 1983 — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Administrative Rules (vice chp.); Judiciary (also 1977); Agriculture; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Educational Communications Bd. **1977** — Elections; Revenue; Leg. Coun. Spec. Com. on Constitutional and Statutory Review.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1194; District: (715) 723-8856 (office), (715) 723-5116.

Voting address: 557 South Main Street, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: (office) Room 109 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (home office) 220-1/2 N. Bridge Street, Chippewa Falls 53729.

Joseph L. Looby (Dem.), 56th Assembly District

Born Eau Claire, Nov. 24, 1917; married; 7 children. Graduate St. Patrick's H.S. Legislator; retired rubber company employe. Veteran of World War II; Army 1943-46. Member Wis. AFL-CIO executive board; V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Catholic War Vets; Shamrock Club; Old Timers Baseball. Former mbr. United Rubber Workers (treas. local 1960-68). City councilman 1964-1968, county supervisor 1965-75.

Elected to Assembly 1968-76, 1980, 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Labor (chp., also 1973-77; vice chp. 1971; mbr. 1969); Excise and Fees (also 1981, 1977, 1975); Veterans and Military Affairs; Criminal Justice and Public Safety. **1981** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (vice chp., also 1971-77); Retirement Research Com. (vice chp., also 1971-77); Local Affairs; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (vice chp.). **1975** — Transportation (vice chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); legis. observer on Council on Unemployment Compensation (also 1971). **1973** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment (vice chp.). **1971** — Insurance and Banking; Municipalities; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9172; District: (715) 834-4048.

Voting address: 1529 Howard Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: (office) Room 34 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Heron A. Van Gorden (Rep.), 57th Assembly District

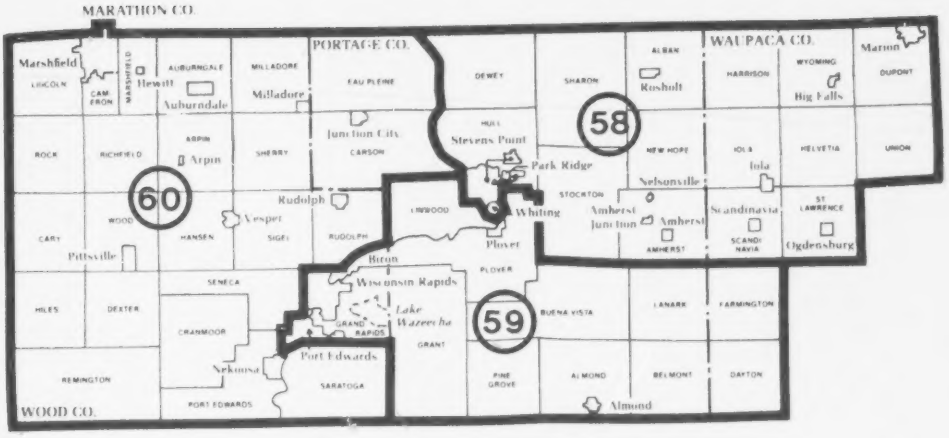
Born Alma Center, October 9, 1926; married; one child. Graduate Neillsville High School. Feed dealer. Veteran; Army 1945-47; National Guard 1947-65. Member Wisconsin Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn. (past secy.-treas. and director); American Legion (past commander); VFW (past commander); National Rifle Assn.; National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Assn.; Neillsville Masons; pres. of industrial development group.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture; Highways; Veterans and Military Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (715) 743-3633.

Voting address: 7 Huron Street, Neillsville 54456.

Mailing address: (office) Room 302 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



24th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
BABLITCH

William A. Bablitch (Dem.), 24th Senate District

Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; single. Graduate Pacelli High School; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968. Former practicing attorney. Served in Peace Corps 1963-65. Portage County District Attorney 1969-72.

Elected to the Wisconsin Senate 1972-1980, representing the 24th Senate District. President pro tempore 1983 (also 1981, eff. 9/26/82); Majority Leader 1981 (resigned 5/26/82, also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1973. Member of Legis. Leaders Foundation Bd. of Dir. Served on Natl. Conf. of St. Legislatures' Executive Bd. (1979) and Midwest Coun. of St. Govts.' Governing Bd. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Organization (since 1975); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism;Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Council (chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973). **1981** — Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (since 1975); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1975); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (since 1975); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, Legis. Oversight (also 1977), Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), State Emp. Relations (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Court Reorganization and on Domestic Violence; Tax Reform Comn. **1975** — Jt. Finance; Interim Study Com. on Campus Funding and Faculty UW System (co-chp.). **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development; Judiciary and Insurance; Legis. Council Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, Insurance, and Lobbying Laws.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1983 for a term beginning on August 1, 1983.

Representative HELBACH

Representative SCHNEIDER

Representative HASENOHRL

David Helbach (Dem.), 58th Assembly District

Born Stevens Point, Dec. 8, 1948; married: 2 children. Graduated Pacelli High School; B.A. in communications, UW-Stevens Point 1972; graduate work UW-Stevens Point. Legislator.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Elections (chp., effective 10/29/81); State Affairs (vice chp.); Reapportionment; Revenue (also 1979); Tourism and Recreation (effective 3/31/81); Urban Affairs and Housing (effective 5/12/81); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1979 and co-chp. Subcom. on State-Federal Governmental Operations); Jt. Finance Subcom. on Low Income Energy Assistance (co-chp.); Legis. Council Coms. on Groundwater Management and on False Representation in Elections. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services; Legis. Council Coms. on Energy Conservation (secy.), on Air Pollution Permit Program, and on Hearing Aid Examiner System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3123; District: (715) 341-6536.

Voting address: 1424 Clark Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: (office) Room 117A West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 59th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married; 2 children. Grad. Longfellow Elem. Sch.; La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1965; M.S.T. UW-Stevens Point 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1979; certificate from Madison Area Technical College Police Academy 1982. Legislator. Former social studies teacher. Member Amer. Fed. of Musicians; Loyal Order of Moose; Govt. Affairs Com. of Wisconsin Arthritis Foundation. Former member Wis. Rapids Education Assn. (pres.-elect).

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1973-81. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp.); Debt Management (vice chp.); Legislative Council. **1981** — Revenue (chp., also 1979, 1977); Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Education (also 1979, 1977); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1979, 1977). **1979** — State Building Comn. (also 1977 and chp. of its Subcom. on Higher Education). **1977** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., resigned 10/7/77); Jt. Audit com. (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Mining Com. and its Subcom. on Reclamation of Nonmetallic Mining. **1975** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1973). **1973** — Engrossed Bills (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Education Com. on Compulsory Attendance Law. **1971** — Health and Social Services; Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0215; District: (715) 423-1223.

Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem.), 60th Assembly District

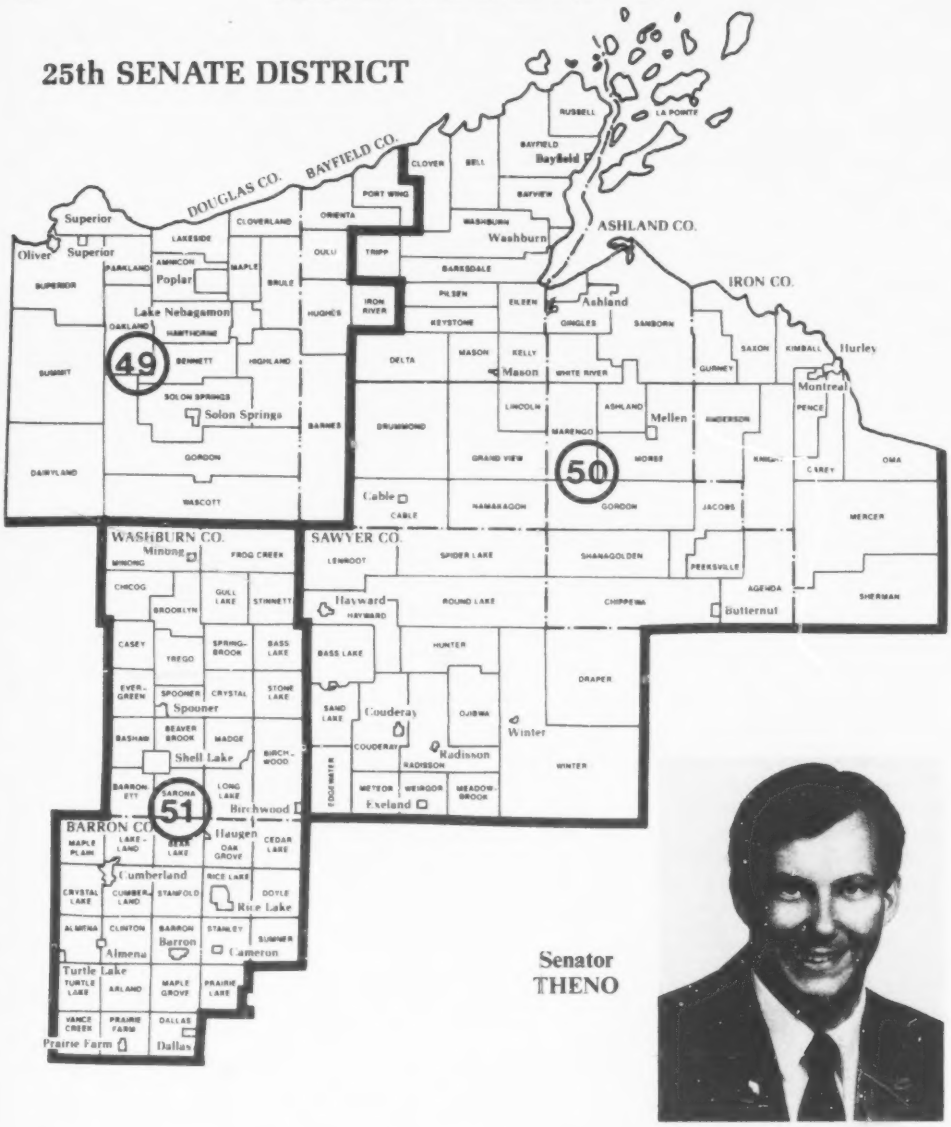
Born Marshfield, Nov. 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield High School. Full-time legislator. Formerly stainless steel fabricator, farmer, production expediter, firefighter. Member Democratic Party of Wood County (chp. 1963-64); Eau Pleine Boat Club; Business and Professional Women's Club; United Commercial Travelers; Marshfield Elks; Central Wis. Sportsmen's Club; K. of C. Former member Boilermakers Union local; Marshfield Central Labor Body; Wis. Fair Assn. (former dir.); Marshfield City Planning Comn. 1966-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Transportation (chp.); Agriculture (also 1979); Highways (also 1981, vice chp. 1979); Excise and Fees; Transportation. **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development (chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Tourism and Recreation; Legis. Council Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning (chp.). **1979** — Small Business (chp., mbr. 1977); Labor (vice chp., mbr. 1975); Natural Resources (also 1975); Labor Standards Advisory Com.; Legis. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (also 1975). **1975** — Revisions (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8366; District: (715) 676-3666.

Voting address: 9516 Bluff Drive, Pittsville 54466.

Mailing address: (office) Room 18 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator
THENO

Daniel O. Theno (Rep.), 25th Senate District

Born Ashland, May 8, 1947; married; 2 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1969; scholarship studies in Brazil; Eagleton fellowship from Rutgers Univ. Former voc. agric. teacher. Awarded *Outstanding Young Man of America* citation; listed in *Who's Who in American Politics*; FFA *Distinguished Service Award*. Member K. of C.; Elks; Ashland Co. Rep. Club; Wis. Rep. Party; New Rep. Conf.; Rod and Gun Club; Apostle Is. Sportfishermen's Assn.; Bay Arts Co.; UW-Mad. Horticultural Adv. Com.; Coastal Mgt. Coun. and chp. of Task Force on Harbor Dredging; L. Superior Coastal Task Force; TV station adv. bd.; UW-Alumni Assn.; Natl. Freshwater Fishing Hall of Fame; Ashland Historical Soc.; honorary mbr. UW-Superior Alumni Assn. and Gamma Sigma Delta (natl. agric. hon. soc.); UW Coll. of Agric. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.

Elected to Senate in special election 1972; reelected since 1974. Min. Caucus Chp. 1977; Maj. Caucus Secy. 1975, 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs; State Building Comn. (also 1981, 1979). **1981** — Human Services; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1973). **1979** — Natural Resources and Tourism; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Council Coms. on Changing Enrollments (also 1977), Energy Conservation. **1977** — Tourism; Legis. Council Com. on Remedial Legislation. **1975** — Govt. and Vet. Affairs; Natural Resources (also 1973); Legis. Council Natural Resources Com.; Interstate Port Authority Comn. (Superior-Duluth). **1973** — Transportation; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (vice chp.); Legis. Council Highway Com.; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3510; District: (715) 682-3924.

Voting address: Route 1, Ashland 54806.

Mailing address: (office) Room 415 Southeast, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative JAUCH

Representative JARONITZKY

Representative SMITH

Robert Jauch (Dem.), 49th Assembly District

Born Wheaton, Illinois, November 22, 1945; married; one child. Graduate Wheaton Central H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire 1968-71, UW-Superior 1973. Legislator. Former field representative for Congressman David Obey. Veteran; served in Army 1964-68. Member Poplar Volunteer Fire Department; Brule River Sportsmen Club; Douglas County Democratic Party; V.F.W; American Legion.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Health and Human Services (vice chp.); Higher and Vocational Education (vice chp.); Primary and Secondary Education; Consumer and Commercial Credit; Forest Productivity and Rural Development.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0640; District: (715) 364-2438.

Voting address: Route 1, Box 635, Poplar 54864.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

June Jaronitzky (Rep.), 50th Assembly District

Born Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, June 9, 1938; married; 6 children. Graduated West Jasper Place High School; attended Alberta College; B.E.A. MacTavish College 1960; attended Univ. of Alberta. Legislator, retail cheese business. Formerly teacher, cost accountant, farmer, cheesemaker, housewife. Member P.T.O. (past pres.); Bayfield Co. Rep. Party (past membership chp.).

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982. Minority Caucus Secretary. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1981); Tourism and Recreation (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development. **1981** — Children and Human Development; Small Business and Economic Development; Legis. Council Coms. on Acid Rain and on Native Americans; Governor's Council on Forest Productivity; Blue Ribbon Task Force on Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2253.

Voting address: Town of Tripp.

Mailing address: (office) Room 314A North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Star Route Box 22, Iron River 54847.

Patricia Spafford Smith (Dem.), 51st Assembly District

Born Shell Lake, Aug. 17, 1925; widow; 6 children. Graduated Shell Lake H.S.; attended Superior State Teachers Coll.; B.B.A. U. of Minnesota 1946; attended UW-Eau Claire and Barron Co. Campus. Legislator. Former school bus contractor and accountant. Member Wis. Assn. Women Highway Safety Leaders; Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Wis. School Bus Assn. (mbr. bd. of dir.); Barron Co. Sports Center (former secy.); Barron Co. Health Forum (dir.); Barron Co. "Fish" volunteer. Former Barron Co. Adult 4-H Leaders Assn. (leader); Boy Scouts (leader); Girl Scouts (leader); Barron Co. Democratic Party (former secy.); Washburn County Democratic Party.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1983 (eff. April 13, 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1983** Tourism and Recreation (chp., vice chp. 1981); Agriculture (also 1979); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Health and Human Services (also 1981); Highways (also 1981, 1979); Council on Highway Safety (also 1981, 1979). **1981** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp. eff. 8/14/81); Aging, Women and Minorities (eff. 2/24/82); Agriculture and Nutrition; Government Operations (resigned 12/16/82); Legis. Council American Indian Study Com. **1979** — Enrolled Bills (vice chp.); Energy; Health and Social Services; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways and on School Dropout Prevention.

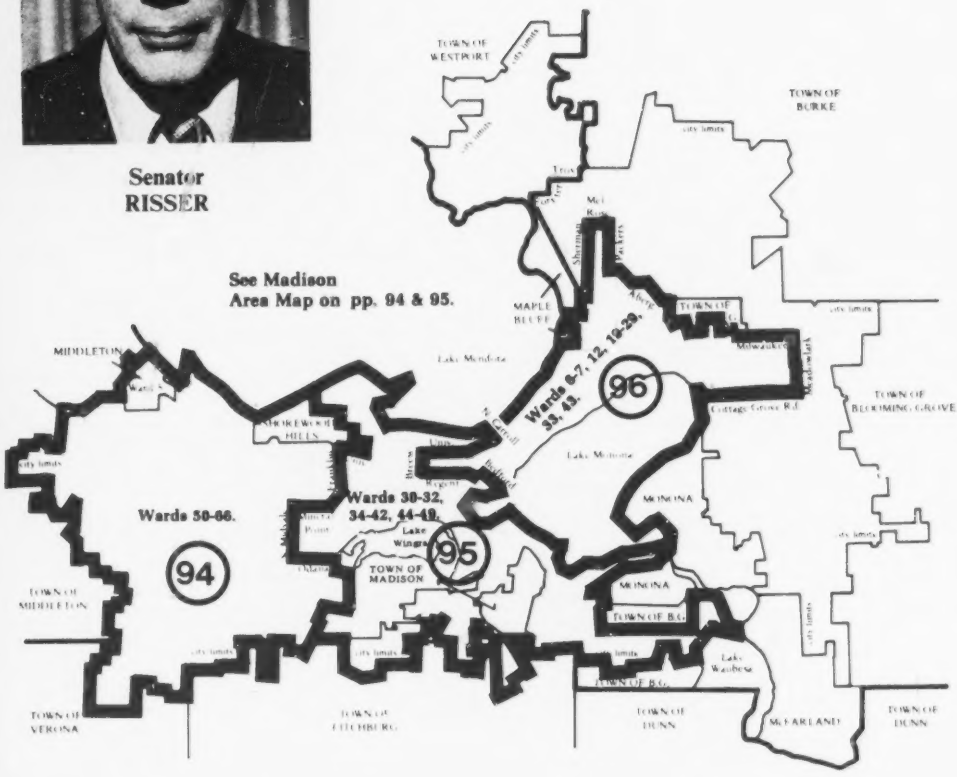
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2519; District: (715) 468-7769.

Voting address: 823 Burgs Park, Shell Lake 54871.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
RISSER

26th SENATE DISTRICT



Fred Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District

Born Madison, May 5, 1927; widower; 3 children. Educ. Carleton College (Minn.), UW-Madison; B.A. 1950 and LL.B. 1952 Univ. of Oregon. Attorney. WW II vet.; Navy. Mbr. Oregon, W s., and Dane County Bar Assns. Delegate 1960, 1964 Dem. Natl. Conv.; chp. state Electoral College 1964; CSG Midwestern Conf. (immed. past chp., former vice chp.); mbr. NCSL and CSG Natl. Exec. Coms.

Elected to Assembly 1956-60; elected to Senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. President of the Senate 1983 (also 1981, 1979); Sen. Pres. pro tem 1977, 1975; Min. Ldr. 1967-73; Assist. Min. Ldr. 1965. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Organization (chp. 1981, 1979, 1977, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (co-chp. 1981, 1979, 1977, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp., also 1981, 1979); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1981, 1979, mbr. since 1973); State Bldg. Comn. (vice chp. 1971-81, mbr. since 1969, mbr. 1959) and chp. of its Admin. Affairs Subcom.; Disability Bd. (mbr. since 1971); Interstate Coop. Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1967); State Capitol and Exec. Res. Bd; Legis. Council (since 1967). **1981** — Legis Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws (vice chp.), the Prosecutorial System (vice chp.), Courts (also 1979, 1977) and Legis. Oversight (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp.), State Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1977), Determinate Sentencing (vice chp., also 1977), Mun. Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), Pretrial Release. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Definition of Death (chp.). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (chp. since 1971), Recycled Paper (chp.), and Insurance Laws Revision (since 1969). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Review of Performance and Program Audit Procedures (chp.), and on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Bond Bd. (vice chp., mbr. 1969). **1969** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes. **1967** — Bd. on Govt. Oper. (mbr. 1965, 1961, chp. 1959). **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

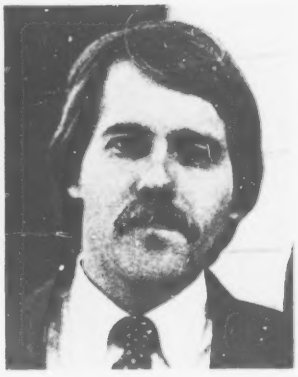
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1627; District: (608) 255-2956.

Voting address: 5409 Esther Beach Road, Madison 53713.

Mailing address: (office) Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
MUNTS

Representative
MILLER



Representative
CLARENBACH

Mary Lou Munts (Dem.), 94th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Aug. 21, 1924; married; 3 children. Attended Swarthmore Coll.; M.A. Univ. of Chicago 1947; J.D. UW-Madison 1976. Legislator. Former economist. Mbr. U.S. Dept. of Energy; Natl. Conf. of St. Legis.'s Government Relations Com.; Wis. Mental Health Adv. Coun.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp.); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Legislative Council. **1981** — Environmental Resources (chp. since 1975); Energy (also 1979); Judiciary (since 1975); Urban Affairs and Housing; Air Resource Allocation Coun.; Radioactive Waste Review Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Groundwater Mgt. (chp.), on Environmental Health (chp., also 1979), on Acid Rain; Ad Hoc Com. on Hazardous Waste Mgt. (chp.); Ad Hoc Com. on Radioactive Waste Mgt. (chp.). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Air Pollution Permit Program (chp.), on Care of the Mentally Ill (chp., also 1977), on Community Correctional Programs, on Courts (also 1977), on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977). **1977** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Judiciary (also 1975) and on Solid Waste Mgt. (chp., also 1975). **1975** — Natural Resources (also 1973); Jt. Com. for Rev. of Admin. Rules (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alternate Care Placements (chp.) and on Inheritance Taxation. **1973** — Health and Soc. Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Lobbying Laws and on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3784.

Voting address: 6102 Hammersley Road, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: (office) Room 122 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Marjorie "Midge" Miller (Dem.), 95th Assembly District

Born Morgantown, W. Va., June 8, 1922; married; 9 children. Grad. Charleston, W. Va. H.S.; B.A. in sociology, Univ. of Mich. 1944; M.S. in anthropology, UW-Madison 1962; attended Spokane Jr. Coll., Morris Harvey Coll., Ohio St. Univ., Univ. of Ill., Yale Div. Sch. Formerly UW assist. dean, coord. of UW religious activities, YWCA program dir., missionary. Mbr. Natl. Wn.'s Pol. Caucus (adv. council); Wis. Wn.'s Pol. Caucus; Wis. Dem. Party; Dem. Natl. Com. since 1975; Natl. Order of Wn. Legislators; National Council on Alternative Work Patterns.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Higher and Vocational Education (chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (chp. 1981, 1979, 1977); Family and Economic Assistance; Education Comn. of the States. **1981** — Education (since 1971); Educ. Communications Bd. (since 1975); Health and Human Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp., also 1979), on Adoption Laws and on Public Health Needs. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional and Statutory Review (chp., also 1977), on Community Correctional Programs, on Education (also 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977); Gov.'s Bicycle Coord. Coun. (also 1977). **1975** — State Affairs (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Part-Time Employment (chp.). **1973** — Health and Social Serv. (vice chp., mbr. 1971); Taxation. **1971** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Equal Rights (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7521; District: (608) 238-7177.

Voting address: No. 16, 340 N. Allen Street, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: (office) Room 105 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

David E. Clarenbach (Dem.), 96th Assembly District

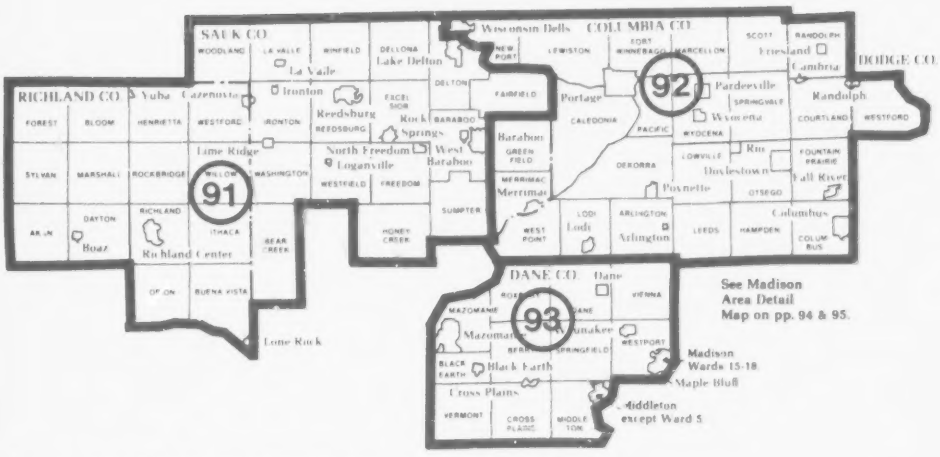
Born St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1953. Educated Madison public schools; UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former member Wis. Civil Liberties Union; Bd. of Directors of Environment Wisconsin, Inc.; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; Capitol Community Citizens; Madison Art Center. Delegate 1980 Democratic Natl. Convention. Dane Co. supervisor 1972-74. Madison alderperson 1974.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982. Speaker pro tempore. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Labor (also 1981); Agriculture; Economic Development; Rules; Assembly Organization; Legislative Council (also 1981). **1981** — Government Operations (chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Legislative Council Special Com. on Economic Development (chp.). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Adm. Rules (Assembly vice chp., also mbr. 1977, 1975); Energy (vice chp.); Agriculture; Judiciary (also 1975, 1977). **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1975); Elections (also 1975); **1975** — Legislative Council's Study Com. on Privacy of Personal Records (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8570.

Voting address: 1035 Sherman Avenue, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: (office) Room 422 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.



27th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
FEINGOLD

Russell D. Feingold (Dem.), 27th Senate District

Born Janesville, March 2, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Janesville Craig Senior High 1971; B.A. with honors UW-Madison 1975; B.A. in law with honours Oxford University 1977; J.D. with honors Harvard Law School 1979. Attorney. Former legislative aide. Member Wisconsin and Dane County Democratic Parties; American, Wisconsin and Dane County Bar Assns.; Phi Beta Kappa; American Assn. of Rhodes Scholars.

Elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (chp.); Agriculture and Rural Affairs; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6670; District: (608) 831-7363.

Voting address: 3705 Lynn Street, Middleton 53562.

Mailing address: (office) 319 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SCHULTZ

Representative R. THOMPSON

Representative D. TRAVIS

Dale W. Schultz (Rep.), 91st Assembly District

Born Madison, June 12, 1953; married. Graduate Madison West H.S. 1971; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1975. Farm manager and realtor. Former legislative assistant and welfare analyst/administrator (WIN Program). Member Sauk County Farm Bureau; Masons; Kiwanis; Hillpoint Rod and Gun Club; Wisconsin Woodland Owners Assn. Former member Wis. Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; Wis. and Natl. Assns. of Parliamentarians.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture; Family and Economic Assistance; Audit.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8531; District: (608) 986-4743.

Voting address: Box 8A, Hillpoint 53937.

Mailing address: (office) 335A North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert M. Thompson (Dem.), 92nd Assembly District

Born Madison, November 25, 1927; married; one child. Graduate Poynette H.S. 1945. Legislator. Formerly electrician, gunsmith. Former chm. Wisconsin Conservation Congress. Served as Senate Sergeant at Arms 1975-78; U.S. Marshal 1978-82. Dekorra Town Chairman since 1981; served on Columbia County Board since 1982.

Elected to Assembly 1970 and 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Revenue (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp.) and chp. of Subcom. on Law Enforcement; Tourism and Recreation and chp. of Subcom. on Promoting Wisconsin; Labor; Children and Human Development. **1971** — Environmental Quality (vice chp.); Natural Resources; Environmental Education Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3404; District: (608) 635-2154.

Voting address: Route 1, Box 300 Poynette 53955.

Mailing address: (office) 126 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708

David M. Travis (Dem.), 93rd Assembly District

Born September 21, 1948; married. B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1970; graduate work UW-Milwaukee. Formerly director of Senate Democratic Caucus staff, legislative analyst and administrative assistant for the Wisconsin Senate.

Elected to Assembly in 1978; reelected 1980, 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., also 1981, vice chp. 1979); Health and Human Services; Elections (also 1981, 1979); Audit; Interstate Cooperation Comn.; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp. eff. 10/29/81); Judiciary; Radiation Protection Council; Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Revisions (vice chp.); Health and Social Services; State-Federal Relations; Legislative Council Committee on Determinate Sentencing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5340; District: (608) 249-4673.

Voting address: 4229 Mandrake Road, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: (office) Room 106 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

28th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
ADELMAN

Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.), 28th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, October 1, 1939; married, 2 stepdaughters. Graduated Shorewood High School; B.A. Princeton University *cum laude* 1961; LL.B. Columbia Law School *cum laude* 1965. Attorney. Co-author, "Child Abuse Reporting Legislation: Some Legislative History", *George Washington Law Review* (1966). Member New Berlin Prospect Lions; New Berlin Friends of the Library; New Berlin Historical Soc.; Waukesha Co. Mental Health Assn.; Common Cause.

Elected to the Senate 1976; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1981, 1979, mbr. 1977); Energy and Environmental Resources; Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (resigned 5/16/83); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Council on Highway Safety (also 1981); Judicial Council (also 1981, 1979). **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (chp.); Retirement Research Com. (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Elderly Abuse (vice chp.), on Courts (also 1979), on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice chp. 1977); Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional and Statutory Revision (vice chp., also 1977), on Remedial Legislation (vice chp.), on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), on Law Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5400; District: (414) 782-3183.

Voting address: 1945 S. Parkwood Lane, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 8 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative RUTKOWSKI

Representative MOYER

Representative SCHOBER

James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 28th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; married. Grad. Bay View H.S.; B.S. in business, Marquette Univ. 1964; J.D. 1966. Legislator. Former instructor Marquette Univ., asst. instructor UW-Milw. Army Reserve 1966-72. Mbr. K. of C.; Greendale Roosters; Common Cause. Awards: *Wis. Man of Achievement, 1976; Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, 10th ed., 1978; *Outstanding Young Man in America, 1973*; *Who's Who in Am. Law*, 2nd ed., 1978. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary (chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1971); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (mbr. since 1977); Judicial Council (mbr. since 1977). **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (vice chp., also 1979, mbr. 1977), on Elderly Abuse, on Law Revision (also 1979); on the Prosecutorial System, on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1979** — Elections (vice chp. 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Hearing Examiner System (vice chp.), on Pretrial Release (chp.), on Product Liability (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Remedial Legis. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Jt. Survey Com. on Ret. Systems (co-chp.); Ret. Research Com. (co-chp.); Joint Audit Com. (co-chp.); Amer. Rev. Bicen. Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Judiciary (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — Tourism (chp.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recreation Industry (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 425-4227.

Voting address: 11335 W. Woodside Drive, Hales Corners 53130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 128 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Raymond J. Moyer (Dem.), 29th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, March 27, 1926; married; one child. Graduate Racine County School of Agriculture 1944. Legislator. Formerly operated automotive repair business, data processor. Veteran; served in Army 1944-46. Rochester village constable 1950-57. Elected to Waterford High School Board 1960-63, Waterford Grade School Board 1963-72. Racine County Bd. (vice chm., mbr. since 1972). Member Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Comn.; Masons; Scottish Rite Bodies; Rochester Volunteer Fire Dept.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Elections (vice chp.); Local Affairs; Small Business; Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7694; District: (414) 534-2167.

Voting address: 1620 Heritage Road, Box 175, Rochester 53167.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John C. Schober (Rep.), 30th Assembly District

Born Waukesha, June 25, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate New Berlin H.S.; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1973; J.D. Marquette Univ. Law School 1976. Attorney. Served as City of New Berlin alderman 1973-79 (common council pres. 1978-79); Big Bend Village Attorney since 1981. Member New Berlin Citizens Against M.D. (chm.); Rotary; Jaycees.

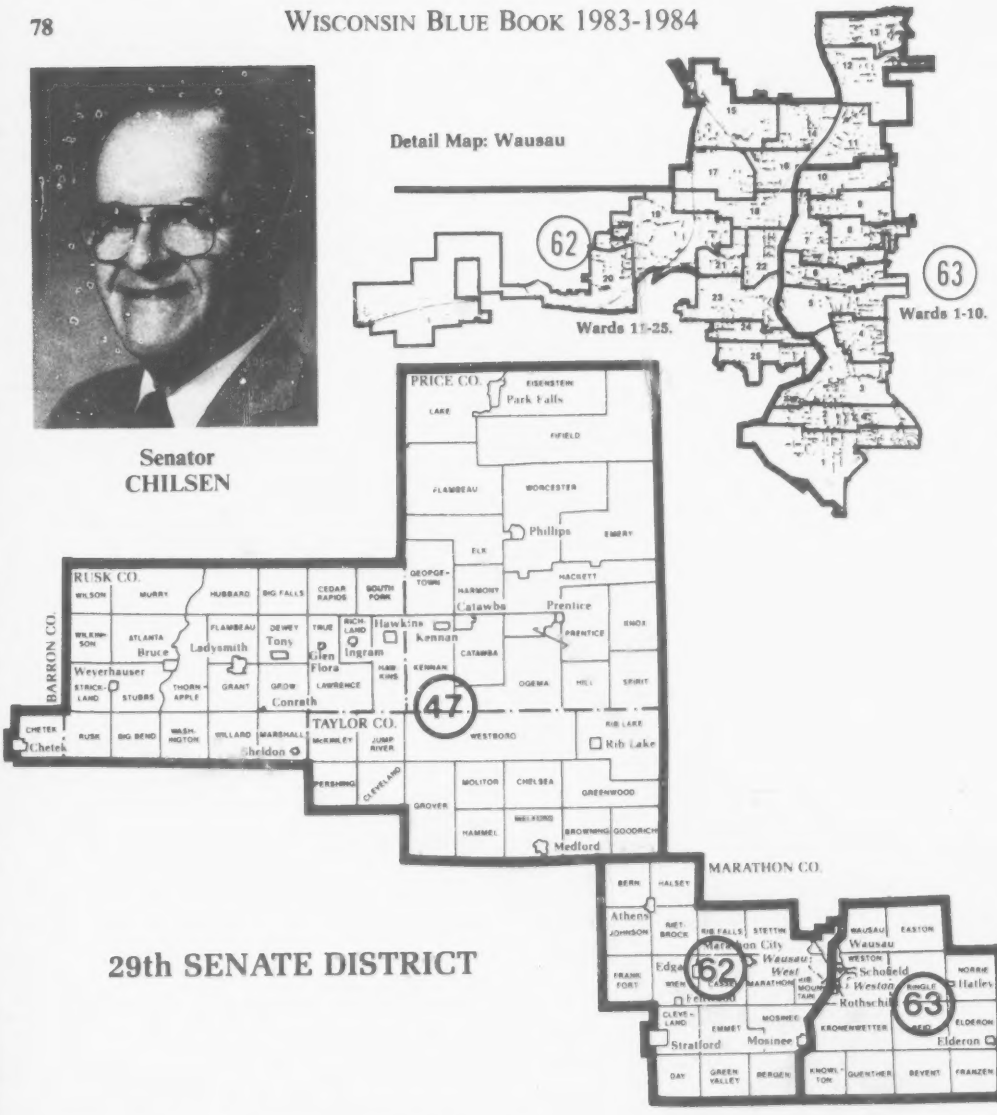
Elected to Assembly April 1982 special election; reelected November 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit (also 1981, eff. 5/11/82); Judiciary. **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (eff. 5/11/82).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 679-3448.

Voting address: 5840 South Vista Drive, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335D North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
CHILSEN



Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.), 29th Senate District

Born Merrill, Nov. 18, 1923; married; 8 children. B.S. Lawrence Univ. 1949; attended Northwestern Univ. Television account executive. Former TV news dir. World War II veteran; Army Air Force 1943-45. Mbr. Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; D.A.V.; K. of C.; Wis. State Rural Dev. Council (vice chp., exec. com. 1973-76). Former mbr. Marathon Co. Workshop for Handicapped (co-founder, mbr. of bd.).

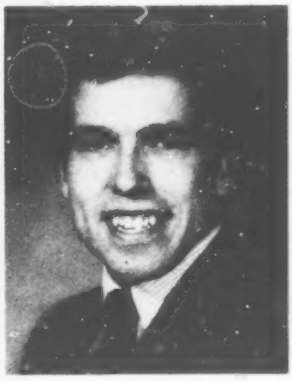
Elected to Senate since 1966. Minority Leader 1981; Assistant Minority Leader 1979, 1975; Maj. Caucus Chp. 1971, 1969 Maj. Caucus Secy. 1967. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Administrative Rules; Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Mgt. (also 1981, 1979); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (since 1977); Rural Caucus (co-chp.). **1981** — Senate Organization (also 1979, 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Legis. Council (since 1975) and its Coms. on Native Amer. Study (since 1975), on Public Health Needs, on Elderly Abuse; Educ. Communications Bd. (since 1973). **1979** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1977); Spec. Com. on Energy; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Co. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (also 1977), on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), on U.W. Sys. Enrollment Funding Formula. **1977** — Agric., Aging and Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws; Rural Area and Community Devel. Coun. **1975** — Agric., Human Services, Labor and Taxation: Urban Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Liability of Local Govts. **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development (chp.); Health, Educ. and Welfare; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Education and on Liability of Health Professionals. **1971** — Agric. (chp.); Educ. (vice chp., mbr. 1967); Adv. Com. on Kerner Report (chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. on Health and Social Services Laws. **1969** — Labor, Taxation, Ins. and Bkg. (vice chp.); Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2502; District: (715) 842-4262.

Voting address: 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 40B South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative LARSON



Representative KASTEN

Representative ROBINSON

Robert J. Larson (Rep.), 47th Assembly District

Born Osseo, December 4, 1932; married; 4 children. Graduate Osseo High School; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1959; M.S. in guidance, UW-Stout 1966; Educational Administration Specialist degree, Univ. of Minnesota 1974. Legislator. Formerly program coordinator UW Center System, high school teacher, counselor, principal. Served in Air Force 1951-1955. Member American Legion and V.F.W.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980, 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Local Affairs (also 1981, 1979); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management. **1979** — Small Business; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (715) 748-5488.

Voting address: 410 East Ogden Street, Medford 54451.

Mailing address: (office) Room 302 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

William A. Kasten (Rep.), 62nd Assembly District

Born Wausau, September 24, 1956; single. Graduate Mosinee High School; attended U.S. Naval Academy 1974-76; B.S. UW-Madison 1979. Dairy farmer. Former legislative aide. Member Toastmasters International; U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Assn. Former member United Paperworkers International Union.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture; Transportation; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1192; District: (715) 693-2219.

Voting address: 1921 Hickory Road, Mosinee 54455.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335C North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John H. Robinson (Dem.), 63rd Assembly District

Born Wausau, July 25, 1955; married; one child. Grad. Wausau Newman High School 1973; attended UW-Marathon 1973-75 and UW-Stevens Point 1975-77. Full-time legislator; insurance agent. Member Wausau Area Jaycees; Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce; Marathon Co. Democratic Party; Wausau Area Youth Unlimited, Inc. (president); Wis. Valley Association of Life Underwriters. Served on Wausau City Council 1974-1981; Marathon Co. Board 1974-81.

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Debt Management (co-chp.); Health and Human Services (also 1981) and chp. of its Subcom. on Community-Based Care; Local Affairs (also 1981); Small Business; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Council on Housing (also 1981). **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public Health (chp.) and on Medical Assistance; Rural Caucus (steering com.); H&SS Post-Moratorium Planning System Advisory Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7990; District: (715) 845-4726.

Voting address: 415 Kolter Street, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 111 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

30th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
VAN SISTINE

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93.

Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.), 30th Senate District

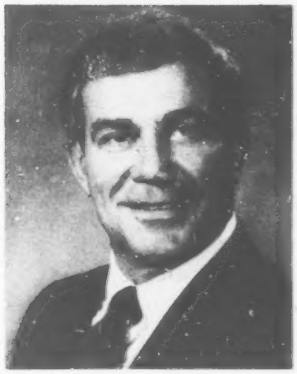
Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1925; married; 3 children. Grad. West De Pere H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1952. Full-time legislator. Formerly construction worker, teacher and carpenter. World War II veteran, Navy. Mbr. V.F.W.; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer. (secy.); Fox River Valley Dist. Coun. of Carpenters (pres.); Architectural Adv. Com. of Northwest Tech. Insti.; Ashwaubenon Bus. Assn.; Dem. Party; NCSL Natl. Task Force on Landsat and Rural Development Com. Former mbr. Town Boards Assn.; Town of Ashwaubenon supervisor 1968-74; Brown County supervisor 1970-76. Former mbr. Brown County Planning Comn. and 51.42 Mental Health Bd.

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (chp.); Urban Affairs and Govt. Operations; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Council on Child Labor (mbr. since 1977); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. **1981** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Tourism; Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Natural Resources and Tourism (vice chp. 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), on Native American Study, on Natural Resources (also 1977), on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977), on Small Business; Coastal Mgt. Coun.; State Energy Conservation Adv. Com.; Wis. Housing Finance Authority. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Human Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5670; District: (414) 494-3038.

Voting address: 684 Lida Lane, Green Bay 54304.

Mailing address: (office) Room 19 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 1521 — 6th Street, Green Bay 54304.



Representative
MATTY

Representative
VANDERPERREN

Representative
METZ

Richard P. Matty (Rep.), 52nd Assembly District

Born Menominee, Mich., Sept. 16, 1932; married. Graduate Crivitz H.S. Legislator. Former operator of small business 25 years. Served in U.S. Air Force 1950-54. Member Crivitz Recreation Assn. (past pres.); Northeast Wis. Conservation Council (former pres.); Amvets Post No. 6 (life mbr.); Amer. Legion; VFW; Marinette Elks Club; Crivitz Lions (past pres.); Boy Scouts (life scout, former scoutmaster); Marinette Jaycees (hon. mbr.); numerous Wis. sportmen's clubs. Former mbr. Wis. Conservation Cong. (3 yrs. vice chm.); Amvets Post No. 68 (comdr.). Served as county coroner 1966-70.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Excise and Fees; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Tourism and Recreation (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State Affairs; Council on Highway Safety (chp., mbr. since 1973); Ad Hoc Com. on Child Care; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Energy; Highways (also 1975); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways. **1977** — Third Reading; Transportation (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Changing Enrollments. **1973** — Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (715) 854-7288.

Voting address: Box 789, Crivitz 54114 (Town of Stephenson).

Mailing address: (office) Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.), 53rd Assembly District

Born town of Pittsfield, Brown County, March 4, 1912; married. Educated in Mills Center school; completed 2 short courses UW-Madison. Semiretired farmer. Member town board 30 years, county board 16 years and served on many county committees.

Elected to Assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Highways (chp. since 1973); Transportation (vice chp., mbr. since 1971); Excise and Fees (mbr. since 1971, vice chp. 1973); Council on Highway Safety (mbr. since 1973); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (co-chp., mbr. 1981, 1977, chp. 1975); Rustic Roads Bd. (mbr. since 1975). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways (co-chp. since 1973). **1977** — State Bldg. Comn. (also 1975, 1973, 1971). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Hwy. Com.'s Adv. Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code (chp., vice chp. 1971); Spec. State Trans. Plan Adv. Com. **1973** — Com. to Visit State Properties (mbr. since 1960, chp. 1971, 1965).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0616; District: (414) 865-7660.

Voting address: Route 5, Green Bay 54303 (Town of Pittsfield).

Mailing address: (office) Room 23 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Sharon Metz (Dem.), 84th Assembly District

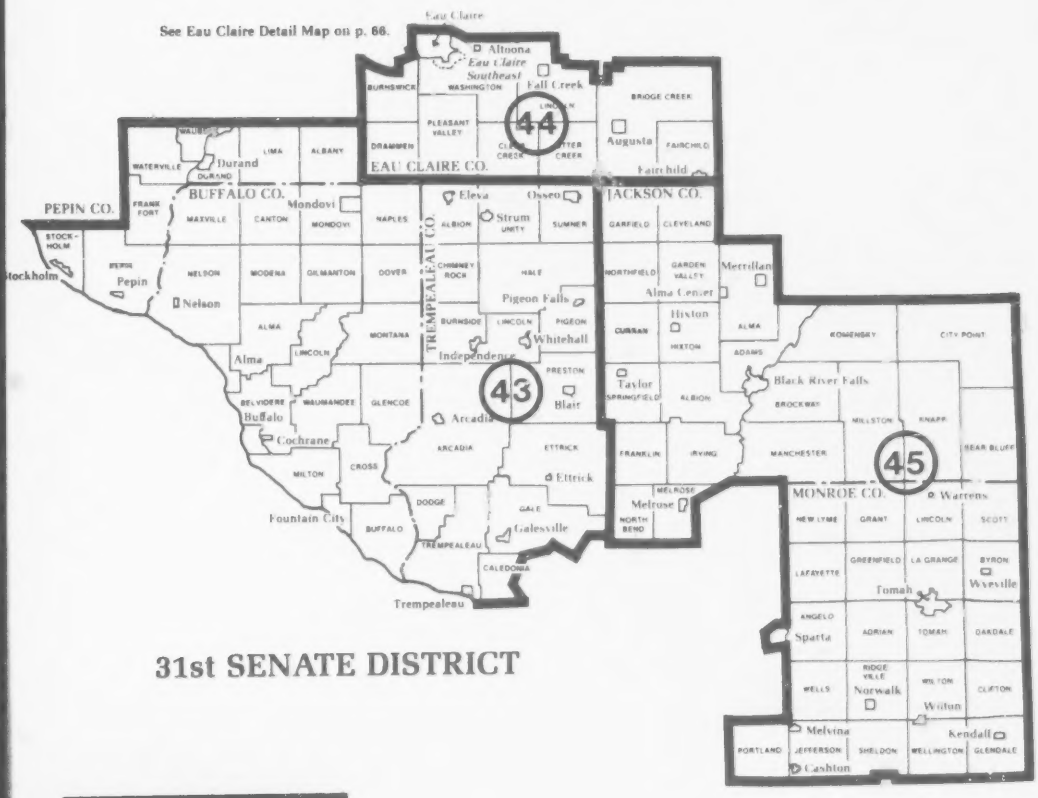
Born Omro, Sept. 13, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Winneconne H.S.; attending UW-Green Bay. Legislator. Formerly admin. asst. to dir. of Vista program, salesperson, receptionist, typist. Former member United Way (Bd. of Dir.); Wis. Epilepsy Assn. (Bd. of Dir.); Voluntary Comn. on Human Rights (Bd. of Dir.); Junior Woman's Club (secy.). Member Green Bay Welfare Comn. 1973-75.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care and Early Education. **1979** — Energy (chp.); Financial Institutions; State Affairs; Transportation; Council on Child Labor (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Jt. Audit (co-chp.); Internal Mgt. (resigned as chp. 9/1/77); Environmental Protection; Health and Social Services (also 1975 and co-chp. of its Subcom. on Juvenile Alcoholism and Drug Abuse); Coastal Zone Coord. Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5840; District: (414) 498-3030.

Voting address: 2624 Trojan Drive, Green Bay 54304.

Mailing address: (office) Room 117B West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



31st SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
MOEN

Rodney C. Moen (Dem.), 31st Senate District

Born Whitehall, July 26, 1937; married; 5 children. Graduate Whitehall Memorial H.S. 1955; attended Rochester Inst. of Tech. 1960, Syracuse Univ. 1964-65; B.A. in cinematography, Univ. of So. Calif. 1972; grad. work Ball State Univ. 1974-76. General manager, cable television cooperative. Veteran; served in Navy 1955-76. Member Lions (zone chm., former club pres.); American Legion (1st vice commander); V.F.W.; Knights of Columbus, Chamber of Commerce, Trempealeau County Democratic Party.

Elected to Senate 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs (chp); Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Transportation; Education Commission of the States; Minn.-Wis Boundary Area Comn.'s Legislative Advisory Committee; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8546; District: (715) 538-4566.

Voting address: 2119 Dewey Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 4 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 295, Whitehall 54773.

Representative GRONEMUS

Representative LEWIS

Representative QUACKENBUSH

Barbara Gronemus (Dem.), 43rd Assembly District

Born Norwalk, November 21, 1931; married; 3 children. Graduate Ontario Public H.S. 1949. Legislator. Formerly nursing home activity director, homemaker. Member Trempealeau County Democratic Party (chp.); Third Congressional District Democratic Party (vice chp.); GFWC Whitehall Women's Study Club (treas.); Tri County Memorial Nursing Home Citizen Advisory Com. (chp.); Trempealeau County Homemakers Club; Girl Scouts (leader); Trempealeau County Mental Health Assn. (past pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp.); State Affairs; Agriculture; Small Business; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Comn.'s Legislative Advisory Committee.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7015; District: (715) 538-4130.

Voting address: 1634 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 30 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Mark D. Lewis (Dem.), 44th Assembly District

Born Duluth, Minnesota, July 24, 1949; married; one child. Graduate Duluth East H.S. 1967; attended Univ. of Northern Colorado 1968-69; B.S. Univ. of Minnesota 1977. President communications firm. Member Eau Claire Area Convention and Tourism Bureau (pres.1980-82); Chippewa Valley Communicators; Eau Claire County Democratic Party. Former member Jaycees; Wisconsin Indianhead Country; Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce. Served on Eau Claire City Council 1979-82, Sewer Use Charge Appeals Bd. 1979-82.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Small Business (vice chp.); Judiciary; Local Affairs; Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5342; District: (715) 832-3662.

Voting address: 1509 South Farwell, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: (office) Room 30 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert L. Quackenbush (Rep.), 45th Assembly District

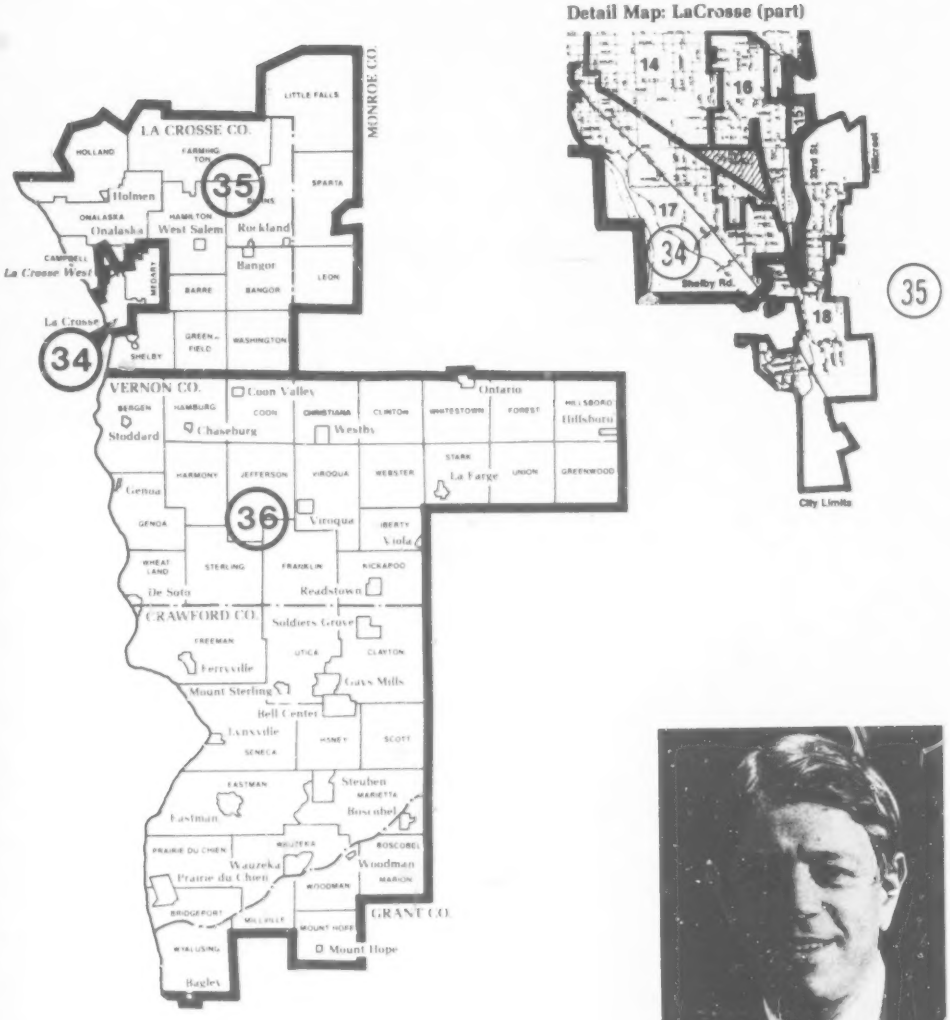
Born Sparta, November 15, 1923; married; 3 children. Educated Sparta public schools; B.A. UW-La Crosse 1950; graduate work UW-La Crosse and St. Mary's in Winona, Minn. Former teacher. Veteran World War II; served in Army Air Corps 1943-46.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Government Operations; Higher and Vocational Education; Primary and Secondary Education; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1981). **1981** — Education (also 1979, 1973, 1971); Jt. Audit Com. (also 1979). **1977** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1975); Legis. Council and its Com. on Educ. **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings. **1973** — Legis. Council's Adv. Com. to the Educ. Com. on Certification and Licensing of School Personnel (secy.); Labor. **1971** — Printing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3756; District: (608) 269-3526.

Voting address: 510 N. Spring Street, Sparta 54656.

Mailing address: (office) Room 305 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



32nd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
OFFNER

Paul Offner (Dem.), 32nd Senate District

Born Bennington, Vermont, August 7, 1942; single. Graduate Groton School; B.A. Amherst College 1964; Ph.D. Princeton University 1970. Legislator. Former assistant director, Western Wisconsin Health Planning Organization. Member Eagles.

Elected to Assembly 1974; elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980. Asst. Majority Leader 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Joint Com. on Finance (also 1981, 1979); Senate Organization; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Agriculture and Rural Affairs. **1981** — Human Services (vice chp. 1977); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1979). **1979** — Education and Revenue (also 1977); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement System (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Council Coms. on U.W. System Enrollment Funding Formula (chp.), on Education (since 1975), on Legis. Oversight (also 1977). **1977** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. Assembly committee assignments: **1975** — Education; Health and Social Services; State Affairs; Taxation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5490; District: (608) 782-3256.

Voting address: 1803 King Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: (office) Room 35 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative MEDINGER

Representative ROBERTS

Representative RUDE

John Donald Medinger (Dem.), 34th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, April 26, 1948; married. Grad. Aquinas H.S.; B.S. in political science, history, UW-La Crosse 1970; M.A. in teaching 1972. Legislator. Formerly teacher, service station operator, bus driver, bartender, construction worker, grocery clerk, VISTA volunteer. Member La Crosse County Dem. Party; Knights of Columbus; Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life; League of Women Voters; Legislator. Formerly teacher, service station operator, bus driver, bartender, construction worker, grocery clerk, VISTA volunteer. Member La Crosse County Dem. Party; Knights of Columbus; Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life; League of Women Voters; Logan, Aquinas and Central Booster Clubs; Eagles; Moose; UW-La Crosse Alumni Assn.; Holy Trinity Men's Club; Bread for the World; La Crosse Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Sons of .he Amer. Legion; Coulee Coun. on Alcoholism; Shelby Mutual Aid and Benevolent Society; Concordia Aid Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Children and Human Development (chp., mbr. 1981); Family and Economic Assistance; Higher and Vocational Education; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (chp.). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Medical Assistance and on Public Health Needs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5780; District: (608) 784-9211.

Voting address: 1403 South 6th Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: (office) 48C North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Virgil Roberts (Dem.), 35th Assembly District

Born Mindoro, April 13, 1922; married; 4 children. Grad. Mindoro H.S.; attended Winona State Coll. 1958-60 and Western Wis. Technical Institute 1969-70. Retired train dispatcher, bank director; former farmer. Member Lions (former treas.); Rod and Gun Club; La Crosse Area Fed. of Lutheran Men (former pres.); Amer. Train Dispatchers Assn. (former office chp.); La Crosse Dem. Party (past vice pres.). Former mbr. Order of Rd. Telegraphers. School board clerk 1952-58.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Govt. Operations (chp.); Primary and Secondary Education; Highways; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission's Legis. Adv. Com. (vice chp., mbr. since 1971). **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Claims Bd. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corps. (chp.). **1979** — Council on Emergency Govt. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Spec. Adv. Com. to the Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn.; State Rail Advisory Com. **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings. **1973** — State Affairs; Natural Resources (also 1971); Legis. Co. Com. on Natural Resources (secy.) and its Subcom. on Wetland Legis.; Bond Bd. **1971** — Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3097; District: (608) 526-3435.

Voting address: 308 Park Lane, Holmen 54636.

Mailing address: (office) Room 8 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Brian D. Rude (Rep.), 36th Assembly District

Born Viroqua, August 25, 1955; married. Graduate Westby High School 1973; B.A. *magna cum laude* Luther College 1977; graduate work UW-Madison 1980-81. Employe communications specialist. Formerly administrative asst. Wisconsin Senate, research analyst Iowa Senate. Member Jaycees; Westby Sons of Norway (youth dir.); Kickapoo Valley Assn.; Lions; Norwegian-American Historical Assn.; Vernon County Republican Party; Crawford County Republican Party; Luther College Alumni Council; New Republican Conference; Friends of Norskedalen; Friends of Villa Louis. Former chm. Vernon County Young Republicans.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Environmental Resources; Transportation; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission's Legis. Adv. Com.

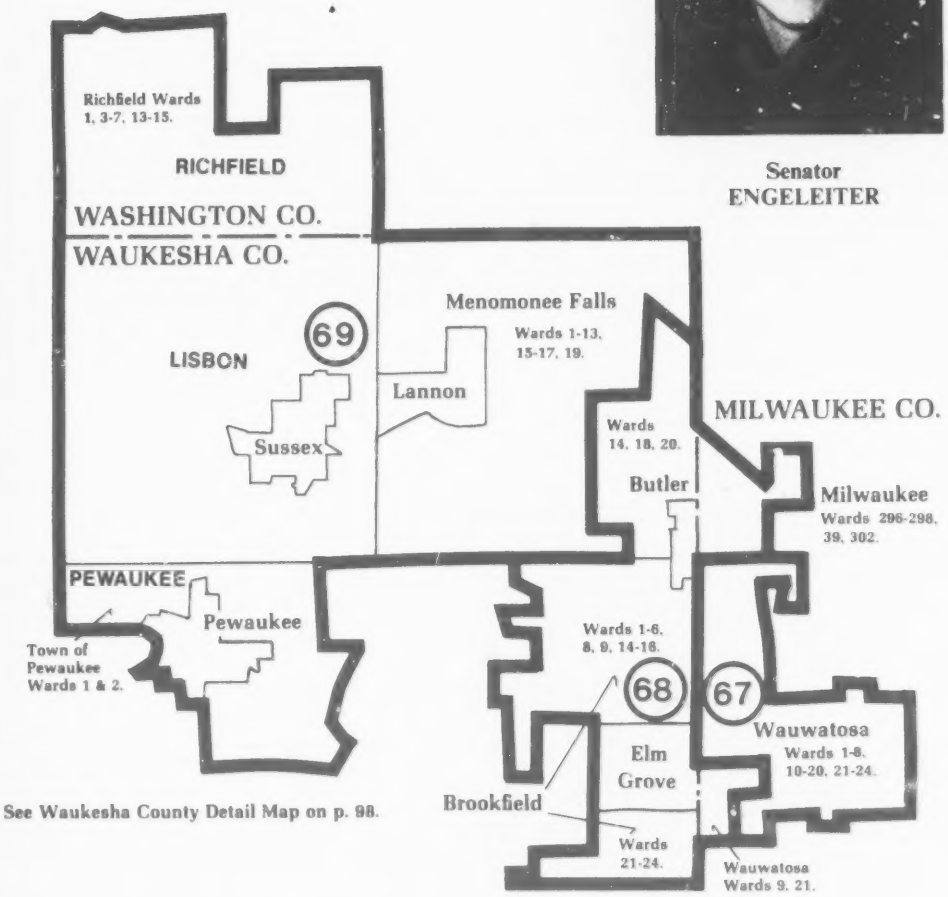
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1526; District: (608) 452-3305.

Voting address: 207 Roosevelt Street, Coon Valley 54623.

Mailing address: (office) Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 115, Coon Valley 54623.

33rd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
ENGELEITER



See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98.

Susan Shannon Engeleiter (Rep.), 33rd Senate District

Born March 18, 1952; married. Graduate Brookfield Central High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1974; J.D. 1981. Legislator, attorney. Former teacher.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976; elected to Senate in April 1980 special election. Assistant Minority Leader 1983. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1983** Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 5/24/83); Senate Organization; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Uniform State Laws Comn., Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development, on the Prosecutorial System and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Legislative Council Com. on Community Correctional Programs. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Engrossed Bills (also 1975), Local Affairs. **1975** — Education; Legislative Council Education Committee and Subcommittee on Truancy, Special Committee on Income Factor in School Aid Formula.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0390, District: (414) 251-3326.

Voting address: N76 W14416 North Point Drive, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative ROSENZWEIG

Representative YOUNG

Representative SCHNEIDERS

Peggy A. Rosenzweig (Rep.), 67th Assembly District

Born Detroit, Michigan, November 5, 1936; married; 5 children. B.S. political science, UW-Milwaukee 1978; scholarship to Juilliard School of Music 1958; attended Wayne State Univ. 1954-1957. Legislator. Director of community relations, Milwaukee Regional Medical Center; research associate with Medical College of Wisconsin. Member Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce; Mayor's Civic Celebration Com.; Wauwatosa PTA; (former president, Washington School PTA); Florentine Opera Club; Camp. Com. of Jewish Community Center (bd. mbr.); Medical College of Wis. Auxiliary (former pres.); Milwaukee County Medical Society Auxiliary; Wauwatosa Republican Club; League of Women Voters.

Elected to Assembly 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Human Services; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 258-4664.

Voting address: 6236 Upper Parkway North, Wauwatosa 53213.

Mailing address: (office) Room 324 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John M. Young (Rep.), 68th Assembly District

Born Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1926; married; 3 children. Grad. South Division H.S.; B.S. South Dakota Univ. 1953. Pharmaceutical coordinator. Veteran of World War II; served in Marine Corps 1943-46. Member Amer. Pharmaceutical Assn.; Wis. Pharm. Assn. (past bd. dir.); Pharmacists Soc. of Milwaukee Co. (past pres. and bd. chp.); American Inst. for History of Pharmacy; S.D. Pharmaceutical Assn.; Elmbrook Hist. Soc. (charter mbr.); Elmbrook Kiwanis (charter mbr.); Masonic Order of S.D.; Scottish Rite; Tripoli Shrine, Amer. Legion; Elmbrook Humane Soc. Former mbr. West Milwaukee Lions Club (secy.). Member Brookfield Common Council 1972-78 (pres. 1976-78); Planning Comn. 1966-76.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980, 1982. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1981); Health and Human Services (also 1981, 1979); Financial Institutions and Insurance. **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Health Needs. **1979** — Government Operations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9174; District: (414) 782-7893.

Voting address: Apt. 3, 1390 Greenway Terrace, Brookfield 53005.

Mailing address: (office) Room 304 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Lolita Schneiders (Rep.), 69th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1931; married; 3 children. Grad. Chicago Lourdes High School; attended Mundelein (Ill.) College 1948-50; B.E. UW-Stevens Point. 1952. Saleswoman. Formerly teacher and insurance agent. Member Amer. Assn. of University Women (past vice pres.); Business and Professional Women; Friends of the Golda Meir Library (bd. of dir.); Falls North Boosters; Republican Party of Waukesha County; Menomonee Falls Historical Society. Former mbr. League of Women Voters (past vice pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1980; reelected 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981); Health and Human Services; State Affairs; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1981** — Children and Human Development; Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Adoption Laws.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3794; District: (414) 251-0139.

Voting address: N89 W17151 Highland Court, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk

Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (vice pres.). Served as Assembly assistant sergeant at arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2517.

Voting address: Route 1, Turtle Lake 54889.

Mailing address (office): Room 131A South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Daniel B. Fields: Senate Sergeant at Arms

Born Oshkosh, May 22, 1952; single. Graduate Oshkosh High School 1970; B.A. in English literature, UW-Madison 1974. Member National Legislative Service and Security Association (regional chm.). Served as acting Senate sergeant at arms 1978; assistant Senate sergeant at arms 1975-77.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms 1979; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1801.

Voting address: 712 Mt. Vernon Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Room 204 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Joanne M. Duren: Assembly Chief Clerk

Born Cazenovia, Oct. 11, 1931; single. Grad. Cazenovia H.S.; Madison Business College 1950. Formerly legislator, owner secretarial service and secy. for business and public officials. Mbr. Richland Center Ch. of Com. (a dir. 1969-70); Com. for an Effective Legislature, 3rd Dist. (chp. 1969-70); Richland Co. Dem. Party (secy. 1969); 3rd Cong. Dist. Dem. org. (secy. 1967-68); Richland Co. Rec. Devel. Com. (chp. 1969-70). Secy. to Cazenovia sch. bd. 1963-64.

Elected to Assembly 1970; reelected through 1980; served 12 years. Majority Caucus Secretary 1975. Biennial committee assignments: **1981** — State-Federal Relations (chp.); Aging, Women and Minorities (vice chp.); Energy and chp. its Subcom. on Alternative Energy; Small Business and Econ. Devel.; State Affairs (mbr. since 1973 and of 1979 Subcom. on the Arts); Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Tourism, Rec. and Econ. Devel. (chp.); Education (mbr. since 1971); Interstate Coop. Comn. (also 1977, 1975); Legis. Co. Coms. on Educ. (also 1977, 1975), on Small Business and chp. its Subcom. on Liability of Rec. Facilities. **1977** — Tourism and Econ. Devel. (chp.); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Small Business. **1975** — Tourism (chp.); Bicentennial Comn.'s Com. on Historic Preservation. **1973** — Health and Social Serv. (also 1971 and Jt. Interim Com.); Assem. Spec. Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk 1983 by the Assembly.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1108; District: (608) 983-2314.

Voting address: Cazenovia 53924.

Mailing address: Room 327 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Box 234, Cazenovia 53924.

Lewis T. Mittness: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

Born La Crosse, July 29, 1929; married; 3 children. Grad. Tomah H.S.; attended UW-La Crosse; B.S. UW-Stevens Point 1954; M.E. UW-Madison 1959. Formerly legislator, exec. secy. Wis. Public Service Comn. (1975-80), real estate salesman and teacher. Korean Conflict vet.; Army 1951-53. Mbr. V.F.W.; American Legion; Moose. Former mbr. Lions; Natl. Assn. of Reg. Utility Comnrs. and Subcom. on State-Federal Secretaries (chp. 1979-80).

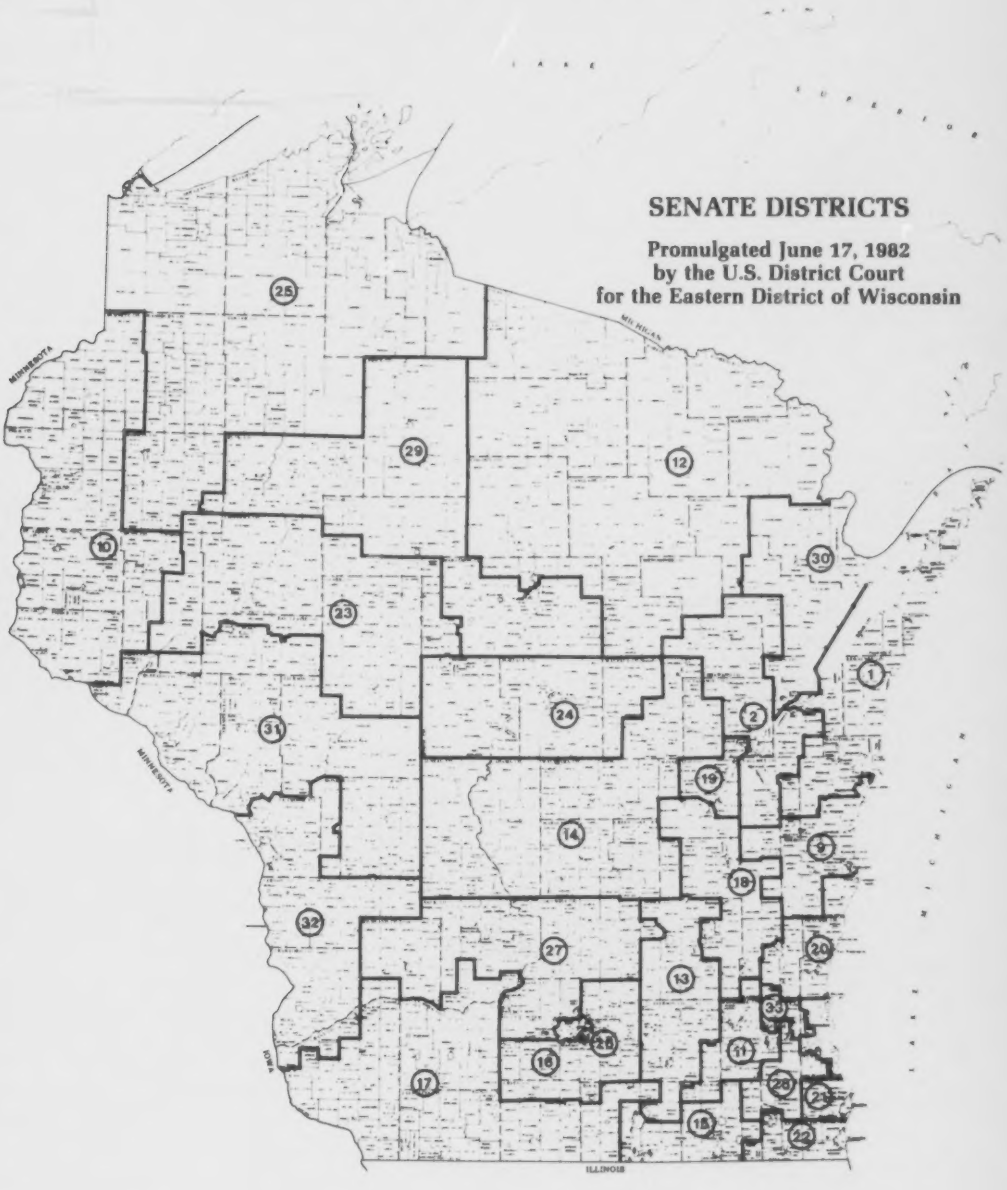
Elected to Assembly 1964 through 1974 (resigned Dec. 15, 1975). Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — Natural Resources (chp., also 1973 and 1971); Rules (also 1973); Vet. and Mil. Affairs (also 1969); Legis. Co. Natural Resources Com. (co-chp., also 1973 and its 1973 Subcoms. on Trust Lands and on Wetlands Legis.); Envir. Quality. **1965** — Jt. Com. on Finance.

Elected Assembly Sergeant at Arms 1981; reelected 1983 by the Assembly.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0124; District: (608) 756-0263.

Voting address: 2126 Center Avenue, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: Room 331 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.


SENATE DISTRICTS
Promulgated June 17, 1982
by the U.S. District Court
for the Eastern District of Wisconsin
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ILLINOIS
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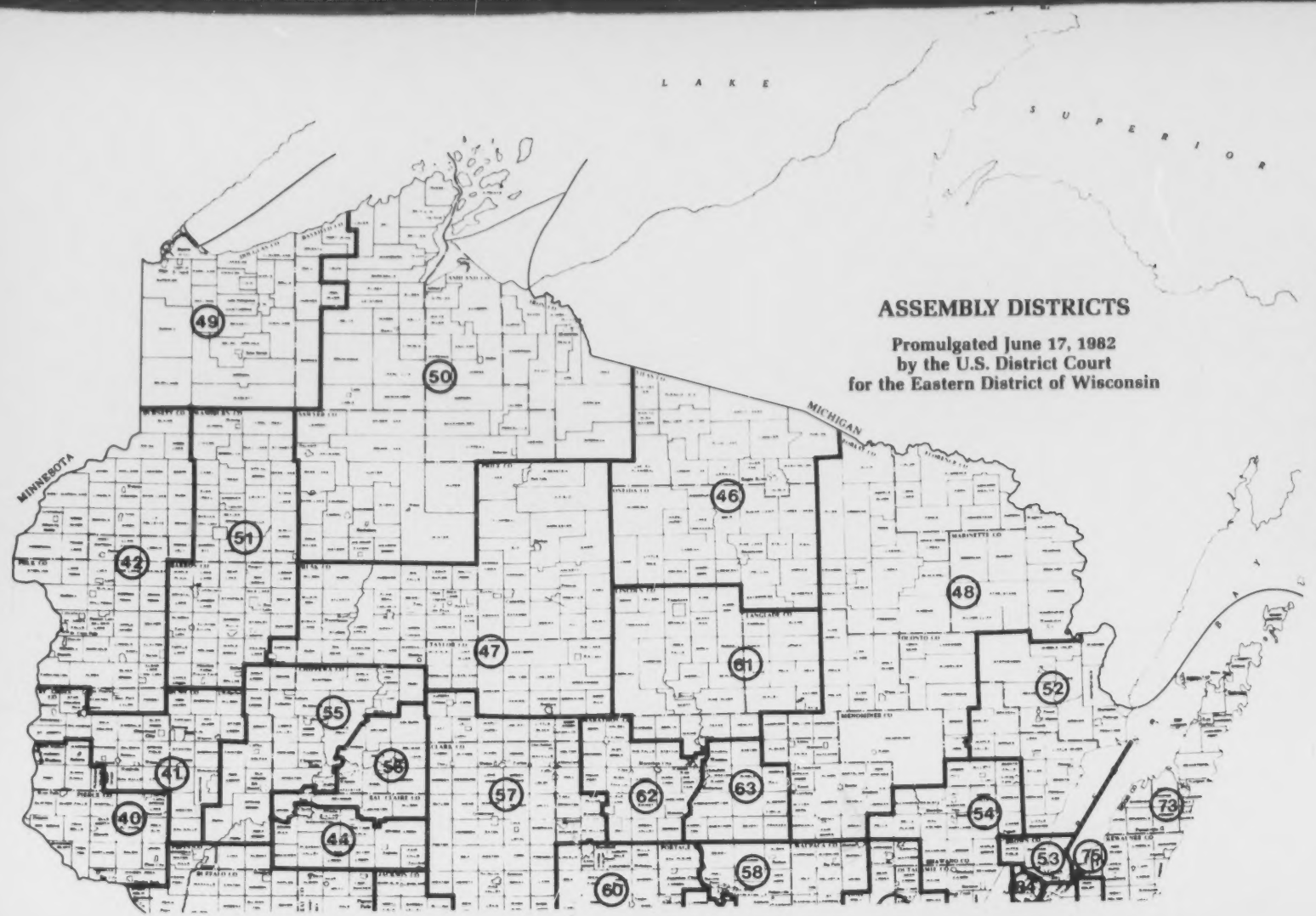
LAKE
SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
Promulgated June 17, 1982
by the U.S. District Court
for the Eastern District of Wisconsin
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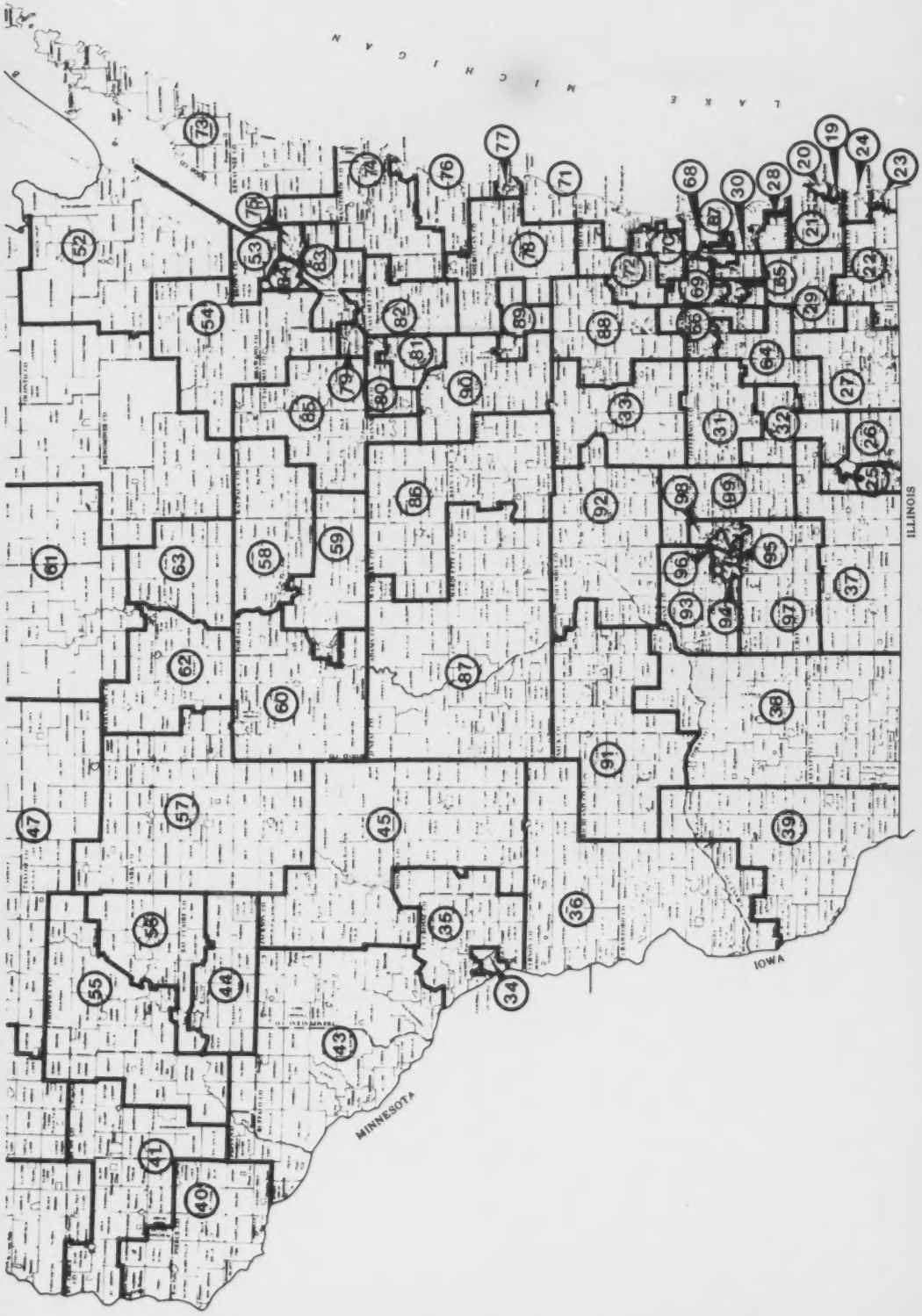
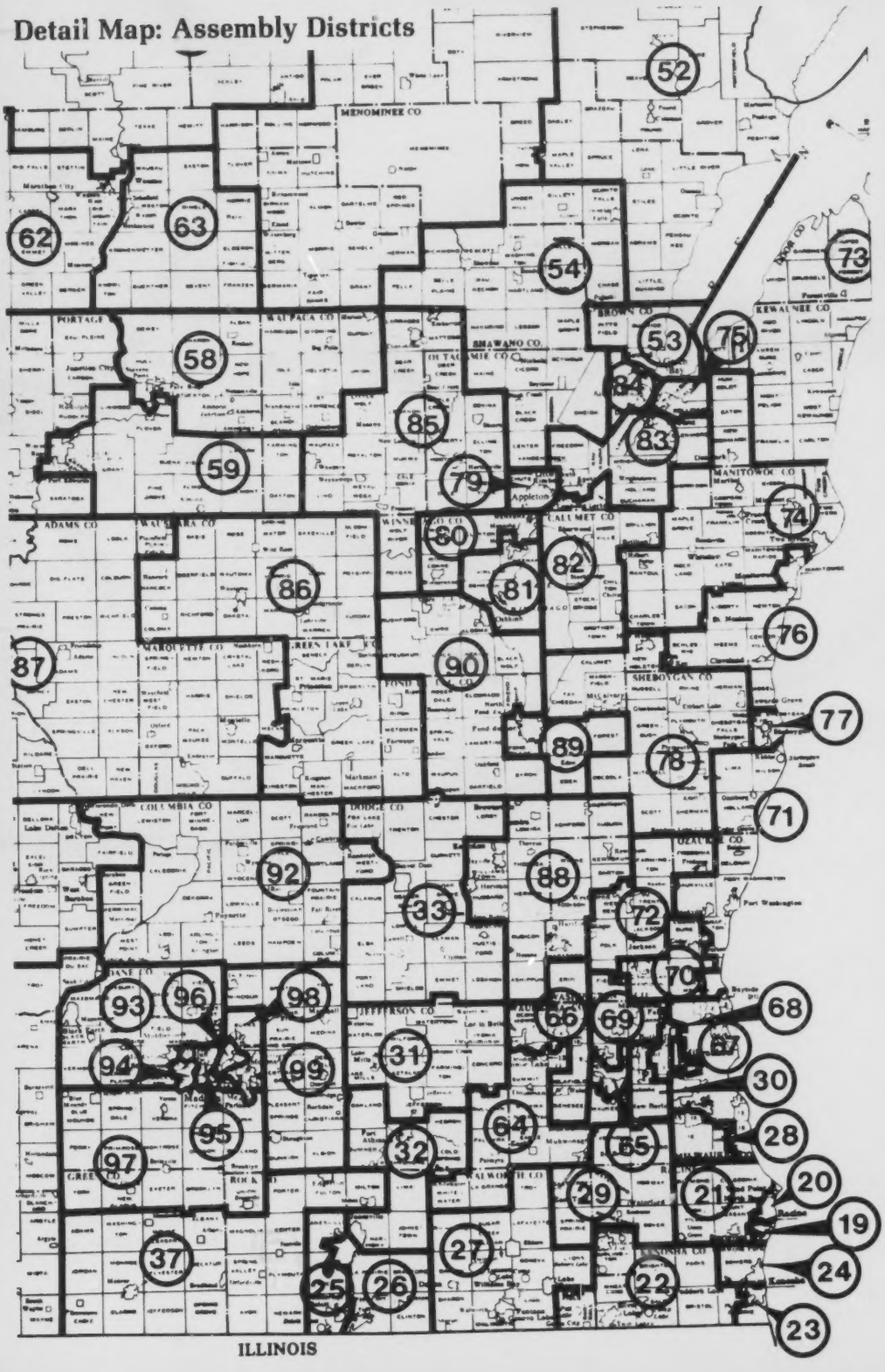
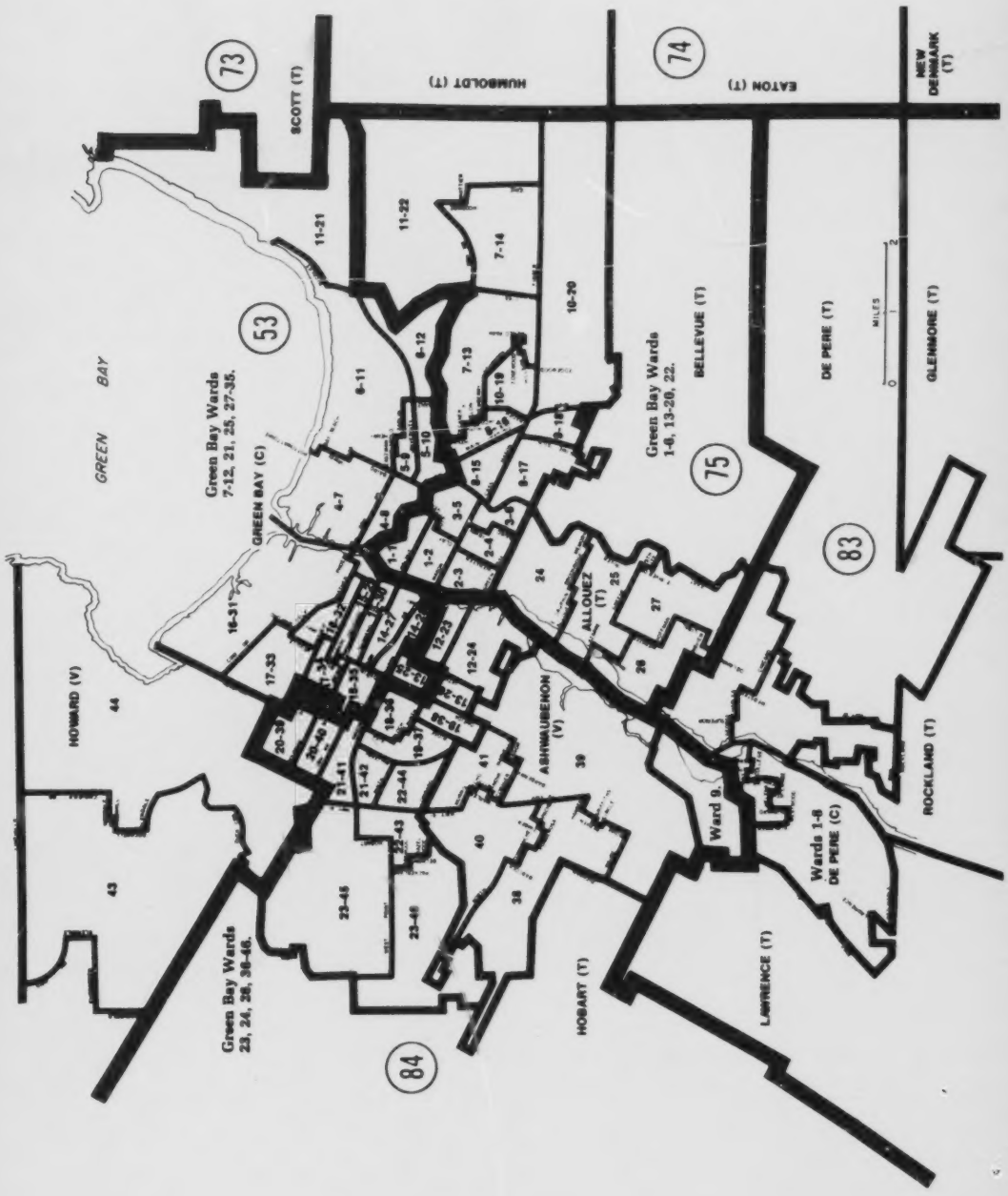

MICHIGAN
LAKE
ILLINOIS
IOWA
MINNESOTA

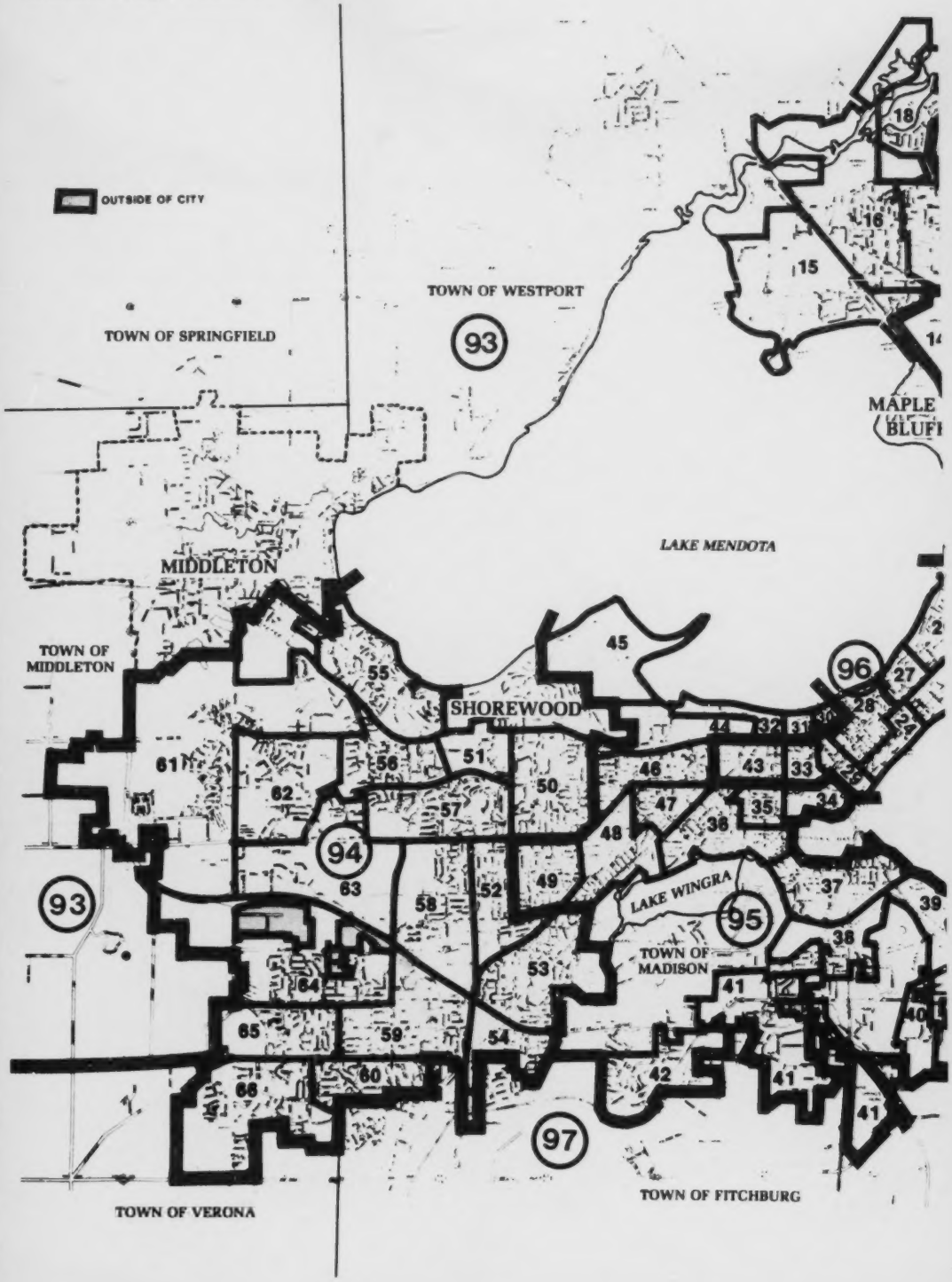
Detail Map: Assembly Districts

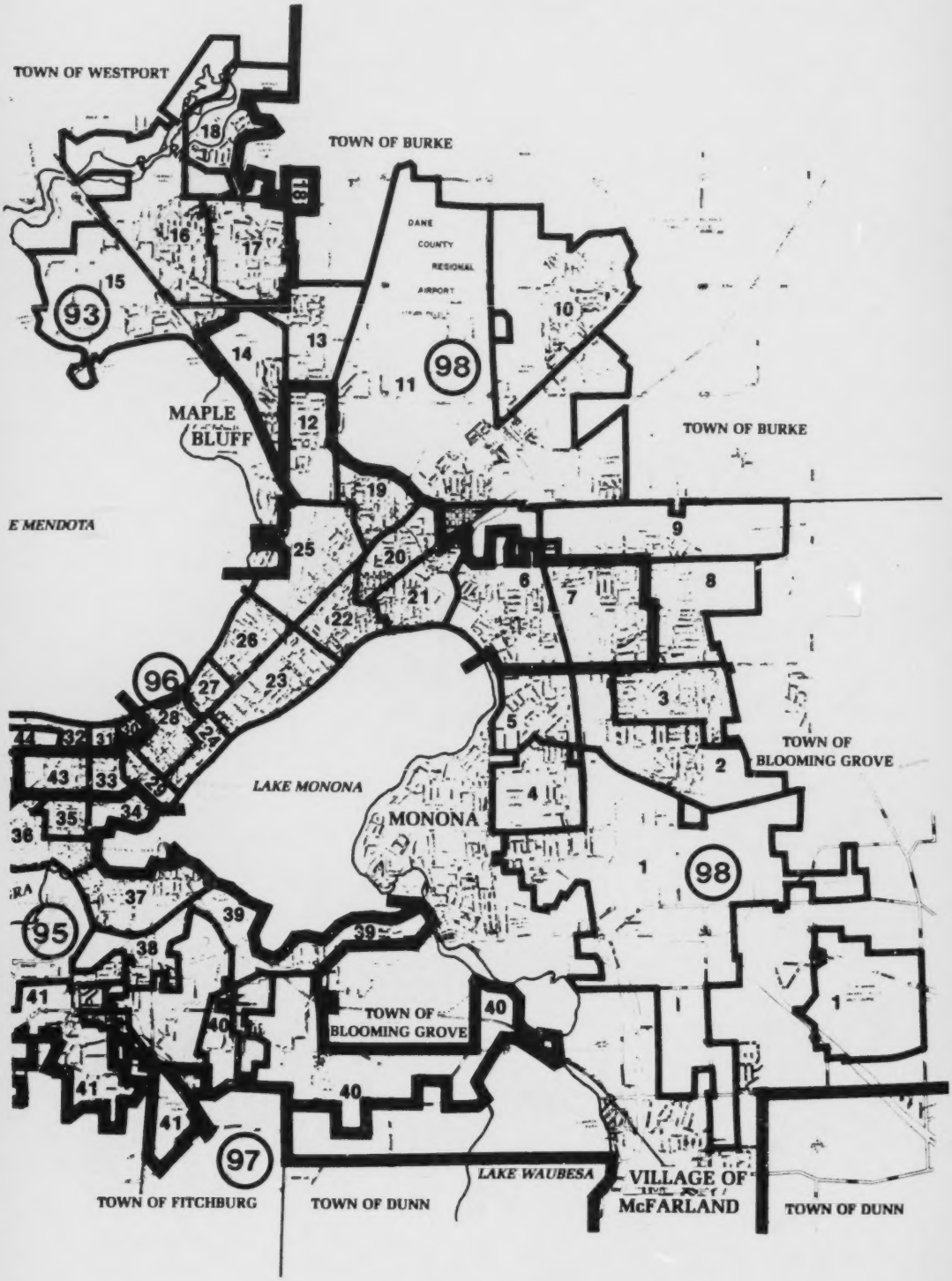


Detail Map: Green Bay



Detail Map: Madison Area




TOWN OF WESTPORT
TOWN OF BURKE
DANE COUNTY REGIONAL AIRPORT
MAPLE BLUFF
E MENDOTA
TOWN OF BURKE
LAKE MONONA
MONONA
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE
LAKE WAUBESA
VILLAGE OF McFARLAND
TOWN OF FITCHBURG
TOWN OF DUNN
TOWN OF DUNN
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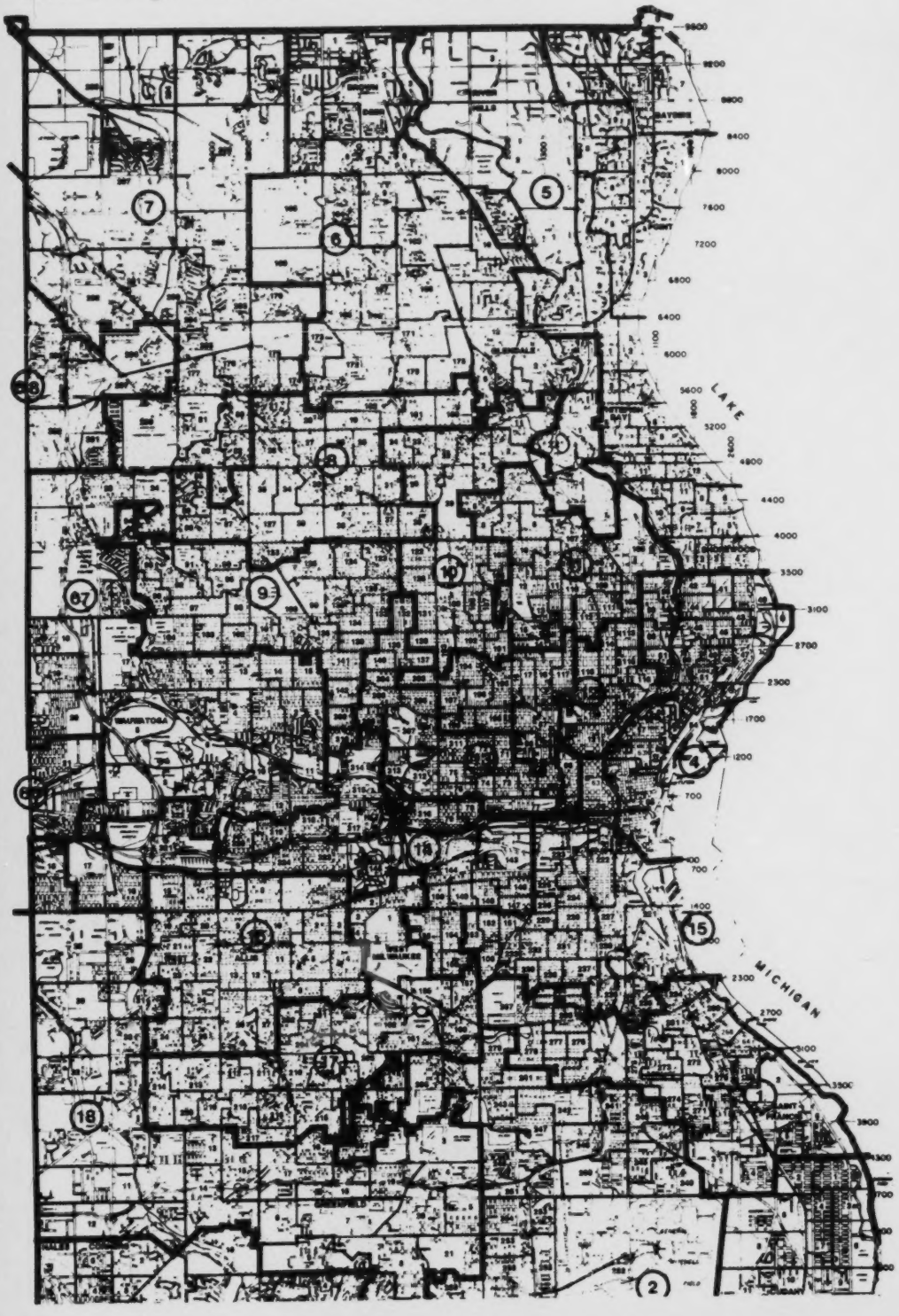
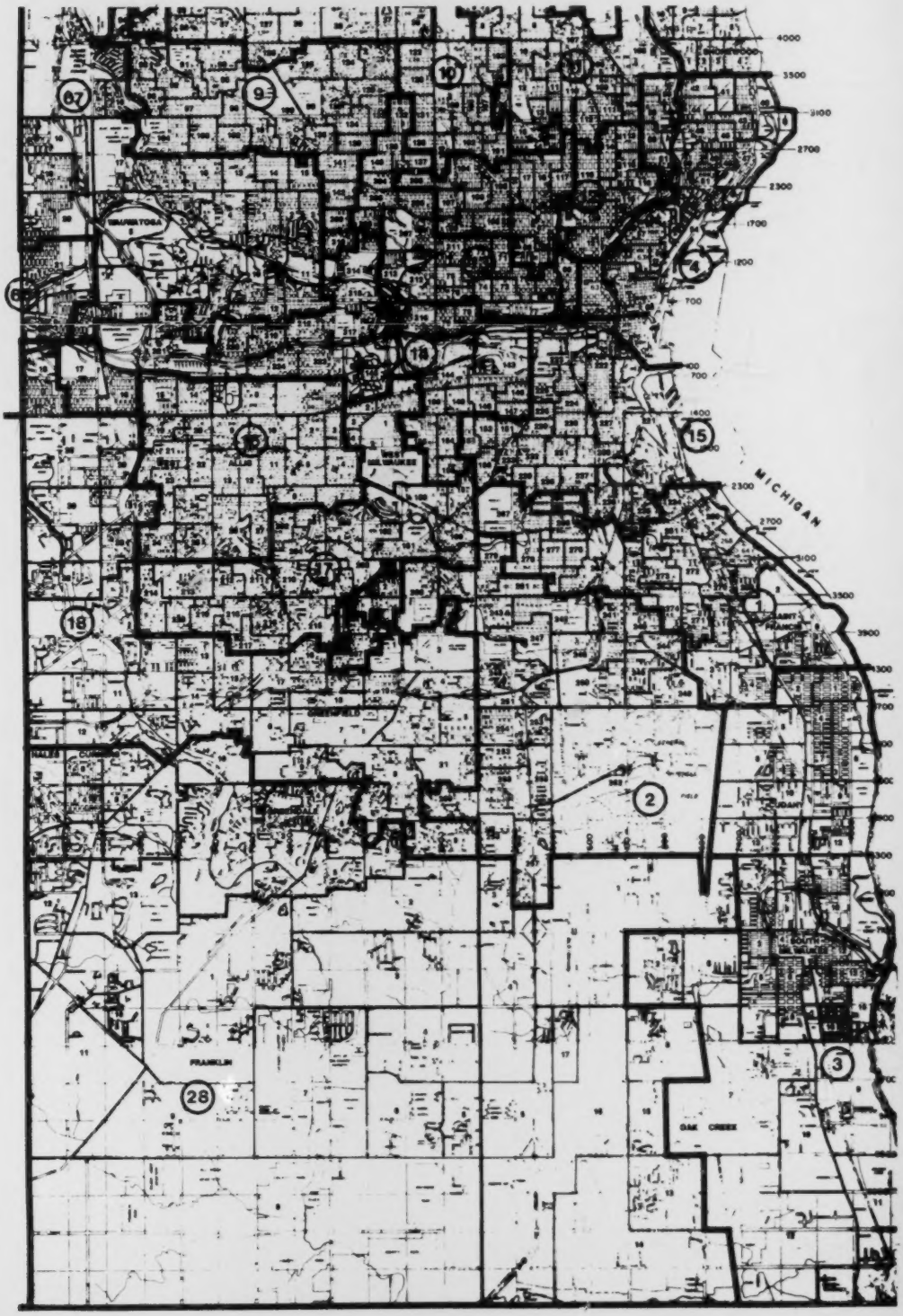
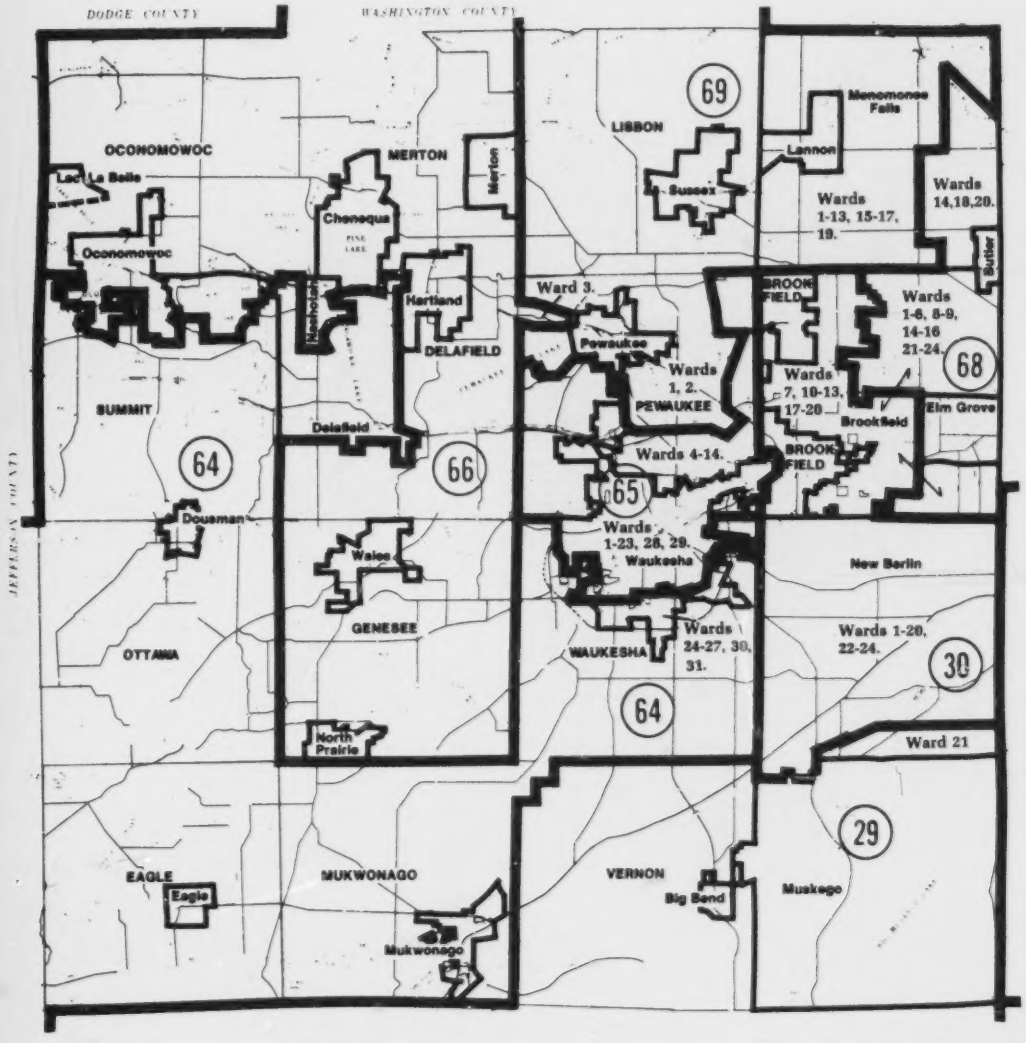
Detail Map: Milwaukee County (North)



Detail Map: Milwaukee County (South)



Detail Map: Waukesha County



FEATURE ARTICLE

Capitals and Capitols in Early Wisconsin: from Belmont to Madison — the colorful story of the selection of sites and the building of capitols in the territory and state

CAPITALS AND CAPITOLS IN EARLY WISCONSIN

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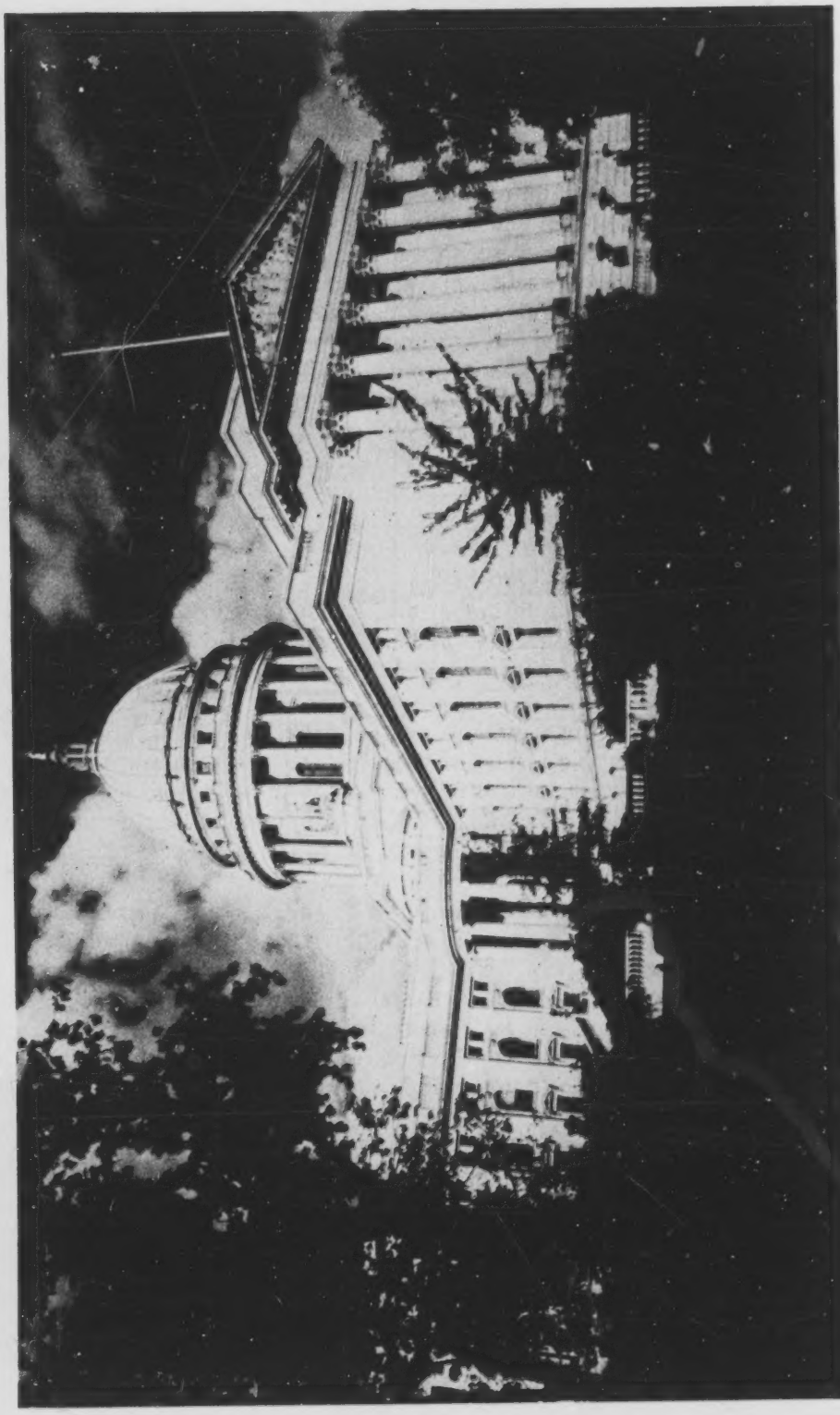
Preface

In October 1978, I was hired to run the Tour Program at the Wisconsin State Capitol. Having just spend six years studying for my Bachelor's and Master's in history, and not being a Wisconsin native, I naturally began looking for historical information on the Capitol in order to better understand and interpret the symbolism and importance of the building to the constant stream of visitors who come to see this midwestern monument. Much to my amazement and disappointment, very little had been written solely on this impressive structure and its past, and a considerable portion of this rather small body of literature was rife with misinformation and important omissions. A few years later, I happened upon a line in a piece of correspondence which rather accurately reflected my reaction to the discovery of such a disturbing historiographical gap: "I can well see how .... it will be the desire of somebody to write a complete history of the various efforts of Wisconsin to provide herself with a suitable Capitol building". What is, perhaps, more disturbing than the commonly noted gap is the fact that these words were witten 74 years ago by architect Lew F. Porter, the secretary of the Capitol Building Commission from 1906-1917.

While what follows is not, by any means, a "complete history" of Wisconsin's former Capitol buildings, it is, at least, a step toward fulfilling the wish that Mr. Porter and I hold in common. It is my sincerest hope that this will not be the last such step.

No such endeavor as this is possible without the aid and assistance of many others. For the time to do most of the necessary research and writing, I would like to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the Division of Buildings and Grounds; for her patience and skillful editing, I would like to thank Patricia Robbins of the Legislative Reference Bureau; for sharing precious historical photographs and other material, I would like to thank Lew Porter's granddaughter, Mrs. Martha Kilgour; John Powell, a fellow "Capitol buff"; and George Talbot and his efficient staff at the Visual and Sound Archives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Most of the photographs accompanying this article were provided by the latter organization (only the exceptions will be noted in the captions). Finally, I would like to reserve my deepest appreciation for my wife, Debbie, who graciously withstood the loss of weekends and other spare time together and who provided me with continued encouragement and support throughout the project.

Stanley H. Cravens



Wisconsin's present Capitol.

CAPITALS AND CAPITOLS IN EARLY WISCONSIN

Stanley H. Cravens

CHAPTER 1

Selecting A Site for the Territorial Capital

The Meeting at Green Bay

Upon formally becoming a part of the United States with the passage of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787, Wisconsin was made part of a succession of territorial entities, each with its own capital, until coming into its own as a full-fledged territory. From 1788 to 1800, while a part of the Northwest Territory, we looked to Marietta, Ohio as our capital, followed by Vincennes while part of the Indiana Territory (1800-1809), Kaskaskia during the period that we were part of the Illinois Territory (1809-1818) and, finally, Detroit while part of the Territory of Michigan (1818-1836). When the time came for Wisconsin to enter the ranks of United States Territories, the selection of our capital city developed into an issue which was not only one of the most controversial of the day, but would reemerge repeatedly over the course of the ensuing century. Even before attaining territorial status, the "capital question" would be broached and generate a measure of animated debate.

In 1835, with statehood apparently just around the corner, Michigan's Territorial Council moved to establish an interim council for the western portion of the territory and set October elections for 13 legislative representatives from the western counties and for a delegate to Congress. The truncated territorial "Council" would meet at a time and place specified by Acting Governor Stevens T. Mason. Mason called for the meeting to be held at Green Bay on January 1, 1836, but, before the meeting took place, President Andrew Jackson replaced him with John S. Horner of Virginia, who advanced the meeting date to December 1, 1835, possibly in anticipation of the opening session of Congress in that month. Curiously, Horner was present for neither the December 1 date, which the recently elected representatives ignored, nor the January 1 session, which nine of the 13 representatives attended. In spite of Horner's and the other four representatives' absence, the "council" got down to the business of preparing memorials to Congress in anticipation of the impending lapse of civil government for the territory west of Lake Michigan caused by Michigan's anticipated entry into the Union. After selecting a committee to draft the memorial to ask Congress to establish the Wisconsin Territory, the issue of the seat of government for the new territory was raised.

William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, had come to the southwestern area of Wisconsin in 1827 to take advantage of the boom in lead mining then underway. Since he soon became a prominent leader in the region, it was no surprise that he was elected to represent Iowa County at the Green Bay session. Once at Green Bay, Hamilton was elected President of the council. After James Vineyard, also representing Iowa County, moved that the committee be instructed to establish the new territorial capital on the "east bank of the Mississippi River south of the Wisconsin River", Hamilton moved that the resolution be altered to specify the town of Cassville in Iowa County. In support of his proposal, Hamilton waxed eloquently:

> "Cassville stands on the east bank of the Mississippi surrounded by very pretty scenery. The eye can rest on the soft and soothing, the grand and sublime. There, will be found everything necessary for the promotion of man's comfort, and the exercise of his energies. In a word nature has done all in her power to make it one of the most delightful spots in the 'far West'."

William Slaughter of Brown County voiced his opposition to selecting any site for a proposed territorial capital, while Thomas Burnett of Crawford County opined that if capital locations were to be discussed, he would favor his own Prairie du Chien. However, when the dust settled and the question was called, only Slaughter and John Lawe, the other Brown County representative, cast votes against the selection of Cassville, and the resolution was incorporated into the memorial.

The issue was not allowed to rest. In an attempt to secure the selection of Cassville, James Vineyard (who later gained notoriety by shooting an opponent on the floor of the legislative chamber in the midst of a heated debate) proposed a resolution that the interim council next meet in Cassville, thus redoubling the commitment to that nascent Mississippi river community. Slaughter moved to replace Cassville with his own Fond du Lac, and when that move failed, Gilbert Knapp of Milwaukee County, in an effort which also failed, moved that Racine be substituted. Finally, Slaughter suggested that the law prescribed that Green Bay must be the meeting place for the next session, and in apparent recognition that no alternate site could be successful, the council defeated Vineyard's original resolution. The council continued in session three more days dealing with other matters and adjourned on January 15, 1836. For all the debate over their preferences regarding the seat of the new territorial government, their memorial was either not timely enough to be effective or was ignored by Congress.

Creation of the Territory of Wisconsin

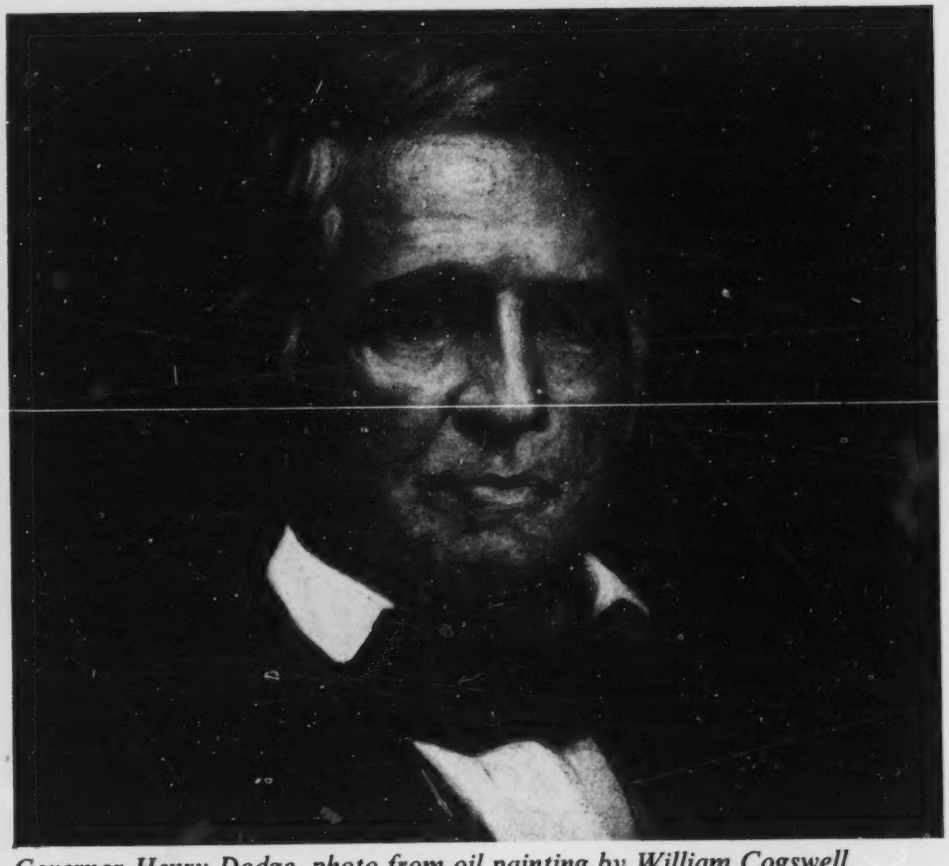
George W. Jones, Wisconsin's *de facto* delegate to Congress, submitted a memorial of his own to the House of Representatives on January 7, 1836 to establish a territorial government for the counties west of Lake Michigan. It was followed two weeks later by the introduction of a bill to that effect by Delaware Senator John M. Clayton, who skillfully steered the measure through the Senate. Once in the House, opposition began to emerge over the

Illinois-Wisconsin boundary, appropriations for a law library and the governor's salary, as well as a land grant of 10,000 acres, the sale of which was to pay for constructing public buildings including a capitol. Eventually, the boundary was confirmed as the *status quo*, the law library provision remained and the governor's salary was reduced, but the land grant was supplanted by a $20,000 appropriation, a prize which would nevertheless soon be sought eagerly by a score of town promoters and speculators. Finally, the measure passed and was signed into law by Andrew Jackson on April 20, 1836, creating the Territory of Wisconsin, but without specifying a territorial capital.

With the passage of the Wisconsin Territorial Act, the slate was wiped clean: Cassville's chances of becoming the new territory's capital dimmed perceptibly, the preference for that town expressed in the January memorial having been ignored by Congress. Instead, the act specified that, after having a census of voters taken in the newly formed territory, the governor would apportion the number of members of the Council and the territorial House of Representatives for each county based upon population and would see that elections were held. The elected representatives would then convene "at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof should appoint and direct". It was clear that the governor's selection was not intended to be the final word; rather, it was to be an expedient until the legislature and the governor could jointly agree upon a permanent seat of government. It was this latter capital that would receive the benefit of $20,000 in federal money for the construction of public buildings. Since the governor had absolute veto power over the territorial legislature, the choice of governor was of crucial importance in the eventual selection of the permanent seat of government.

Henry Dodge: First Territorial Governor

It should be no suprise that Andrew Jackson appointed Henry Dodge as Wisconsin's first territorial governor. Dodge's career and personal attributes closely resembled those of Jackson, and he had the strong support of the influential mining interests and the Democrats. Dodge had served with the Missouri militia during the War of 1812, attaining the rank of brigadier general and, after moving to Wisconsin's lead-mining region in the late 1820s, had distinguished himself during the Blackhawk War as a colonel with the Iowa County militia. After that war, Jackson gave Dodge a commission leading a contingent of the United States Dragoons, whose mission it was to protect settlers from Indian attacks. During his four years with the dragoons, Dodge's exploits did not go unnoticed by the local press in the mining area, and his ensuing popularity helped to make him a leading candidate for the governorship. In stature and appearance, Dodge's resemblance to Jackson, conscious or unconscious, further augmented his popular image among miners. His military bearing made him appear tall and thin, and he seemed most at ease and congenial when dressed in buckskins rather than in uniform. He constantly carried two large pistols in his belt. Dodge's longtime vigorous support of the lead-miners' interests and his affiliation with the Democrats, then in power, together with his reputation as a military leader, must have made him an irresistible choice for the gubernatorial post, for when Jackson's



Governor Henry Dodge, photo from oil painting by William Cogswell.

nomination of Dodge reached the Senate in late April 1836, the appointment was confirmed as soon as it was submitted.

Dodge would remain silent on his selection of an initial site for the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature until well after he was officially sworn in on July 4, 1836 at Mineral Point, but it was abundantly clear that whatever town he chose would have a distinct advantage in the eventual determination. This served to stimulate land speculation and optimistic preparations and puffery by town promoters seeking the $20,000 prize and the obvious economic advantages in being chosen the territorial capital. Even John S. Horner, the inexplicably absent territorial governor of the Green Bay council, who was also sworn in with Dodge at Mineral Point as Territorial Secretary, was not immune to the speculative urge: he had purchased several tracts of land in Cassville, hopeful that Dodge would support the wishes of the Green Bay council as expressed in their memorial. During that summer, construction began on a four-story red brick hotel in Cassville destined to house legislators, other government officials and lobbyists. The owner, Garrett V. Denniston, offered to refund the $20,000 in Federal money to the territory at the end of two years if Cassville was selected as the permanent seat of government.

Belmont: The First Territorial Capital

Another speculator who entered the capital sweepstakes was John Atchison, a general merchandise businessman in Galena, Illinois and a land speculator, who as a contractor for the Iowa County militia during the Blackhawk War had come to know Dodge well. In 1835, Atchison purchased an 80-acre tract 25 miles northeast of Galena, laid out a city on paper the following spring and began offering lots for sale in New York, Washington, Dubuque and Mineral Point in his new town of Belmont. When Congress declined to name a seat of government in the Wisconsin Territorial Act, Atchison gambled on his new venture and, like Denniston and others, began constructing buildings to serve the new government on the assumption that, if accommodations for meeting places and lodging for the new officials were ready, a prospective capital would have a decided advantage when the final decision was made.

Wisconsin's first territorial Capitol at Belmont — the Council House. Circa 1940s.

It is clear that Atchison's four public buildings were constructed outside of Wisconsin, then transported to Belmont in sections. This practice was not uncommon at the time, for — although the lead-mining area had frequent scattered stands of timber — there was not a sufficient supply of lumber in the southern third of Wisconsin for construction of frame buildings and it would be another year before the Winnebago, Sioux and Chippewa cessions would open the rich timberlands to the north to lumbering. According to the most

often quoted source, the buildings were constructed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then shipped by steamboat down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi River, up the Galena or Fever River and, finally, by wagon the last 25 miles to Belmont. While there is no contemporary corroboration of this account, a report made during restoration activities in the 1950s confirms that the lumber used in construction was not native to Wisconsin.

Atchison commissioned the construction of a capitol (also called the Council House), which would serve both the Council and the House, a court building for the three-member Territorial Supreme Court, a governor's residence, and a lodging house for legislators, although it is not clear precisely when these structures were started or completed. It is evident that work on the Council House must have started in mid- to late-summer 1836, well in advance of Dodge's announcement of his selection of the temporary capital, because it was used as the site of a nominating committee for Iowa County on September 23. The lodging house, about which little is known, was ready for the opening session of the territorial legislature in late October and the court building, which never saw the use for which it was intended, was apparently not completed on December 8, 1836 when the Court convened its first session in the "Council Chamber of the Legislative Assembly". The governor's residence left few traces, but was apparently occupied by Dodge well into the next year.

While Atchison was optimistically building these structures along the main street of his "town", the county sheriffs were conducting a census of the territory pursuant to the provision in the territorial act. On September 9, Dodge announced the results of the census together with the number of legislators for both houses who would represent each county. The apportionment broke down as follows:

County	Population	Council Members	House Members
Brown	2,706	2	3
Crawford	854	0	2
Des Moines	6,257	3	7
Dubuque	4,274	3	5
Iowa	5,234	3	6
Milwaukee	2,893	2	3

In the same proclamation, Dodge set legislative elections for the second Monday in October and stated that the legislators would "convene at Belmont in the county of Iowa on the 25th of October, for the purpose of organizing the first session of the Legislative Assembly". Atchison's gamble had apparently paid off.

The reasoning behind Dodge's choice of Belmont is obscure. The temptation to attribute some darker motive, based upon Dodge's previous association with Atchison, is inescapable, then and now, but there exists no concrete evidence to support such a connection. The fact that Belmont was situated in the middle of the lead-mining region or that it was roughly halfway on the East-West axis of the sprawling Wisconsin territory (it included what is today Iowa, Minnesota and part of the Dakotas) may have had more to do with

Dodge's choice than any sort of imputed cronyism. Alice E. Smith, biographer of James Duane Doty and historian of early Wisconsin, variously attributes the selection to Dodge's having "unwisely allowed himself to be persuaded by Atchison" and to a desire to quiet "importuning promoters by choosing this isolated site". Dodge himself defended his choice by claiming that it was in the geographical center of the population of the territory, an assertion which is borne out by the distribution of people reflected in the table above. But why not select an existing town such as Mineral Point rather than one barely off the plat map? Whatever Dodge's reasons, the fact that Belmont was to be the first, but not necessarily permanent, capital of the Wisconsin Territory was one that was not lost on a score of town promoters. To be sure, Dodge had an absolute veto over the actions of the legislature, but to use it on so sensitive an issue in the context of a newly formed civil government would have been a risky and potentially divisive move.

Aside from the prospect of exacerbating the tensions between regional and economic interests which would almost certainly have resulted from a gubernatorial veto, Dodge's own democratic ideals compelled him to leave the selection of the permanent seat of government to the people's representatives, who, Dodge naively thought, would act in the best interest of all. While Congress was still in the initial stages of debating the Territorial Act in January 1836, Dodge wrote to George W. Jones, Wisconsin's *de facto* delegate:

> "The location of the seat of Government is a subject of much interest to the people; if there could be a provision that the Council could select the place with the approbation of the Governor, it would be most satisfactory to the majority. In a Territorial Government I am in favor of permitting the people to participate as far as practicable...."

A month after his inauguration as governor, Dodge reiterated his feelings on the matter in another letter to Jones, saying, "As it respects the seat of Territorial Government I think I am not misunderstood. Wherever a majority of the representatives of the people agree on its location will meet my approbation."

Criticism of his choice of Belmont as the site of the first session of the Territorial Legislature must have reinforced Dodge's predilection toward leaving the selection of the Territory's permanent capital in the hands of the legislators. On the second day of the legislature's first session, Dodge delivered his first address to the combined houses outlining the most pressing issues facing them. At the end of his concise speech, he announced publicly his intentions on the capital question:

> "Under the organic law of Congress it was made the duty of the executive to convene the Legislative Assembly at some place designated by him. In the discharge of that duty I have selected this place. The permanent location of the Seat of Government is a subject of vital importance to the people of this territory, and I deem it proper to state that my assent will be given to its location at any

> point where a majority of the representatives of the people agree it will best promote the public good."

In retrospect, Dodge would later regret forswearing his veto on this issue, but his die was cast.

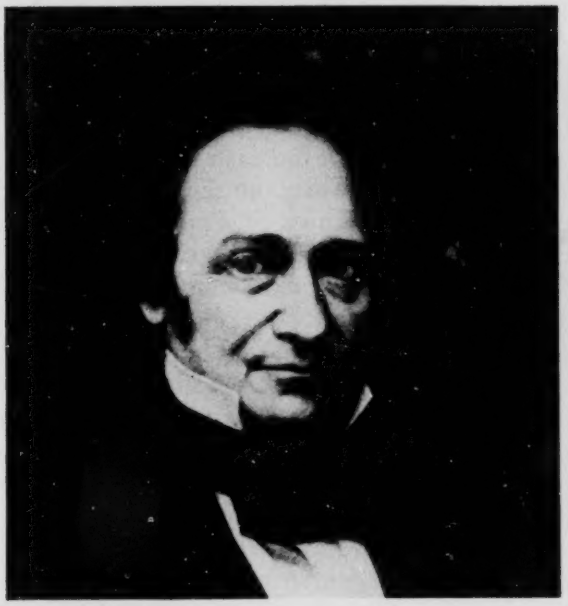
Although it would be another two weeks before the Legislature would begin formal action on the question, the pace of the competition for the capital quickened almost immediately. Editorials and letters festooned the tiny *Belmont Gazette*, a newspaper published out of an annex attached to the yet unfinished court building. The owners and promoters of one planned city, Wisconsinapolis, even took out an advertisement in the *Gazette*, extolling the virtues and advantages of the paper city just east of Portage. However, speculators and the owners of lots in Belmont, who were found to be in "a state of wildest excitement" before the convening of the legislature, must have been disheartened by Dodge's announcement of his *laissez faire* policy. Some town boosters were not deterred by this setback and continued their efforts to secure the ultimate prize for Belmont. These promoters envisioned spacious hotels, boarding houses, "princely mansions" and a railroad for their nascent community's future. Atchison continued to solicit local investors for Belmont through advertisements in the *Dubuque Visitor*, and, while not openly conceding the loss of the "capital prize", he judiciously omitted any mention of its current and hoped for status as the seat of government in favor of touting the town's suitability as a county seat, another trophy which was destined to slip through his fingers.

Belmont's competitive edge in the "capital sweepstakes" continued to dull as the session wore on and the legislators and lobbyists wearied of the stark frontier town with its lack of creature comforts. Brown County Council member, Henry S. Baird, wrote his wife immediately after arriving in the Iowa County community that he was "agreeably surprised, when emerging from the wood to see 6 or 8 very pretty framed buildings, neatly painted, together with several other frames in a state of forwarding." But after barely a month had passed, Baird's complaints of the crowded rooms and lack of heat and water were typical of his colleagues. A fellow legislator from Brown County, Ebenezer Childs, echoed Baird's sentiments, condemning their accommodations as "most miserable" and noting that the entire county delegation, including lobbyists, were "lodged in one room, about fifteen by twenty feet." In addition to the cramped sleeping arrangements, those at Belmont found much to be desired in the meager bill of fare served at the boarding house and tavern, prompting one anonymous wag to comment wryly in the *Dubuque Visitor:*

> "That the Legislators of the great Territory of Wisconsin should be made comfortable during the discharge of their duties [is], I think necessary for the enactment of good and substantial law. Empty stomachs make clear heads, but not good laws. The Lord deliver us from a set of hungry legislators."

James Duane Doty

Into this scenario of primitive conditions and town promoters jockeying for position entered Wisconsin's promoter and lobbyist *par excellence*, James Duane Doty. As a young man, Doty, as many others of his day, had gone west to seek his fortune and had been particularly successful at it. Arriving in Detroit from his native New York in 1818, young Doty quickly attracted the attention of the notables of legal and government circles in the territorial capital. Working first in the attorney general's office, Doty wended his way upward rapidly, through a law partnership (he was admitted to the bar even before he was able to vote), clerk of the territorial supreme court, and secretary to Governor Cass during the latter's trans-territorial expedition in 1820, until in 1823 he was able to bring enough influence to bear to engineer his own appointment to a federal "additional" court for the three western counties of Mackinaw, Brown and Crawford. Doty remained a judge until 1832, after which he served a term in the Michigan Territorial Legislature and acted as a retainer for John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. After an unsuccessful bid for "territorial delegate" to Congress for the western counties in October 1835, Doty turned his attention to land speculation.



James Duane Doty.

James Doty was no stranger to buying and selling land for speculative purposes and, after he left public life in 1835, he began to pursue his interests in this area with a little more asperity. In that year, several other large land speculators began purchasing lake-front property in the Four Lakes region, an area between Milwaukee and Mineral Point, and — not one to be left behind — Doty entered 100 acres near the Catfish (later Yahara) River on the Fourth (Mendota) Lake side of the isthmus between Fourth Lake and Third (Monona) Lake. That the property was, at that time, largely uninhabitable

swampy ground was irrelevant; it was an investment to be developed and exploited. A few months later, Doty was present at the meeting of the truncated territorial council at Green Bay, where he was able to interest a group of a dozen or so men in purchasing more land in the region and forming a land company for large scale development. All agreed to follow this course, but, for reasons which are not clear, the company never materialized and the land remained in government hands, awaiting a purchaser. Returning from New York on other business that spring, Doty stopped at Detroit, where he met with Stevens Mason, then awaiting inauguration as Michigan's first state governor. Mason inquired of Doty about investment opportunities in the new territory and Doty brought up the isthmus property, still largely untaken. The two agreed to buy a thousand acres pending the formation of a joint stock land company in which shares would be sold to finance development. Both men deposited the funds necessary to cover the cost of the purchase in a Detroit bank, and Doty wrote to the land registrar in Green Bay instructing him to enter their tract selected at random from the township plat on the isthmus. A solid tract of land was entered jointly in Doty's and Mason's names on April 6, 1836. The center of the thousand-acre tract was at the corners of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 of Township 7 North, Range 9 East, precisely on the spot where the State Capitol stands today.

Doty then began taking several actions to implement their plan, although the reasoning behind some of his moves are obscure. On May 1, he deeded title to his portion of the land to Mason; four weeks later, Mason gave Doty a power of attorney to divide, plat and dispose of the property that they "jointly" owned. In the rush to form their company and further their new venture, the technicality that Doty was no longer a "joint" owner seemed to have escaped their notice. This oversight would prove to be the seed of a controversy which would later call into question the territory's ownership of the ground on which its capitol stood.

A few days later, Doty organized the Four Lakes Company with ownership divided into 24 shares (plus Mason's two shares) valued at $100 per share; Doty named himself trustee and sales agent for the company. The same day, acting as attorney for both Mason and an eastern land speculator, Francis Tillou, as well as trustee for the company, Doty had a sizeable portion of the Four Lakes holdings and Tillou's property in the area deeded to himself for the purpose of selling town lots.

A month later, Doty drew up a plat map of the "Town of Madison" and, in early October, accompanied by a surveyor, arrived to stake out the town. In the meantime, Doty, together with Morgan L. Martin and William B. Slaughter, both of Green Bay, had purchased a sizeable area on the northwest side of Fourth Lake, which they named "City of the Four Lakes". By the time the Territorial Legislature convened in Belmont, then, Doty had invested a considerable amount of time, effort and funds in the Four Lakes region.

Apparently, there is no significant evidence that Doty developed the area around Fourth Lake before Dodge's announcement of his no-veto policy in order to secure the location of the territorial seat of government there. It

might have been a consideration, but Doty does not appear to have entered the "Capital Sweepstakes" in earnest until the fall of 1836. After surveying Madison, Doty proceeded to Belmont, where his presence would soon be felt even though he had no official capacity there.

The Fight Over Madison

Upon arriving in Belmont in early November 1836, Doty immediately set to work promoting his many ventures, among which was the advancement of his Four Lakes' interests as a possible location for the territorial capital. Doty could be very ingratiating and generous, and he was influential. Over the years, he had established friendships and alliances with many men who were now legislators at Belmont. Through the liberal distribution of Madison town lots, and of buffalo robes to ward off the chill of the November nights, Doty made it clear that he was entering Madison in the "Capital Sweepstakes". In all, by the end of the short legislative session, 16 legislators, the clerks of both houses and Governor Dodge's son, Augustus, owned property in the paper town. When Doty approached Dodge himself about securing an interest in the town, the latter indignantly refused in a tone that intimated impending violence. Doty also took advantage of existing regional antipathies by supporting a plan to split the $20,000 appropriation between a temporary capital and a permanent one.

In retrospect, Doty's lobbying methods have often been roundly condemned, but, at that time, speculators resorted to a wide variety of schemes to entice the legislators to vote for their towns. Many displayed elaborate maps of prospective cities featuring broad streets with proposed railroads and canals passing through or nearby. Cassville's Garrett Denniston offered to refund the entire $20,000 federal appropriation to the territory after two years if his town were chosen; Jeremiah "Major Jerry" Smith, Council representative from Des Moines County, promised to have a capitol ready for the next session of the legislative assembly if his Burlington were selected as temporary seat of government for the territory. Undoubtedly, many others offered town lots free or for sale at a nominal price, as Doty had, in exchange for consideration of their town as a potential capital. Doty differed from the other developers only in that he was the most adept and, ultimately, the most successful. Had another town been chosen as the permanent seat of government, that town's history would probably contain a person similar to James Duane Doty. Nevertheless, even contemporary accounts vilified Doty as the "shrewdest, most subtle, suave and insinuating" of town promoters and a "consummate political manipulator, a master of chicane."

The details of Doty's efforts were, needless to say, never recorded, but the progress, development and passage of the bill selecting the capital site was clearly chronicled. On November 10, 1836, the first move was made in the Council. John Arndt, representing Brown County, introduced a bill "to locate and establish the seat of government of the Territory of Wisconsin, and for the erection of public buildings." However, Arndt's bill specified two capitals instead of one. The measure called for a temporary seat of govern-

ment at Dubuque until 1839 with $8,000 of the federal money allocated to construct public buildings there, and the establishment of a permanent capital at Fond du Lac with the remaining $12,000 set aside for construction. Arndt hoped to align the Brown County delegation and others who had invested in Fond du Lac with the Dubuque County members but this tactic would quickly backfire on him over the next two days. Joseph Teas, supported by Arthur Inghram — both of Des Moines County — and Alanson Sweet of Milwaukee County, offered an amendment to Arndt's bill to substitute Madison for Fond du Lac and allocate the entire $20,000 to the former town. Henry Baird, siding with Arndt and others, attempted to head off Teas's move by offering an amendment to the amendment, supplanting Madison with the City of the Four Lakes, which failed when it came to a vote. Baird quickly offered another amendment, this time substituting Portage as the permanent capital; but before the question was called, the Council adjourned until November 14. On that day, Arndt, probably realizing that the issue would continue to generate more heated debate and that he would need time to muster his forces, successfully moved to defer further consideration for one week.

The lobbying and maneuvering in that intervening week must have been intense, with Arndt trying to consolidate his Brown-Dubuque alliance and Doty, behind the scenes, working on a countervailing coalition of Des Moines and Iowa County Council members. Dodge, in despair over the wheeling and dealing occurring off the Council floor, pondered reneging on his promise not to use his veto in a letter to George Jones, now Wisconsin's official territorial delegate to Congress:

> "Notwithstanding I have given the Legislative Assembly the power of locating the permanent Territorial seat of Government, and my object in doing so was to quiet as far as in my power all parties and their jarring interests, hoping all would unite in making laws for the good of the people of the Territory — in that I have been mistaken. Doty is exerting himself to get the permanent seat of Government on his land at the Four Lakes, and the temporary seat located at Burlington for two or three years, making a bargain to unite the Des Moines and Iowa county members that give nineteen votes. I never will consent to do an act of injustice to the people, should their representatives consent to do so."

Dodge continued, wishing that Congress had, in the organic act, selected the capital; his idealism concerning the legislators acting in the public good on this matter was clearly waning. If he was looking for support from Jones, he was not likely to find much — Doty had been in touch with Jones since the spring concerning developments of the Four Lakes Company and, after the capital site was selected, Jones was among those listed as property-owners in Madison.

On Monday, November 21, the Council resumed debate on Teas' amendment, still the issue before the legislative body. The move to substitute Madison for Fond du Lac suffered repeated unsuccessful attempts over the

next two days to replace the Four Lakes' town with Dubuque, Mineral Point, Milwaukee, Belmont, and Platteville. Finally, late on Tuesday, the vote on the Teas amendment was called and succeeded by a margin of 7-6. Madison was named the permanent seat of government with the whole $20,000 appropriation; the tide had turned, but the battle was not yet over.

After passing the second section naming Burlington as the temporary capital until 1839, the Council took the full measure under consideration on Wednesday afternoon. Arndt moved to amend the bill substituting Fond du Lac for Madison, but it failed, 6 to 7. Dubuque County's John Foley then tried to replace Madison with Dubuque, and this attempt also failed; but surprisingly and inexplicably, Arndt changed sides and proceeded to oppose all further moves to dislodge Madison. Foley then unsuccessfully tried to substitute "the Portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers," and another Council member, Iowa County's James Vineyard, also changed sides. With this last switch, the lines were clearly drawn and hardened for the rest of the debate. Motion after motion to replace Madison was made and each, in turn, was voted down by the same 6 to 7 margin with the same members in favor and the same in opposition. After the Portage vote, Vineyard, Foley and Gilbert Knapp (Milwaukee County) took turns proposing, one after another, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Platteville, Astor (Green Bay), Cassville, Bellview, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Peru and Wisconsin City. Each time they were joined by Baird (Brown County) and Thomas Knight and Thomas McCraney, both of Dubuque County; and each time they were defeated by Ebenezer Brigham and John Terry of Iowa County, Teas, Inghram and "Maj. Jerry" Smith of Des Moines County, Arndt of Brown and Sweet of Milwaukee. Finally, on Thursday, November 24, Teas called the question and, with no deviation in voting patterns, Madison was confirmed. In one final, vain, bitter attempt at stalling the bill, Foley, after Arndt moved that the measure be engrossed and read a third time on the next day, tried to amend the motion to substitute "fourth of July next" for "tomorrow".

The bill would suffer similar tribulations in the House on Friday, Saturday and Monday, but the margin for Madison and Burlington was not as narrow as in the Council. At one point, however, the Madison supporters appear to have been caught napping. James Dallam (Crawford County) moved to supplant Madison with Prairie du Chien, in the same way that the opposition had tried in the Council, and, surprisingly, the amendment carried, 13-12. Iowa County's Thomas Shanley immediately moved for a reconsideration of the vote and Madison regained its place, 11-14. On Monday afternoon, the final House vote came and the bill passed easily, 15 to 11. The bill was sent back to the Council the same day for concurrence on some minor changes in wording and was ordered enrolled for the Governor's signature.

Doty appeared to have won, but the question now was whether Dodge would keep his public commitment to accept any site, or would, as he had privately written to Jones, not "consent to do an act of injustice to the people." Either Dodge's resolve to prevent what he saw as an injustice had diminished or he may have entertained hopes that the protest against the bill,

announced by Foley shortly after the Council's final vote, would gather enough support to reverse the Legislature's action upon submission to Congress. Whatever his reasoning, Dodge signed the bill into law December 3, 1836, privately rationalizing that a veto would divert "the remainder of the session .... to unprofitable discussion, when the good of the people requires the undivided effort of the Legislative Assembly," even though the session lasted less than one more week.

Foley was joined by all the other Council members who had opposed Madison except Vineyard. Among other things, the protest criticized the isolation of Madison and the lack of building materials there, and incorrectly claimed that Madison had been laid out and named since the convening of the Legislature. Not surprisingly, the majority in the Council voted to refuse to receive the protest; however, shortly after the Legislature adjourned, Dodge forwarded the spurned protest to Jones, in the vain hope that Congress would take some action to nullify or force reconsideration of the selection.

Burlington: The Second Territorial Capital

"Maj. Jerry" Smith's offer to build a temporary capitol out of his own pocket and have it completed in time for the next legislative session had almost certainly been the linchpin upon which turned the Des Moines County-Iowa County alliance enabling passage of the Burlington-Madison bill. Burlington, almost 140 miles south of Belmont in the southeastern quarter of what is now Iowa, was not much larger than Belmont at the time. By the summer of 1836, the population of the Mississippi River town was estimated at less than 500 and the buildings consisted principally of log houses with a few scattered frame buildings. Smith, a farmer and merchant, was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Des Moines County at the time. Early the following summer, Smith began construction on the Burlington capitol, while construction on Madison's first capitol was beginning at the same time.

Throughout the Burlington summer, workmen rapidly built a 40 by 70 foot frame building, almost three times the size of the Council House in Belmont. The temporary Capitol was located on Water Street, facing the river between Columbia and Court Streets. It was two stories with an interior staircase; on one floor the House of Representatives was to meet and on the other the Council had its chamber. Both chambers were separated from the lobby by a simple railing. Jerry Smith's offer cost him between $7,000 and $10,000, less than half the federal appropriation given to Madison.

The building was finished in time for the November 1837 session of the Legislature. In late October, when Dodge and some of the legislators arrived in Burlington, they were treated to a cotillion in their honor. Creature comforts for the legislators were generally agreed to be much better than in Belmont; Dodge's biographer, Louis Pelzer, noted that "taverns and hotels were plenty, and the 'Exchange' was open at reasonable hours where a clean tumbler, fresh water and an excellent glass courteously served may be had." The bill of fare at the local eateries far surpassed Belmont's offerings, including

prairie chickens, venison, duck, goose and fish; the imminent "danger" of hungry lawmakers that the *Dubuque--Visitor* correspondent had commented on while the Legislature was in Belmont would evidently not threaten the territory at Burlington.

On November 6, 1837, the Legislature formally convened its second session in Burlington. The reaction to the new Capitol was as favorable as the comparison in lodging and boarding arrangements; one observer commented that the Burlington Capitol "is commodious, handsomely build, and well arranged for the purpose of legislation .... The halls are larger and much better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended, than those at Belmont." The House and Council commenced a ten-week session, continuing the arduous, and sometimes tedious, work of establishing the structure of a civil government. New counties were created, banks were chartered and memorials beseeching Congress for funds for internal improvements and other needs were drafted. The progressive rhythm of this process was interrupted suddenly and briefly on the night of December 12, when "Maj. Jerry's" Capitol was razed by an accidental fire.

The destruction of the Capitol did not curtail legislative proceedings but did force their removal to temporary quarters. The House moved its activities into a room over Webber and Remey's store. The Council continued in the west room of a structure known only as McCarver's building. It appears that the Legislature retained use of these temporary quarters on Main Street until the end of the session, January 20, 1838, and probably used them again for the special session that June.

While the Legislature was sitting in special session that summer, they received the not unexpected news that Congress had passed an organic act creating the Territory of Iowa, which meant that they would be forced to move to Madison earlier than anticipated. If they were uncertain about the progress of the construction at the infant capital, Doty's requests for more money earlier in the session did little to allay their fears.

CHAPTER II

Building Madison's First Capitol

The Board of Commissioners

Section 3 of the 1836 law, which established Madison as the permanent seat of government and Burlington as the temporary capital, called for the creation of a board of three commissioners — to be elected by a joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature — whose duty it would be to "cause the necessary public buildings to be erected at the said town of Madison." In very precise language, this section delineated the structure, functioning and some of the specific duties of the board; they were to "agree upon a plan of said buildings .... issue proposals, giving due notice thereof, and contract for the erection of said buildings without delay." They were to elect, among the three of them, a treasurer and an "acting commissioner", the former to be

responsible for drawing from the United States Treasury "such sum or sums of money as may have been or may hereafter be appropriated by Congress" for public building construction, for paying bills and for annually rendering an accounting to the legislature, and the latter to be responsible for the day-to-day overseeing of the actual construction. The act, as a whole, did not take effect until March 4, 1837, three months after Dodge approved its passage.

In spite of the law's specific provisions, the envisioned process that was expected from its meticulous wording did not materialize. After Dodge signed the law, the Legislature elected Augustus A. Bird, John F. O'Neil and James D. Doty as commissioners, who immediately selected Doty as treasurer. Doty was the clear winner of the "capital sweeptstakes". Doty, however, did not wait for the law to take effect three months hence, or for the board to formally meet. Instead, on his own initiative Doty hired Moses M. Strong to go to Madison and resurvey the town to confirm the initial platting and to stake out the Capitol Square (which Doty had donated to the Territory) in preparation for construction. Strong spent several bitterly cold days in February 1837 carrying out this task.

By the time the board of commissioners finally did meet on May 4, 1837, it was clear that a considerable amount of planning had already taken place in the intervening six months. Although only Doty and O'Neil were present, sweeping decisions were made about which the absent Bird was apparently aware. They adopted a plan for a capitol (it is at this point where "public buildings" somehow became "public building", that is, a capitol) which, by their own estimate, would cost between $40,000 and $45,000 to construct. This, of course, was over twice the amount appropriated by Congress. Rather than scale down their plans, the board decided to depart from its lawful instructions and chose not to advertise for bids, but to attempt the project on their own. According to later testimony by Bird before a joint legislative investigating committee, the board was "of the opinion that it [the Capitol] could be build much cheaper than anyone would be willing to contract to do it — they therefore, in the exercise of their discretionary powers, concluded to commence and continue the work until they were able to ascertain how it could be done with the least expense and the best advantage to the Territory." Notwithstanding the board's noble intentions as stated by Bird, the fact that no "discretionary powers" to ignore the bid procedure existed in the law establishing the board seemed to be overlooked. After taking this unwarranted step, the board appointed Bird the "acting commissioner" with the power to purchase materials, hire workmen and do whatever else was necessary to get the project underway.

Construction Begins in the Wilderness

Bird lost little time in organizing and hiring a construction crew in Milwaukee and buying the necessary tools and provisions for building a city and a capitol from scratch. At the end of the month, with 36 workmen, six yoke of oxen, wagons, tools, supplies, cooking utensils, etc., Bird set out from Milwaukee on the overland journey to Madison. It proved to be very difficult

going since there were no established roads at that time between Milwaukee and Madison and they were forced to make one as they went along. To make things worse, it rained constantly from the start, further slowing their progress as the ground became muddy and the streams to be forded became swollen. The only break in the rain came as they neared the end of their trek; coming out of a stand of trees onto an open prairie drenched in sunshine, they jubilantly nicknamed the place "Sun Prairie". The name has remained to this day.

Bird's party finally arrived in Madison on June 10, a ten-day trip which would shortly afterward take little more than four hours, greeted by the Peck family, who had arrived a few months earlier to start an inn at the new capital. Since the Pecks' tiny log cabin was not nearly large enough to house the entire work party, the crew immediately began construction of temporary houses and cabins to shelter themselves and their livestock and to store their equipment and provisions. These were built at the end of King Street on Third Lake [Lake Monona] and "were not of the highest order of architecture." William Woolcock, a stonecutter from Canada who arrived later that summer, leaves us with some impression of what these early accommodations were like: "We slept at the building known as the bedroom, about eighteen feet square and two stories high and the sleeping berths were all around the sides, two or three, one above the other, and the bedsteads were made out of small oak trees and covered with marsh hay .... the mosquitoes were so thick that the men made a fire on the floor to smoke them out."

The mosquitoes were not the only problem facing the workmen, for Madison was still very much a wilderness in 1837. The census the year before had enumerated only about three dozen settlers in what is now Dane County, and many of these tended to be "birds of passage" like Michael St.Cyr, the French trader who had a cabin in the City of the Four Lakes tract on Fourth Lake's northwest side. The nearest population center of any size was Fort Winnebago, some 35 miles to the north. Hence, isolation posed a very real, as well as psychological problem with medical services, military protection and sources of resupply some distance away. None of the workmen, however, turned around and returned to Milwaukee or left Madison for other parts in the face of short rations, annoying swarms of mosquitoes and primitive housing conditions, but not because of any idealized "indomitable frontier spirit". When Bird had signed the men on, they signed an agreement to work for $2.25 per day, rather a good wage in that day, but a stipulation in their agreement allowing for substantial deductions in their pay if they left within the first three months. After the first three months, many of the workmen did leave, but excavation and construction operations had gained enough momentum and progressed far enough that the temporary loss of labor (Bird had no trouble replacing them) did not bring work to a halt.

Another hardship that the men had to bear, and one which they had not bargained for, had to do with the medium in which they were paid. Doty had withdrawn the $20,000, in specie, from the United States Land Office in Green Bay and deposited it in his bank in the same town. When the monthly

payday would arrive for the men working at Madison, Doty would send the pay in banknotes. Since the notes were issued by the bank, their exchange rate for specie and, hence their value, only remained at par at that particular bank. Other banks, both within and outside the territory, commonly discounted such notes and, as a consequence, their value was diminished in common exchange. Andrew Jackson's Specie Circular of the previous year, requiring the use of specie to pay for government lands, further devalued paper currency. These combined forces operated strongly enough by mid-1837 to provoke several strikes among the workers at Madison until finally, in mid-September according to Rosalind Peck, Doty personally accompanied a contingent of soldiers from Fort Howard near Green Bay bringing a large amount of specie, presumably to meet the payroll. Before this time, Eben Peck, Rosalind's husband, would leave Madison for Green Bay two weeks before payday and return in time with the banknotes, but, after swimming streams and rivers on the return trip, the notes would have to be spread out to dry before the men could be paid.

Bird managed to get work underway early enough in June to have the foundation laid out and the excavation for the basement story begun in time for the Fourth of July celebration. Doty insisted upon a formal celebration of the holiday, the first such in Madison, which would undoubtedly reinforce Madison as the future seat of government for the territory. He virtually ordered Mrs. Peck to prepare for a large celebration and, acting as her agent, sent wagons to Galena for provisions; Mrs. Peck took advantage of a herd of cattle being driven past Madison en route from Illinois to Green Bay and purchased a few head on July 2, so that the celebrants could have "something besides pork." Attended by two to three hundred people (according to Mrs. Peck's count), including Doty and other territorial officials, the cornerstone of Madison's first capitol was set on the northeast corner of the building site, amid appropriate speeches and ceremony on July 4, 1837. The festivities continued for three days, as long as it took for the whiskey to give out.

Bird and his crew continued work throughout the summer, but, as it turned out, the Capitol was not the only object of their labor. They found a source of suitable building stone in what is now the village of Maple Bluff, on the northeast side of Madison, but the marshy isthmus presented a carriage problem, which they surmounted by building two wharves, one near the quarry and one near the foot of North Hamilton Street, and two scows for hauling the stone across Fourth Lake. They also constructed a steam sawmill to cut the timber felled near the capitol square into useable lumber. As the summer continued, more workmen arrived, swelling the construction force to nearly one hundred.

By September, the board of commissioners decided to attempt to turn over construction to a contractor and advertised for bids for completion of the Capitol, but rejected all that were submitted, apparently because they were too high. Bird continued work until November, at which time the foundation and the construction season were finished. After holding a small celebration, most of the crew left Madison for the winter. A problem — which developed undiscovered and which would remain uncorrected for over 70 years — oc-

curred during this summer's activity. The Capitol was intended to be erected precisely in the middle of the square, the center of the building directly over the spot where the corners of the four sections — 13, 14, 23 and 24 — joined. Whether Strong had erred in surveying the square in February or the center stake had been moved or removed is not clear, but the effect was to place the west doorway of the capitol over the conjunction of the four sections. Moreover, the building was supposed to be aligned with the streets around the square, requiring the axis of the Capitol to coincide with the avenues and streets. For some unknown reason the foundation was also mislaid, slightly out of alignment. Both these errors were discovered some years later and were not corrected until early this century when the current state capitol was being built.

The Winter Hiatus

Raising More Money

During the winter hiatus, although construction activity ceased at Madison, efforts were being pursued at Burlington to further enhance the project. Doty had arrived in the Mississippi River town early for the second meeting of the Territorial Legislature and his intentions were soon abundantly clear to all: he intended to ask for the Legislature to memorialize Congress for more money to carry on construction at Madison. Doty still enjoyed the support of a majority of the Council and the House of Representatives, but a minority who opposed him now had some rather substantial ammunition to use in their fight. Governor Dodge again joined this latter group, his antipathy to Doty unabated since the previous session's events. Dodge was of the opinion that the initial grant of $20,000 "was no doubt sufficient, if it had been properly expended." Moreover, Dodge felt it was totally unnecessary to pour a great deal of money into Madison, since (he reasoned), with the addition of the Indian lands to the north of the Wisconsin River, the center of population must move north, as must the capital. Clearly, Dodge appeared to be fixated with the notion that the Capital must be collocated with the center of population, which would necessarily cause the eventual removal of the seat of government "at least one hundred miles north of the Wisconsin River."

The Legislature formed a Committee on Public Expenditures to consider the question of asking for an additional appropriation from Congress and, in early spring 1838, the majority issued a favorable report, noting that "some progress has been made." The minority, however, echoing some of Dodge's sentiments, was critical of the use of the initial grant, pointing out that the board of commissioners had spent at least $7,500 "in the erection of a steam mill, two boarding houses, a lodging house, a barn and a cellar, two scows, a bridge, and two wharves" (Strong estimated the amount to be $17,900, but, as will be seen, he had more than ample reason to be biased). The memorial was drawn up and sent to Congress, which appropriated an additional $20,000 on June 18, 1838, but Doty's difficulties over the construction of the Capitol were just beginning.

Obtaining A Contractor

In late February 1838, the board of commissioners for a second time advertised for bids from contractors to complete the Capitol, confident that the additional federal money would be forthcoming. The bid specification leaves us with the most complete description of what would become Madison's first Capitol. The building was to be 104 feet by 54 feet, with two stories above the half-submerged basement story and with stone walls from two to two-and-one-half feet thick. As with the two succeeding capitols, there would be no evident front and back, for although the specification described a "front" facade, it was to be identical in every detail to the "back". Both were to have an oak-floored piazza, even with the top of the basement, projecting 12 feet from the building and 30 feet long, with a roof supported by four Doric columns. The roof was to be covered with pine shingles except for a tin-covered dome in the center, 26 feet in diameter with a clear skylight in the center (there is some uncertainty whether this last feature was ever installed; existing drawings and photographic images of this Capitol do not show any evidence of a skylight in the center of the dome). The fact that a dome was specified for a Capitol was not as foregone an assumption in that day as one might think. A dome as a feature of a capitol or statehouse was somewhat of a recent innovation, used the first time in the renovation of the Maryland State House less than 50 years before (this was pointed out by William R. Seale in a paper delivered before a group discussing state capitol renovation at the National Conference of State Legislatures' meeting, 1982).

The interior of the Capitol was to have a great hall, running from front to back, 24 feet wide and open to the dome skylight above; the walls were all to be corniced and triple-plastered. A flight of stairs on either side of the great hall would take people to the second floor, while the first floor had, on one side, the circular Council chamber and, on the other, the 40 by 38 foot House chamber, both with elevated galleries for public spectators. Even decorative nuances, such as egg-and-dart molding around the doors, were detailed in the bid specification. Clearly, this was not intended to be a temporary capitol, such as Maj. Jerry Smith's building, nor was it meant to be abandoned when the center of population shifted.

Several bids were again received ranging from $24,450 to $125,000, and James Morrison, one of Doty's partners in a Mineral Point bank, was awarded the contract to complete the structure for $26,200 on April 17, 1838. Morrison was to have the shell of the Capitol and the first floor rooms finished by October 15, 1838 and the building completed in all its details by September 20, 1839. Two months later, Congress would approve the second $20,000, which would provide the necessary funds to cover Morrison's contract, but this detail seemed to deter him not at all. By May, Morrison had hired many of the workmen who had come to Madison the year before with Bird and continued construction on the Capitol where Bird had left off the previous November. He also entered into a partnership with Bird to build a hotel, called the American House, on the corner of North Pinckney Street and East Washington Avenue, which, ironically, would see use as a meeting place for the Territorial Legislature before the Capitol.

The Lawmakers Come to Madison

Accommodations Still Inadequate

While at Burlington in June 1838, the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature received word that Iowa had been granted territorial status, reducing Wisconsin to its current boundaries. As indicated by the requirement in Morrison's contract that the shell of the capitol and the first floor (which included the legislative chambers) be completed by October 15, this development was anticipated by Bird, O'Neil and Doty. Although the law establishing the seat of government at Madison specified that the public buildings be completed by March 1839, it was clear now that the territory would need them sooner, for the fall 1838 session. After Doty's last trip to the well for additional money for construction, the legislators were understandably concerned with what would be facing them when they assembled again in Madison, and they appointed a committee to look into the accommodations that waited them.

The legislative committee's report, coming as it did on the eve of the fall session, would deepen the lawmakers' concerns, which would grow after they met and would have far-reaching consequences for Doty, the Capitol and the territory. Of the three hotels in Madison, the committee found "that at the Madison House there was one room that would accommodate four persons; and at the American Hotel, eight rooms, sufficient to accommodate twenty-six persons." In all, the committee estimated that lodging could not be found in the whole village for more than 50 people. If legislators feared from this report that they would be laboring under conditions more similar to those at Belmont than at Burlington, they were not far from the mark. Judge J.G. Knapp leaves us with a vivid image of the early days of the legislature in Madison:

> "Though we paid metropolitan prices, it cannot be said that we had exactly metropolitan fare. But men were remarkably accommodating in those early times, and without a grumble could eat 'hog and hominy' or 'common doings' when 'chicken fixings' could not be had, and they would occupy a 'field bed' when they were required to sleep 'spoon fashion' .... The 'school section' of the 'American', embracing most of the garret, was marked into lodging places by cracks in the floor, and its other rooms were equally crowded. At the Madison House, only six men were placed in a room sixteen feet square, and four others had a place at the fire during the day and evening .... Happy were those men who could find places in the few private houses where four men might find two beds in a cold room ten or twelve feet square."

An Unfinished Capitol

While the legislators may not have grumbled at the table, they certainly were not so reticent about voicing their displeasure on the floor of the legislature — once they could use it! When the lawmakers arrived in November they found the capitol unfinished and unfit for immediate use. Even the progress that Morrison was supposed to have made by October 15 had not been

attained. The shell of the building was up, but the chambers were not complete, without desks or benches, the flooring incomplete and the plaster still wet. The Legislature, without a capitol to meet in, made do with the basement dining room of the American House, where Governor Dodge delivered his first message to the Legislature in Madison. The House and the Council would meet and adjourn from day to day, patiently waiting for Morrison and his workmen to hurriedly prepare two rooms for their immediate use in the southern portion of the building. In their haste, however, they used uncured, ice-encrusted oak planks for the floor, the desks and the benches, and by the time the legislators moved in, the temperatures had dropped and the plaster, still wet, had developed an icy glaze, matching that on the floor boards. The chilled lawmakers started fires in the small stoves and fireplaces to provide a comfortable environment for their debates, but, in the long run, this worked to make matters worse. After a short while, the green wet oak dried out and shrank as a result of constant exposure to the heat; the gaps that developed between the floor boards got to the point where "a person could run his hands between the boards." Since the basement was still open, the temperatures in the chambers dropped once again.

One legislator, however, made the best of a miserable situation and used the gap between the floor boards to his advantage, leaving us with an entertaining ancedote. As mentioned above, the basement story was unfinished, but still afforded some measure of shelter. Morrison took advantage of this unused area to keep his rather sizeable herd of reportedly very scrawny hogs out of Madison's bitter cold. Ebenezer Child, a rather down-to-earth Council member from Green Bay, having little use for self-important frontier orators who tended to carry on too long in debate, noticed the opportunity afforded by the proximity of Morrison's herd. "When members of this ilk would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs, and stir them up; when they would raise a young pandemonium for noise and confusion, the speaker's voice would become completely drowned, and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability."

Finally, in late December, the lawmakers could stand the freezing cold and Morrison's hogs no more, and they declared a one-month Christmas recess, but not before entering a bill to move the seat of government to Milwaukee. This was to be the first of many unsuccessful attempts over the next century to move the capital to another city. During the recess, Ebenezer Childs, who had been appointed Chairman of the House Committee on Arrangements, bought all the carpeting he could find "in the Territory," brought it to Madison and, after laying down a thick coating of hay, covered the House chamber with it. This made the chamber warmer and presumably quieter since Childs could no longer invoke his particular brand of *ad hoc* cloture.

Investigations of the Use of the Funds to Build the Capitol

Before the Legislature left for the Christmas recess in December 1838, two resolutions were introduced concerning the Capitol, Doty and the board of commissioners, which would develop into controversies of major propor-

tions and which would haunt the continuing construction of the Capitol until the end of the territorial period. One asked the new United States Attorney, Moses Strong, to investigate the validity of the territory's title to the Capitol Square, and the other created a committee to look into the use of the two federal appropriations by the board. After the Legislature returned in January 1839, the latter motion was quickly adopted. A joint committee with three members from each house was created "to investigate the affairs of the commissioners for the building of the Capitol, with the power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths," and report to both houses. The tide had finally turned against Doty; he no longer enjoyed the support of a majority of either house. The miserable accommodations, the half-finished Capitol and the shadow hanging over not only the title to the Capitol Square, but, indeed, virtually all land titles in Madison, many of which were held by individual lawmakers, all combined to quickly erode public confidence in the former judge. The strength of this movement became abundantly clear when a relatively facetious resolution "to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to remove the seat of government, and converting the present public building into a penitentiary" received nine of 25 votes in the House.

Throughout February 1839, the joint committee conducted its investigations, calling Bird, Eben Peck, several of the workmen and others as witnesses. On March 4, the committee submitted its report to the Legislature without recommendation. The report detailed the actions of the board, and of Doty and Bird individually, noting that labor and supplies purchased with the federal money were used in construction of private buildings, as well as the sawmill, bridge, wharves, lake-scows, etc. noted earlier. Testimony also revealed that Bird has paid Eben Peck $20 for brandy and wine to reward the workmen from time to time. But the report was most critical on the matter of the board's refusal to follow the bid procedure specified in the 1836 law: ".... the commissioners instead of entering upon the discharge of their duties agreeably to the requirements of the law under which the board was created, and in which their duties were plainly marked out, boldly assumed the power of purchasing materials, employing mechanics and laborers, and proceeding in the construction of the buildings on their own account." The Legislature referred the report back to the committee with instructions to draft a bill to correct the abuses they outlined. The committee quickly responded, redoubling their criticism of the commissioners by stating that they had "acted from the commencement of their duties in direct violation of the laws under which they were appointed," and reported a bill repealing Section 3 of the 1836 law (which created the board) and forming a three-member Commission of Public Buildings to be elected annually by joint legislative ballot. The old board was required to turn over "all books, accounts, funds, and territorial property in its possession", and Morrison was required to provide assurances that he would complete his contract. If the board, individually or collectively, or Morrison refused, the commission was to institute a suit against them in the name of the territory. The law was passed March 9, 1839, and James L. Thayer, Nathaniel C. Prentiss and Lester H. Cotton were elected to the new Commission of Public Buildings.

The New Commission

The commissioners held their first meeting on May 8, 1839, at which time Prentiss was elected acting commissioner and Thayer treasurer. The commission immediately took steps to carry out its mandate by requesting the appearance of each member of the old board and Morrison, with the appropriate accounts, at its May 28 meeting. Only Augustus A. Bird attended, and the commission again summoned the remaining board members and Morrison for its June 10 meeting with the same results. Finally, the commission in frustration submitted a report to Governor Dodge in late July accusing the first board of "showing a fraudulent design to speculate and trade upon the funds of the Territory," and claiming that they still had over $20,000 in their possession. Nor was the commission too generous toward Morrison and the prospects for the completion of his contract by September 20, 1839, concluding "that there is little or no intention on the part of the contractor" to meet his deadline. They went on to calculate that, to date, no more than $13,500 could have been spent in construction of the capitol and that Morrison had received almost $20,000 from Doty, leaving a balance of $6,500 in the former's hands. The commission was clearly not about to allow for the necessity of constructing shelter for the workmen, the sawmill, the wharves, etc. and expected Doty and Morrison to turn over the amounts they estimated. Doty and Morrison refused, leaving the commission with no funds to continue construction on the Capitol apart from that which Morrison desultorily carried out. In fact, the commissioners later had to advance the territory over $200 out of their own pockets to prepare the building for the fall session of the Legislature.

Doty, now the territorial delegate to Congress in Washington, flatly refused to make any accounting to the commission or to turn over any funds. In an open letter to the public, published in the *Wisconsin Enquirer* shortly after Dodge released the commission's report, Doty defended his stand with involved legal arguments. He contended that the original board's creation, as specified in the 1836 law, was sanctioned by Congress when it approved that law and reconfirmed when it voted the additional $20,000 in June 1838, and, since the March 9, 1839, law eliminating the old board and creating the new commission had not yet been submitted to Congress for approval, it was not valid. Doty reasoned that no territorial law was effective until Congress had the opportunity to nullify it and when and if the Congress ever "approved" the March 9 law, he promised to "willingly surrender" his office as treasurer of the old board and all records and money in his hands. Doty, of course was fully aware that, as territorial delegate, he was in a position to recommend to Congress and lobby quite effectively for the nullification of any territorial law that he submitted, including this one, which he did several months later.

As Morrison's contract deadline (September 20) approached, it became increasingly apparent that the commission's contention that he would not complete the work would be confirmed. Three days after the expiration of the contract, Commissioners Thayer and Prentiss physically took possession of the building, after Morrison's agent had refused to turn over the keys; they then put their own lock on the Capitol. Enraged, insulted, or both, Morrison

broke their lock and forcibly regained possession of the structure, replacing his locks. Rather than continue this childish head-to-head confrontation, the commission brought suit against Morrison for forcible entry and secured a restraining order and a writ of restitution against him, all of which resulted in the commission quietly regaining control of the Capitol from an uncharacteristically quiet Morrison. The success in pursuing a legal recourse must have heartened the commissioners and influenced their subsequent course. This court action was soon followed by another one for the recovery of almost $7,500 which the commission reckoned the old board had overpaid Morrison. Results in this litigation did not come as quickly, however.

All the difficulties between the commission and Doty and Morrison and the lack of progress in finishing the Capitol gradually added to the growing uncertainty about Madison's future as the seat of government. But after the commission successfully wrested control of the building from Morrison, the "acting" commissioner, Nathaniel Prentiss, took charge of the task of hiring laborers and mechanics to continue the work on the Capitol interior. Prentiss concentrated on the rooms used in the previous session by the legislators, laying new floors in the House and Council chambers, lathing the walls on the second floor and finishing a committee room. By the end of October, things were beginning to look up, causing the *Wisconsin Enquirer* to comment that "there is now a fair prospect of the capitol being one day completed" while candidly admitting earlier doubts about its ever being finished. By the beginning of the fall legislative session in November, the Capitol was in useable shape, but the issue of its final completion and Doty's refusal to turn over the books and unexpended funds did not rest.

Another Investigation

Governor Dodge, in his opening address to the legislature of 1839-40, formally called for another investigation to determine what had become of the unused portion of the two federal appropriations to build the capitol. The House responded first, appointing a select committee to look into the matter, and the Council later secured the reconstitution of the committee into a joint body of five legislators. At the same time, the Commission of Public Buildings issued its report to the Legislature, reiterating much of what was contained in its earlier report to Governor Dodge and adding the information that they had instituted suits against the old board for the recovery of the unspent funds and against Morrison for the same and for breach of contract. However, they glumly concluded that "the Capitol must remain for some time to come in its present unfinished condition" and that the outlook for a timely settlement of the lawsuits was dim.

In early January 1840, the joint committee reviewing the whole situation issued its report and recommendations. As with earlier investigations, the committee found that Doty had drawn both appropriations and, according to the records that they could find, had spent all but about $21,000, which should still have been in his hands or disbursed to Morrison and which the territory was attempting to recover through the lawsuits. The report summa-

rized the whole situation to date in severe and quite uncomplimentary terms:

> "Although more than two years had elapsed from the time the commissioners were elected, until they were superseded, and although they were supplied with funds that were more than ample for the erection of suitable buildings, yet at the time of the election of new commissioners, they had done little more than erect a shell of a capitol, which is scarcely capable of sustaining its own weight, and which, unless it is speedily secured by extensive repairs must become a heap of ruins."

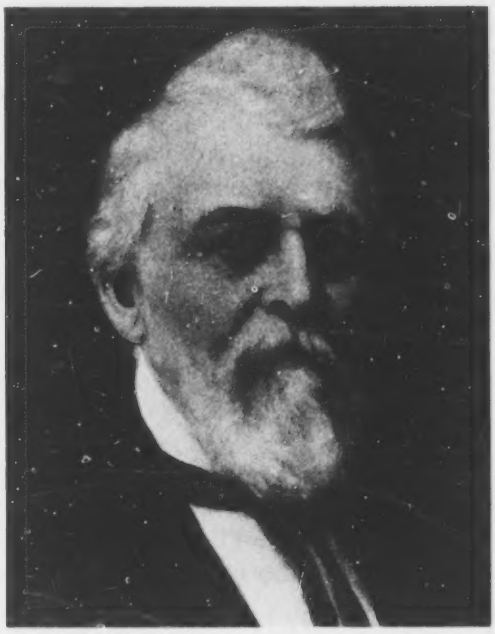
The report went on to characterize the old commissioners as "reprehensible in the highest degree," charging that they were involved in a conspiracy with James Morrison to profit by his contract, an accusation which A. A. Bird hotly denied in a statement read into the House record within the week. The committee also recommended a bill eliminating the present three-member Commission of Public Buildings, replacing it with a single commissioner, answerable to, and elected by the legislature. The bill passed without difficulty and was approved by Governor Dodge on January 11, 1840. The same day, both houses jointly elected Nathaniel Prentiss to the new post.

Doty continued to evade summonses and his critics while in Washington; but, by the spring of 1840, the controversy over the disposition of the federal funds began to catch up with him. In late February, he wrote a letter to the Chairman of the U.S. House Committee on Territories explaining his position in basically the same terms as he did in his published defense in the *Wisconsin Enquirer* the previous July. At the same time, he recommended that Congress invalidate the March 8, 1839 law eliminating his board and creating the successor commission, but by the time the bill had been given a second reading and referred to a committee of the whole in eary April, Doty had resigned from the original board. Doty continued to avoid accounting to the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, however, until the Whig victory in the presidential elections later that year, after which he submitted an itemized statement and $1,700 in undisbursed funds (by his calculations). The lawsuit against him dragged on until 1848, when, in its final session, the Territorial Legislature requested that the suit be dropped in an effort to clear the books before Wisconsin became a state.

Controversy Over Title to Capital Square

The question of the validity of the territory's title to the capitol square surfaced in Madison in early December 1838. Rumors — apparently planted by Moses M. Strong, the new United States attorney for Wisconsin — concerned Doty's legal authority to sell or convey titles to Four Lakes Company lands in the capital city.

After Doty had vanquished his competitors in the race for the capital prize in 1836, he had donated the public square to the territory and continued to sell lots with some vigor. The following May, he finally got around to recording these transactions at the Iowa County Courthouse in Mineral Point. At the same time, he filed several documents concerning the Four



Moses M. Strong, photo from painting by James Reeve Stuart.

Lakes Company and the whole Madison venture, all about a year old. These consisted of the original plat, the articles of incorporation for the company, Doty's deed transferring all his interests in the Madison land to Michigan Governor Stevens T. Mason, Mason's power of attorney to Doty, and Francis Tillou's power of attorney to Doty. Shortly after Doty's filings, Strong, who was practicing law in Mineral Point at the time, discovered these documents and, upon close examination, realized a fatal error in Doty's hasty machinations of the previous spring. Doty, together with Mason, had purchased 1,000 acres on the Four Lakes isthmus, and a few weeks later had transferred all his interests in the purchase to Mason. This was followed a month later by Mason's power of attorney authorizing Doty "to divide, lay off, or otherwise dispose of my interest in and portion of certain land *jointly* owned by said Doty and myself." Strong astutely noticed that, as a result of his earlier deed to Mason, Doty was no longer a joint owner of the isthmus property; hence, the power of attorney was technically and legally invalid for all the sales and transactions that Doty had negotiated since, including the transfer of the title to the public square. Had Madison not been selected the seat of government, the issue most probably would not have garnered much interest nor would the power of attorney have been challenged, but the land was now prime real estate.

Strong saw an immediate opportunity to make a great deal of money and quietly charted a course of action. He wrote Stevens Mason relating what he had found and offered the following arrangement: without revealing the connection between themselves, Strong would take the issue to court to test the validity of Mason's claim to all the land in question; confident of a favorable outcome, Strong's terms were simple and direct — no charge if he failed, half

of the settlement if a compromise was struck with Doty, and half of all the land if he was completely successful in court. Mason must have pondered the possibilities deeply, since it was six weeks before he finally responded to Strong's proposal. What Mason had entered into the previous year was a one-thirteenth share (he had two shares of a total 26) of a highly speculative venture in wilderness real estate. The prospect he now faced was the possibility of acquiring a quarter of all the land in Wisconsin's future capital (he had sold one of his two shares to Kinzing Pritchette, Secretary of Michigan, in late March 1837, and stood to realize only half of his portion of Strong's deal). Strong had his father, who had been visiting him in Mineral Point, stop in Detroit on his way back to his native Vermont. The elder Strong spent the better part of an afternoon convincing Mason that his son could successfully pursue the case to a beneficial conclusion.

Finally, Mason sent Kinzing Pritchette to Mineral Point in July to meet with Strong and, presumably, come to some agreement with him to follow the course that he had proposed. Strong, however, was not there. Having been recently appointed United States Surveyor for the lands west of the Mississippi, he had just departed to carry out his duties. Nevertheless, Pritchette discussed the matter with Strong's partner, John Catlin, and later entered a deed to the half of the lands in Mason's original shares which he had earlier purchased. At some time following these events, Mason or Pritchette approached Doty (without mentioning Strong) with the intention of seeking a quick compromise and a settlement, but Doty flatly refused, and there the matter rested until December 1838.

The rumors circulating in Madison in December slowed the construction of desperately needed housing to a standstill and implicitly called into question the validity of the territory's right to the ground on which the half-finished Capitol stood. Strong, who apparently started these rumors, covertly wrote Mason and Pritchette again with a new plan while a resolution was between the House and the Council to request formally that he, in his new capacity as United States Attorney, investigate and determine the true ownership of the Capitol Square. This time Strong was more vague about his fee, but clearly expected a substantial reward for his efforts on Mason and Pritchette's behalf. He would file a new plat of Madison, identical to Doty's, except that it would list Mason and Pritchette as proprietors. Mason and Pritchette would then execute a new power of attorney authorizing Strong to convey new titles, and the latter would give new deeds to lot-owners who had improved their property and would sell for a nominal charge new deeds to absentee landowners who had not. In order to keep the territory from getting too deeply embroiled in the conflict, a new title to the square would be executed and the trio would once again face Doty with an offer of a negotiated settlement. If Doty again refused, Strong planned a test case involving the most valuable commercial property in Madison — the land upon which stood the American House.

When the Legislature returned from the winter recess, Strong's report was ready for them and was laid on the table by the Speaker of the House on January 23, 1839. With the documents Strong had discovered in Mineral

Point, a power of attorney from Mason and Pritchette, and a title for the square deeded to the territory for one dollar appended, Strong's report wended through tortuous legal reasoning to the inescapable conclusion that Doty had been selling and granting property which he had no power to transfer. Two weeks later, the Legislature appointed a six-member commission to consider the charges in Strong's report, but with a title to the square from each camp in the territory's name, there was little urgency to act. The battle among Strong, Doty, Mason and Pritchette continued in the press and the courts, with Strong temporarily taking possession of the American House, until the summer of 1841, when then Governor Doty bought all rights and titles from a discouraged Stevens Mason for $5,000. Strong, for all his maneuvering and intrigue, never realized a dime from his scheme.

The Capitol Staggers to Completion (1841-1848)

While Strong was dogging Doty and Morrison in the courts, the Capitol began its long, staggering journey to completion. In January 1841, the Territory faced the prospect of having to complete the structure with no available funds. The money earmarked for the work was (and would be for some years) tied up in the maze of litigation. At this point Jefferson, Watertown and Aztalan saw an opportunity, and each made unsuccessful bids to replace Madison as the seat of government. After considering all the possibilities, the Council's Committee on Territorial Affairs reasoned that, since the only basis for such a move lay in the unfinished condition of the Capitol and the lack of good accommodations, it made little sense to start all over again and incur more expenditures building a new capitol in a place with inadequate accommodations. "The present Capitol can be finished easier and sooner than one could be build in any other part of the Territory, and it is highly probable that no other site would be selected that would afford better accommodations ...." However, the committee's report continued with a warning that "unless it is soon completed or repaired, the expenditure already laid out upon the Capitol will be wholly lost." This warning, combined with the coolly reasoned rejection of the three small-scale pretenders was stimulus enough for action.

The committee's counterpart in the lower house estimated that less than $6,800 would be required to finish the Capitol, and a bill was subsequently introduced authorizing the sale of $100 bonds to raise $7,000 to complete the building. Before the measure found its way to final approval, however, two significant amendments were attached. The first was an attempt to avoid incurring the additional appropriation by allowing James Morrison the option of renewing his original contract by March 25, 1841, with a new completion date. He would, of course, be paid by James Doty, since his original contract was with the original board. The second amendment must have been more menacing to Doty and others with a stake in Madison's retention of its status as the seat of government. If the final completion of the Capitol, whether performed by Morrison or another contractor, had not been reached or if it was clear that it could not be reached within a reasonable amount of time, the second rider read, the Governor was empowered to convene the next annual session of the Legislature in Milwaukee *provided* suitable accommodations in

that city could be assured. Governor Dodge's initial ambivalence, then antipathy, toward Madison, owing to Doty's machinations at Belmont and subsequent actions, were well-known to the legislators. Doty was clearly intended to be the runner in a squeeze play by these two amendments. What the legislative architects of this last amendment did not count on, however, was the replacement that summer of Dodge by Doty as territorial governor.

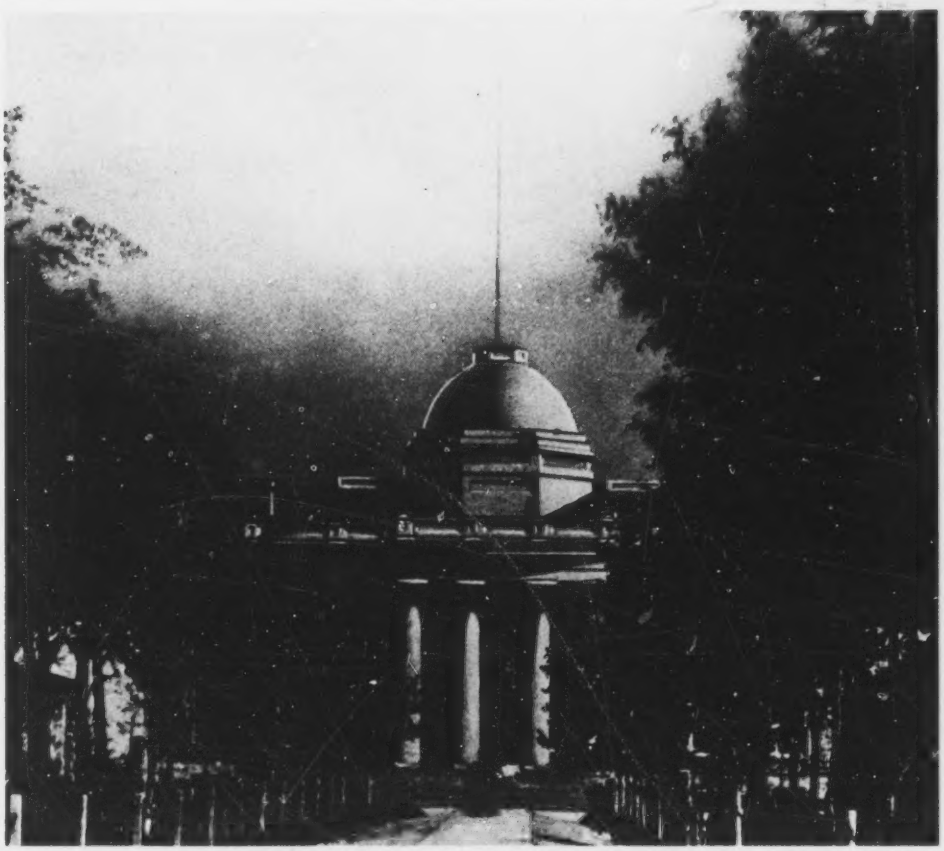
The bill was approved on February 19, 1841, and, after half the bond issue was sold, Commissioner of Public Buildings Prentiss advertised for bids, as Morrison had ignored the option for renewal. On April 27, Prentiss awarded the contract to Daniel Baxter for the full $7,000 with a completion deadline of December 1, 1841. Almost as if to confirm the pattern and in spite of sincere efforts, Baxter, too, failed to meet his contractual deadline; but, when the annual legislative session approached, the new territorial governor, James Doty, understandably declined to convene the Legislature in Milwaukee. In his annual report, Commissioner Prentiss assured the Legislature that Baxter had, indeed, made good progress and that the outlook for his completing his contract was favorable. Besides, there was $1,000 from bond sales still in the territory's hands awaiting Baxter at the conclusion of his work.

On February 18, 1842, John Y. Smith inherited Prentiss's headaches when he was elected by the Legislature to succeed Prentiss as Commissioner of Public Buildings. Smith took his responsibilities seriously and, within a few days, formally took possession of the Capitol, and began urging Baxter to complete his contract. While in the concluding stages of construction, the inadequacies of the tin-covered dome became glaringly apparent. Two years before, Elizabeth Baird, in Madison with her husband Henry Baird, had described the Capitol as a "squatty-looking house". Noting that its dome looked like an inverted wash basin, she dubbed the structure "Doty's Washbowl". The moniker stuck and dogged the building until its demolition during the Civil War. Now, Smith and Baxter realized that the dome was "leaking very badly and the rains were seriously injuring the interior of the building." If the territory ignored the situation, and Baxter had hurried to complete his contract, the finished building would certainly not survive. Smith took the initiative, getting Baxter to agree to repair the dome if he could get the territory to furnish the necessary money, a paltry $100.

If the Legislature had been in session, Smith would undoubtedly have had little trouble in securing the necessary funds, but having to submit his request to Governor Doty's handpicked Territorial Treasurer — none other than James Morrison — was bound to mean resistance. Indeed, Morrison refused to supply the $100 for repairs without the approval of the Governor; and, when approached, Doty allowed that he could see his way clear to permit the expenditure if the still-pending lawsuits against himself and Morrison were discontinued. Smith rejected the deal and managed to patch up the dome the best he could without an authorized appropriation, but the pine-shingled roof around the dome still leaked.

The following spring, the Legislature once again tinkered with the structure of the position which controlled the Capitol. After combining the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the Territorial Librarian into the new post

of Superintendent of Territorial Property, the Legislature reelected Smith. The restructuring of the territorial posts did not solve the problem of a leaky roof, however. Baxter's contract was still uncompleted, but it made little sense to put on the finishing touches if they would only be stained and begin to disintegrate and rot after the first heavy rain. Before another appropriation could be sought from the Legislature for further repairs, a proposition came from an unexpected source which eventually solved the immediate problem. Dane County had been created in the spring of 1839 and had never accumulated sufficient revenues to construct a courthouse in which to install the county's few offices. Early in 1843, the Dane County Board of Commissioners approached the Territorial Legislature with a deal: in exchange for office space in the then roomy Capitol for the next seven years, the board would agree to underwrite the repair of the building's leaky roof. The lawmakers jumped at the opportunity and quickly passed a law authorizing Superintendent Smith to enter into a contract with the county for the repairs and other work bypassed in the previous contracts. The deal was struck and the completion of Wisconsin's Capitol was now in sight.



"Doty's Washbowl", first Madison Capitol. Circa 1850s.

Over the next two years, construction continued apace; Baxter finished his original contract with the territory in 1843 and promptly secured the contract with Dane County to reshingle the Capitol and install new lead flashing on the roof hips. The county also hired Augustus A. Bird in 1844 to finish off the building, retinning the dome, completing the back piazza and adding an interior staircase *without* securing a commitment from the territory to reimbuse them for the $2,600 outlay. This last step was taken by county officials purely on faith that the Legislature, once it returned to Madison for its fall session, would approve the necessary appropriation; but the county was very aware that they could just as easily be left with the bill. Fortunately for Dane County, the legislators authorized the reimbursement in early 1845 and, after seven and one-half years, "Doty's Washbowl" was finished.

CHAPTER III

The Life of the First Capitol

Further Improvements

For the remainder of its existence, Madison's first capitol saw occasional improvements and remodeling and repair efforts. It was a finished structure, no longer in desperate need of repeated appropriations in order to keep it from collapsing. This was a factor which undoubtedly suppressed and deterred the continual efforts to move the seat of government. John Y. Smith's successor for the years 1846 and 1847, J. G. Knapp, occupied himself with tidying up the heretofore ignored Capitol Park and converting the dirt-floored basement into useable office space, often doing the work first and asking for reimbursement and authorization from the Legislature later.

In 1842, Smith had managed to get Baxter to enclose the park with a rail fence using cedar posts cut from the banks of the Third and Fourth Lakes and the Wisconsin River, but no other thought was given to the park until Knapp assumed office. At that point the park was still covered with prairie grasses, hazel bushes and the stumps of oak trees which had been felled to provide lumber for the Capitol and other early buildings in Madison. Knapp had the hazel bushes mowed down, the stumps dug up and the grass cut and reseeded. He then hired Alexander McBride to augment what few trees were then in the park with a row of maples and elms along the fence at 50 cents apiece. At about the same time, Knapp noticed the unused space in the basement story and contracted to have an additional three feet of dirt excavated and converted the basement to storage space for dry firewood. It was not long, however, before the space was again converted to offices, which were in use until "the lights were darkened by the construction of the new building" in the late 1850s.

Capitol Events

During its existence, "Doty's Washbowl" was also the setting for the routine, the religious, and the dramatic, as well as legislative debate and decision-making. The Capitol, as already mentioned, provided office space for Dane

County. It also served a great many more functions aside from the more obvious. Until the early 1850s, Sundays often saw no less than three denominations holding religious services under the tin dome, worshipping in shifts throughout the day. As each congregation was able to build its own church, the crowded Sunday schedule in the Capitol abated.

Often the lawmakers themselves leave us with some interesting insights about early legislative decorum. When the circus first came to Madison in 1848, for example, the temptation obviously was too great to bear and both houses, then in the midst of floor sessions, promptly adjourned without bothering with the formality of a vote. On another occasion, a late-arriving representative reached the House chamber one winter's morning after walking several miles through the wet snow to find the day's proceedings already well underway. He sat down near the stove and, after considerable effort, managed to get his wet boots and woolen socks off so that they might be arrayed with rows of others drying in the heat. He then took his seat. After his socks had been exposed to the warmth of the stove for a short time they began to emit a rather unmistakable, pungent aroma, inciting a fellow lawmaker to remark strongly to their owner. Rather than take offense, the tardy legislator congenially replied, "Lord, you ought to smell 'em in the summer!"

Murder in Session

In spite of the distances and the relatively poor roads crisscrossing the territory, it was not uncommon to hold social gatherings in Madison to which people from all over Wisconsin were invited, particularly during the period when the Legislature was in session. There was one such gathering in early 1842 at which James R. Vineyard, a Grant County Council member, Charles C. P. Arndt, another member of the Council from Brown County, and Arndt's elderly father were in attendance. According to all accounts, the Arndts and Vineyard were more than just cordial friends. Vineyard had boarded with the Arndt family in Green Bay during the winter of 1835-36 and came to be generally regarded as one of the family. While serving in the Legislature together, the younger Arndt and Vineyard were often seen together in amiable conversation, both on the floor and at the American House, where they both boarded while in Madison. To see the three of them together at a social function in the Capital was nothing out of the ordinary. This made the events of the following day wholly unexpected.

It was February 11, 1842, and the issue which would trigger the disastrous events of the day concerned Governor Doty's nomination of Enos S. Baker for sheriff of Grant County. Doty had submitted the nomination earlier in the session, and, when it finally came up for floor debate in the Council on January 24, discussion was postponed until February 5, at which time the nomination was rejected. Two days later, in anticipation of a move in the House condemning the Council's action and requesting Doty to renominate Baker, a motion to reconsider the vote was introduced in the Council and laid on the table. When Governor Doty sent the House's petition for Baker's renomination, signed by a bipartisan group of 19 representatives, to the Council on the 11th, the issue was joined once again. Arndt, a staunch sup-

porter of Doty, moved to take up the motion to reconsider, which had been tabled days before. The exact details of what followed are lost in conflicting accounts, but there is sufficient agreement on some points to sketch out the rest of the story. Vineyard moved to postpone reconsideration once again and was opposed by Arndt. Either, or both, in debate, called the other a liar in reference to an earlier remark about the nominee. According to one story, both were speaking from the floor at the same time, addressing their heated remarks as much to each other as to the Council. At one point, Arndt reportedly said in response to some retort of Vineyard's, "That difference will be accommodated at some other time." Arndt and others converged on Vineyard's desk, continuing in animated debate, which grew louder and more shrill until order was finally restored and the two separated. Almost immediately, an adjournment was voted and Arndt quickly returned to Vineyard's desk, resuming the argument. Tempers flared and Arndt struck Vineyard full in the face one or more times; this was followed quickly by a loud crack which resounded off the walls of the chamber. Arndt fell backwards into the arms of a fellow lawmaker, shot through the heart. Vineyard stood amidst the gathering with a smoking pistol in his hand. The elder Arndt, in the House chamber observing from the gallery, hearing the noise from the Council hall, hurried over and arrived just in time to see his son die in a pool of blood without regaining consciousness.

Funeral services for the slain Arndt were held in the Council chamber the next day, undoubtedly the first such state funeral ever held in a Wisconsin Capitol. The remains were then sent to Arndt's native Green Bay at the expense of the Legislature. On the same day as the shooting, Vineyard had surrendered himself to the Dane County Sheriff and was jailed. The following Monday, the Council received Vineyard's resignation, but — upon a motion by Ebenezer Brigham — returned it without reading it into the record and subsequently expelled Vineyard and declared his seat vacant. The following month, Vineyard was transferred from Madison to Mineral Point under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and bail — set at $10,000 — was put up by several citizens of Grant County. Later that spring he was indicted for manslaughter and was subsequently tried and acquitted. Vineyard left Wisconsin for California, where he died some years later.

Inadequacies of "Doty's Washbowl"

By the time Madison became a city in 1856, people had tired of the cramped, rickety structure with the odd-looking tin dome. Elisha Keyes recalled that:

> .... "it was even for its time, a shoddy structure, and all the patching and repairing that was done, could not make it very substantial or convenient. Its appearance was a good deal ridiculed in its time, though the general impression was that it was a quite imposing structure. The cupola or dome, which was meant as an embellishment, really detracted from the general architectural effect."

Madison's first Capitol was, indeed, slowly falling into decay and becoming a relic increasingly unable to serve its original purpose in spite of continual efforts to repair it.

Governor Coles Bashford set events in motion in his annual address to the Legislature in January 1857. While summarizing routine financial reports of various state organizations and funds, Bashford inserted an afterthought when he got to the report of the School Land Commissioners: "The unsafe condition, in case of fire, of the records pertaining to the School Land office, merits your serious consideration. All the records of the various state offices, are in like danger of destruction. Some provision should be made, by which our records should be rendered more secure." Bashford then proceeded to the remainder of his address, unaware that he had unwittingly started a process that would eventually result in the erection of Madison's second capitol. The records that Bashford mentioned were stored in the State Capitol, which, with its oak and plaster interior, was very susceptible to damage by fire.

The prevailing mood was such that only two alternatives were seriously entertained: enlarging the present building by adding a wing with fireproof storage, or starting from scratch and constructing a new capitol, probably in some place other than Madison. The prospect of the latter alternative left the good people of the new city of Madison understandably disturbed and they immediately responded before Milwaukee and other pretenders could marshall their forces by offering to issue $50,000 in bonds to underwrite the enlargement of "Doty's Washbowl". Such an offer was next to impossible to pass up, and, within six weeks of his address, a bill passed by both houses was on Bashford's desk. The bill enabled the state to receive the $50,000 bond issue from the city, and added to it the proceeds of the sale of ten sections of land previously set aside by federal law for the "completion of Public Buildings" and an additional $30,000. The bill also vested authority for completion of the work in the Governor and the Secretary of State; obviously, the bitter taste left by a decade of lawsuits had not yet dissipated. Bashford signed the measure into law February 28, 1857.

CHAPTER IV

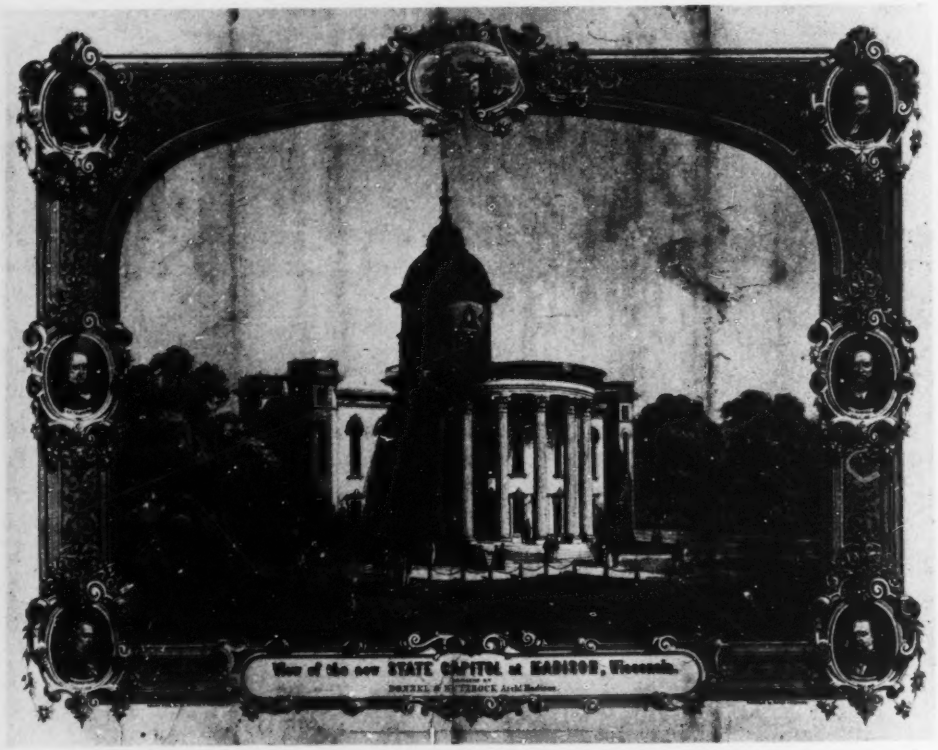
A New Capitol — "Remodeled"

Early Remodeling Efforts

Later that spring, Bashford retained the architectural firm of Kutzbock and Donnel to prepare drawings and plans for the capitol "enlargement". Of the two architects, August Kutzbock was to be the chief architect of the building that would eventually arise from this and succeeding "enlargements", as Samuel H. Donnel would die while the first extension was still in the foundation stage. Kutzbock was born in Prussia in 1814 and migrated to the United States around 1852. After living in New York for two years, he

moved to Madison where he formed a partnership with Donnel. The firm thrived, never wanting for commissions, and left Madison with several landmark structures. Among the buildings credited to Kutzbock and Donnel were the first City Hall, completed in 1857; former Governor Leonard J. Farwell's octagonal mansion on the city's near east side, which later became the Harvey Hospital during the Civil War; the Gates of Heaven Synagogue and the Grand Army of the Republic building.

Kutzbock and Donnel designed a large semicircular wing with a stone-columned portico to be build on to the eastern face of "Doty's Washbowl".



August Kutzbock's design for Madison's second Capitol. The dome was redesigned by Stephen V. Shipman after the Civil War.

Based upon this plan, the state in May advertised for bids from contractors to construct the addition. Several builders submitted bids, including Augustus A. Bird, who had started construction on the original building. John Ryecraft came in with a low bid of $92,000 and received the contract in June with a completion date of November 1, 1858. Progress was slow, however, and this, combined with a financial crisis which threatened the value of

Madison's bonds, led to the most serious and most nearly successful attempt to deprive the city of the capitol.

In early 1858, Governor Alexander Randall asked Kutzbock and Donnel to submit a report to him regarding what he perceived as Ryecraft's exceedingly slow progress. Obviously, the newly elected Governor did not want to allow a situation similar to that of the early 1840s to develop under his administration. In late February, Randall received Kutzbock and Donnel's report and immediately transmitted it to the Legislature with a cover letter beseeching them in urgent tones to take immediate action. While the architects did not discount the *possibility* of Ryecraft completing his contract, they estimated that in order for the work to be done on time, it would take 119 men per day working continuously for the time remaining, plus the delivery of 200 cords of stone within the next six months, of 20,000 feet of Prairie du Chien sandstone within the next three-and-a-half months, and of 100,000 feet of lumber within the next three months — all to be done only if *"driven with energy from this time"*. Under these circumstances, Kutzbock and Donnel warned, to proceed with enough speed to reach the deadline "might be highly injurious."

This damaging report, together with Madison's precarious financial situation, due in large part to the financial crisis of 1857, led the lawmakers to quick action. The question was referred to the Senate's Committee on State Affairs, which started an investigation of the whole situation immediately. The resulting reports — majority and minority — revealed more about what was planned than why Ryecraft had been so slow to date and whether he could complete his contract in time. Acknowledging that there was a "decided difference of opinion existing between the architects [Kutzbock and Donnel] and the contractor" [Ryecraft], and that, after Ryecraft's contract had been signed, the building specifications were changed, the committee departed from the central question. A handful of architects and builders were retained by the committee, and issued an extremely critical evaluation of the architects' plan, but not without first ridiculing the low $92,000 bid, claiming, instead, that it would cost an estimated $106,370. At the same time, they revealed that the Capitol "extension" was, in fact, the first of several planned enlargements which would eventually *replace* the present building, costing nearly a half million dollars.

The majority of the committee reported out a bill to move the Capital to Milwaukee "temporarily", while a new capitol was designed and built. Battlelines began to harden. Madisonians, led by Simeon Mills, stood ready to insure Ryecraft's construction in response to reported inadequacies noted in the architects' plan, and offered the use of office space in the newly completed City Hall, free of charge, while construction activities continued. Milwaukee promoters, on the other hand, offered free rooms and apartments for legislators and other government officials while in the Cream City. The showdown finally came in the Assembly. After considerable floor debate, the question was called and the measure passed by a three-vote margin. It seemed that one of many efforts to move the Capital had ultimately succeeded until, after a closely won vote to reconsider, a second vote failed by a tie. Although further

consideration was avoided by skillful parliamentary maneuvering, the closeness of the call apparently convinced Madisonians to retract their offer of free offices in the City Hall. The state ultimately rented space from the city for several years.

Gradual Replacement of "Doty's Washbowl"

The plan to gradually replace the old Capitol continued without a hitch, with construction spanning the following decade. "Doty's Washbowl" was finally demolished in 1863, preparatory to the erection of the center, north and south wings of the new building. This fact seems to have been lost on many writers since; the resulting structure has often been referred to as an enlarged version of Madison's first Capitol, an obvious error perhaps arising from a too cursory review of the legislative history.

Sometime following the Assembly floor battle, Governor Randall suggested to Kutzbock and Donnel that the stone columns in the east wing "extension's" portico be replaced with cast-iron columns. The idea was approved, implemented and duplicated on the west wing a few years later, giving the Wisconsin Capitol the distinction of having the largest cast-iron columns anywhere in the United States at the time.

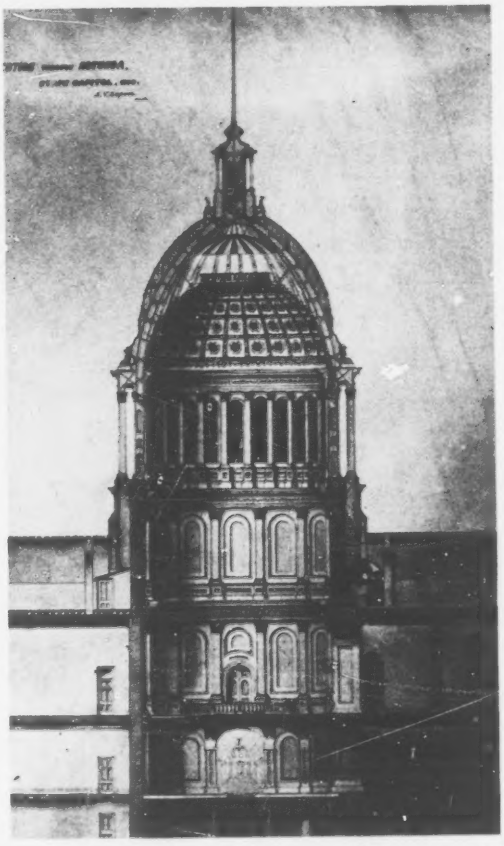
View of second Madison Capitol under construction from the top of Wisconsin Avenue. Circa 1860.

The Legislature occupied the east wing in 1859 and, two years later, construction of the west wing began, with the existing building still in place. Once both east and west wings were completed, the state was ready to take the final step. In late March 1863, a law was passed authorizing the Governor and the Secretary of State to advertise for bids for the construction of the north and south wings, the center portion and the dome. Although Kutzbock had estimated in January 1863 that it would cost close to $80,000 for each of the remaining wings, the law limited the expenditure to $63,000. Bids for the north wing were opened on May 9, and James Livesey came in with a low bid of $50,855. Within a fortnight, demolition of Madison's first Capitol began, unearthing in the process over $300 in lead sash weights in the window frames, an unexpected find, since the cost of lead was much lower when "Doty's Washbowl" was originally built years before.

In spite of heavy demands placed on revenue and labor by the Civil War, construction continued until all but the rotunda and dome were completed, at which point, work finally came to a halt when state officials and August Kutzbock disagreed about the appearance of the dome. Kutzbock's original plan called for a relatively small dome mounted on a cylindrical barrel ornamented with columns and arches, topped by a cupola. The design was in keeping with the architectural style of the rest of the building, but a majority of state officials preferred to imitate the recently completed United States Capitol dome. In the resulting disagreement, Kutzbock resigned as architect and the state began to look elsewhere for someone to design a new dome.

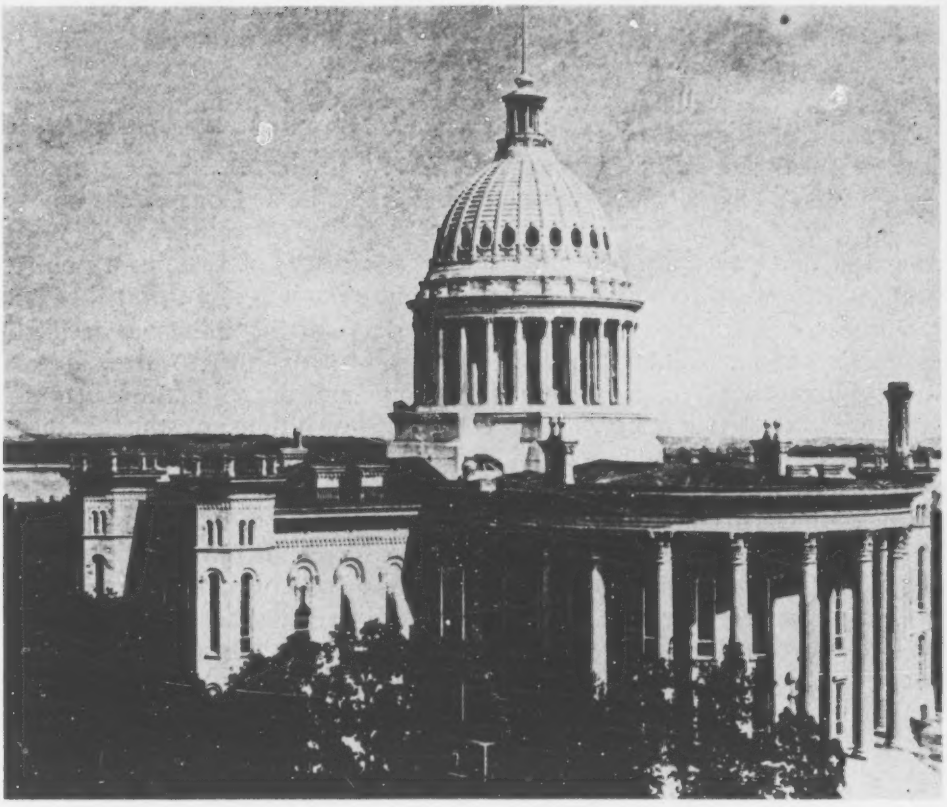
Second Madison Capitol awaiting dome. Circa 1865-67.

Wisconsin found a new architect for its Capitol dome in late May 1866 in the person of Stephen Vaughan Shipman. Shipman had moved to Wisconsin from Pennsylvania and Chicago about the same time that Kutzbock had arrived in Madison. Before accepting a commission as a first lieutenant in the 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Shipman had been the architect for the state for the controversial Central State Hospital for the Insane. Later, Shipman would design several other public and private buildings, including the old Madison Post Office, the Dane County Court House and what is now the American Exchange Bank building. Shipman's plan for the Capitol dome very closely resembled that of the National Capitol, right down to the building material — cast iron plates.



Stephen V. Shipman's design for the dome of the second Madison Capitol. Circa 1867-69.

Work continued on the rotunda until it was finally completed in 1868, then the contract for the erection of the dome was let to C.S. Rankin of Cincinnati, Ohio for $90,000, to be completed by the end of the decade. Sometime after Rankin began work, August Kutzbock strolled alone one November evening



Second Madison Capitol from a postcard. Circa 1870s (courtesy John Powell).

to the end of Picnic Point and continued walking into the chilly waters of Lake Mendota. His obituary attributed Kutzbock's suicide to concern for his failing health, but the timing of his act begs the question of whether the radical alteration of his most important commission may not have had something to do with his final decision. Kutzbock is buried in Madison's Forest Hill Cemetery with other members of his family.

The finished building was an imposing, if somewhat awkward-looking, structure, with octagonal towers cornering the ends of the rectangular north and south wings, semicircular porticoed east and west wings and an overpowering classical dome. The new building dwarfed "Doty's Washbowl", measuring 228 feet from north to south, 226 feet from east to west and towering to 225.5 feet to the gilded eagle on top of the dome's flagpole. The exterior was finished in Prairie du Chien sandstone, a mellow tannish stone, and was the pride of Madison for many years. The interior, although not nearly the spacious maze of today's Capitol, was a roomy four stories accommodating

all state offices and various statewide societies. The Grand Army of the Republic kept and cared for "Old Abe", the nationally renowned mascot of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, in a room in the basement. On the ground level, the floors were laid in blue and white flagstone leading to the offices of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and many others. Ascending one of two iron spiral staircases on the northwest and southeast sides of the rotunda to the second floor, one could find the floors laid with red, yellow and black tiles and an iron balustrade enclosing an open rotunda. On this floor, one could find the Supreme Court in the north wing, the Senate chamber in the east wing, the Assembly chamber in the west wing and the State Historical Society in the south. The remainder of the floors were devoted to public galleries, committee rooms and storage.

During the period that the rotunda was under construction, it was decided to sink an artesian well on the Capitol lawn to provide water for the Capitol and to fight fires. The idea had been first recommended by Superintendent of Territorial Property Knapp 20 years before, at which time he estimated that the project would cost no more than $150. J. H. Underwood signed the contract to begin drilling the well on May 21, 1866, and commenced work within two weeks. The drilling would continue for two years and cost almost $9,000 before he gave it up as a dry well. Underwood's crew drilled to an eventual depth of 1,026 feet, penetrating through several strata of rock, to about 100 feet below sea level before abandoning the project. Five years later, however, the well was revived by Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn. The Legislature had passed an appropriation to make several improvements in the Capitol and on the grounds, which included $5,000 to design and build a pumping house on Lake Monona to supply the Capitol with fresh water. Washburn was convinced that the well was not the dry hole everyone thought it was. Indeed, water had filled the six-inch pipe to within sixty feet of the surface. Washburn had workmen hook up a series of pipes to a pump and soon began pumping very pure water in abundant quantities. The well served this and the succeeding Capitol into the early 1950s and has since had a hand pump attached to it. The well is still capable of providing five gallons per minute.

Improvements of the Next Decade

The Iron Fence

The decade following the completion of Wisconsin's fourth capitol was one which saw a great many improvements and embellishments in the Capitol, the grounds and the square. Among other things, these enhancements served to solidify Madison's grip on the seat of government. The move was spearheaded by Governor Washburn, who proudly announced the ultimate completion of the new State Capitol in all its details in his address to the Legislature on January 11, 1872. The cost, $550,000, was $125,000 more than the estimate reported to the Senate Committee on State Affairs by their architectural consultants almost 14 years before. But Washburn was not swayed by the extra cost from asking for still more money to undertake an ambitious program to further enhance the capitol and its grounds. His first

The walk around Capitol Park showing the board fence and hitching rail, which were replaced by an iron fence. Circa 1868.

initiative was to replace Daniel Baxter's old board fence with a new decorative iron fence with a $40,000 price tag.

Within two months, Washburn had his appropriation. The Legislature agreed with him that the new stone-and-iron Capitol and the dilapidated wooden fence were not harmonious. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General were constituted as the Building Commission responsible for overseeing the project. In early March, the competition for the design of the fence was announced and, of the two plans submitted, Stephen V. Shipman's won the $200 prize. Certain revisions were made in Shipman's original plan, including the elimination of the Prairie du Chien stone coping and foundation, which was to run virtually the entire length of the fence, saving an estimated $6,000. After the final plan was decided upon, Washburn advertised for bids from stone and iron contractors to construct the fence, and, in late May, a La Crosse firm received the contract for the stonework at $13,000 and a Madison company was awarded a $14,898 iron-

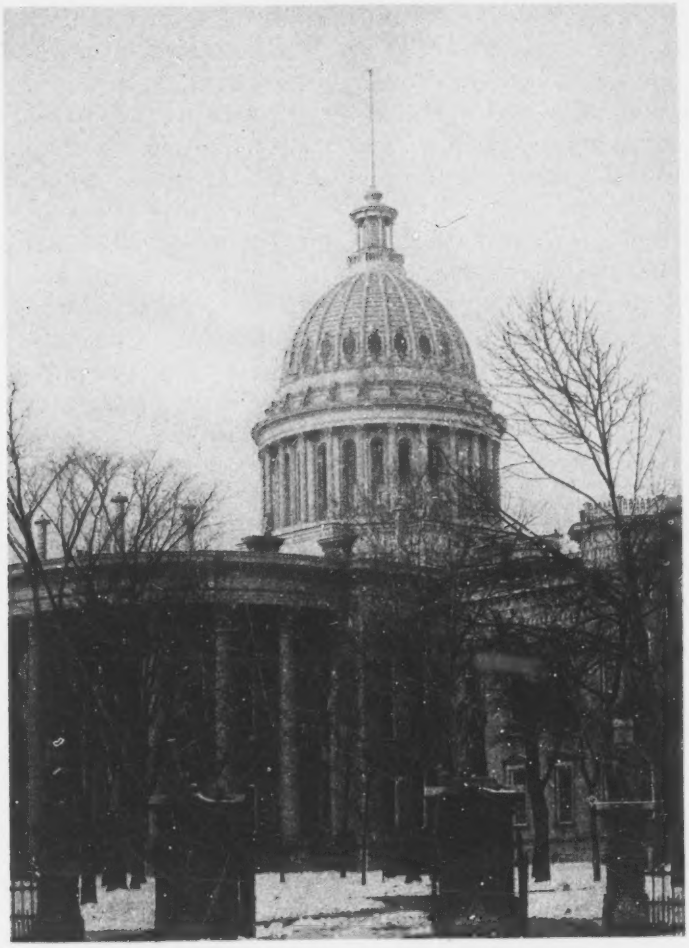
work contract. Work began almost at once, with a scheduled completion date less than six months away, on November 15, 1872.

Once again, as with so many previous contracts connected with Wisconsin's capitols, the deadline came and went and the contract was unfulfilled. In this case, however, the reason for the delay was neither an unrealistic date imposed by the State nor one that was too optimistically agreed upon by the contractors. Rather, a key factor in the delay was the great Chicago Fire of 1872. In rebuilding the metropolis after the conflagration, both individual preferences and a city ordinance aimed at preventing a reoccurrence dictated a virtual exclusion of all but stone and brick as building materials. As a result stone masons' wages doubled in that year, making the preparatory stone work for the iron fence an expensive project with scarce labor resources available. A shift from Dodge County granite to stone from Joliet, Illinois, further slowed progress.

Moreover, a public outcry developed rising from the decision to place the iron fence at the curb instead of within the sidewalk as it was with the old board fence. In late April, Washburn had decided that the fence would be placed at the outer limits of the park (that is, at the curb) and that another eight-foot wide sidewalk would be added outside the fence. This might not seem such a controversial move on the surface, but until this time, Baxter's board fence and a hitching rail for horses and wagons had straddled the existing walks surrounding the park. With the decision to construct a new fence where the hitching rail had been, taken together with a law just passed outlawing the hitching of horses within 20 feet of the new fence, Madisonians reacted strongly, petitioning Washburn to reconsider his decision. Washburn, nevertheless, forged ahead and the fence was finally completed in June 1873.

The fence was an elegant addition to the Capitol Park. There were 8 large gate posts and 16 smaller gate posts of Prairie du Chien stone flanking 4 carriage and 12 pedestrian gates. Six-foot cast iron statues from Chicago surmounted the larger gate posts while the smaller ones were topped with gas lights. Every 6 feet there was a stone base to which the fence was secured and every 30 feet there was a cast iron post. The fence itself was 4-1/2 feet high topped by finials resembling spear points.

The fence remained in the park until the summer of 1899 when Governor Edward Scofield had it removed. Large sections of the fence were given to two other state institutions for their grounds. During the winter of 1969-70 the Wisconsin Department of Administration recovered and restored a portion of the fence and erected it in front of the current Executive Residence in Maple Bluff. The gate posts remained at the Capitol until the final stages of construction of the current structure, which was completed in 1917, after which most disappeared. Among the survivors are two of the smaller gate posts in front of a private residence on Madison's far south side and two of the larger ones in a field in rural Sun Prairie. Nothing is known of the remaining 20 gate posts. As with most of the gate posts, the eight iron statues and gas lights met an unknown fate. However, rumors have surfaced that they were used as landfill in a Madison park project around the 1920s.



Second Madison Capitol with gateposts and iron fence in foreground. Circa 1894-99.

Capitol Park

At the same time that the Legislature was considering the "fence bill" in early 1872, another measure struggled through the legislative process to establish a Board of Park Commissioners, who would pursue a coherent approach to developing and improving the general appearance of the park. The bill passed March 23, 1872, and Washburn appointed George Morrow, George Delaplaine, and John Gurnee to the board for six-year terms each. Among the first actions of the new agency was the solicitation of a master plan for the embellishment of the park. They invited the landscape architect, Horace W. S. Cleveland, from Chicago to submit a comprehensive design for the Capitol Park. Cleveland turned in an impressive park design with a maze of meandering serpentine walks throughout, dotted with four fountains, a statue, a music stand, a large vase, and a summer house. There were also fountains placed at each of the four reentrant angles of the building within a

wide surrounding sidewalk. The entire landscape of the park was to be augmented with new trees and shrubbery. The board was pleased with Cleveland's ideas, but unfortunately the plan never came to full fruition partially owing to Washburn's involvement of the architect in the controversy over the placement of the fence. During the summer of 1872, amidst the public outcry rising from Washburn's decision to place the fence at the outer limits of the park, the Governor wrote Cleveland, seeking confirmation of his action. Cleveland responded sympathetically, disparaging the previous practice of allowing wagons to tie up on the square, giving it the appearance of a "stable yard". Washburn used Cleveland's letter to refute his antagonists, having it, together with his original letter, published in the Madison papers as expert confirmation of the correctness of his decision. It is not certain that this publication of correspondence was the cause, but implementation of Cleveland's plan from this point through the end of the decade (when the Board of Park Commissioners was eliminated) was half-hearted, at best.

A Fountain and More Mundane Improvements

The decade saw other improvements and embellishments on the Capital Square, as well. Stephen V. Shipman designed an underground coal vault and boiler room on the southwest side of the park so that the fuel would not be piled on the ground, detracting from the general appearance of the park.

Centennial Fountain on the Capital Square. The fountain was a replica of the Centennial Fountain erected in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and built in 1876. Circa 1876-79 (courtesy Andrew Dahl).

At the same time, a pump house was to be constructed on Lake Monona, but Washburn's revival of J. H. Underwood's abandoned artesian well made this undertaking unnecessary. With the abundance of water suddenly available, the prospect of installing a fountain was no longer such an expensive project. A duplicate of the award-winning "Centennial Fountain" from the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition was purchased and installed on the southeast side of the park, where it remained until 1912, when it was moved due to construction of the new Capitol. The fountain was transplanted to the backyard of the old Executive Residence at 130 East Gilman Street, a few blocks away. In 1943, Governor Walter Goodland had the fountain sold for scrap.

By the beginning of the following decade, not only did Madisonians find their Capitol and park a source of intense pride, but citizens from the rest of the state were unstinting with their praise, as well. In December 1881, the *Lodi Valley News*, evincing a short memory, remarked:

> .... "there are few states in the Union possessing a neater, more imposing or more convenient capitol building. For a building as large and of a class that offers so many inducements for rascally contractors, it is a better structure than any other in the United States costing double what the one in this city did. When strangers and even citizens of Wisconsin look the building over, and are informed that it cost less than half a million dollars, they are astonished, and say 'should think it must have cost two million at least'.
>
> "The explanation is that there was not the slightest trace of jobbery in the execution of the contracts. For every dollar that was expended the state received a full dollar's worth of material and labor in return. It is surrounded by the finest capitol park in the United States" ....

This sort of panegyric was not uncommon after memories of controversies and deadlines unmet began to fade.

Extensions to the Capitol

The following spring, owing to increasing pressure on the limited space in the Capitol, the Legislature approved $200,000 to add extensions to the north and south wings. These extensions were to provide room for the State Historical Society, the Supreme Court, the State Library, and other state offices. The bill specified an unusually large building commission composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, two persons appointed to represent the Supreme Court and another to represent the State Historical Society. Napoleon B. VanSlyke, a noted Madison architect, and John Winans were selected to represent the Court; and Elisha W. Keyes, a prominent Madison politician, was picked to serve on the commission for the Historical Society. An architectual competition was held and D. R. Jones, a local architect, was awarded the commission. His design called for the extension of the north and south wings maintaining the same width and height, constructed from the same Prairie du Chien stone. The extensions would

follow the same general lines as the existing building, incorporating the four octagonal towers and further embellishing them with minature domes. The terminus of each wing would sport smaller cast iron columns, similar to those on the east and west wing porticoes, but in two rows, one rank on top of the other.

By May, bids to complete the work by January 1, 1884, were sought. They were opened on June 15, 1882, and, much to the chagrin of the commission, all exceeded the total appropriation by at least $20,000. All the bids were rejected and the architect, Jones, was immediately sent for by the commission to revise his design to bring the bids down. A second bid opening was held and, again, the bids came in high, the lowest being $208,000. A second, more severe "pruning" was made on Jones' plans, and contractors were finally selected with a bid of $188,370. John Bentley, Sheriff of Milwaukee County, and his son T. R. Bentley and Oscar F. Nowlan of Janesville, the successful bidders, began work on the North and South extensions soon after the contracts were signed. During one of the revisions, Jones' domes for the octagonal towers were eliminated and the lower ranks of iron columns were replaced by stone piers.

Work on the extensions continued throughout the year, with the construction on the north wing progressing faster than that on the south wing. By late July 1883, the north extension was all but complete and Bentley and Nowlan's work on the south, although well behind, seemed likely to be finished in plenty of time to meet the deadline. By early November, the south extension lacked only some final masonry and tinning on the roof for the exterior to be structurally complete. It seemed certain that Bentley and Nowlan would met their contract deadline, a historically unusual feat, but a disastrous event would displace all concern for the contract deadline.

The Construction Tragedy, 1883

On Thursday, November 8, 1883, work on the south extension was progressing as usual. After lunch some 40-odd masons, carpenters, plasterers, tinners, and other assorted laborers returned to work. Brothers Edward and Joseph Page, masons from Middleton, returned to their trowels, as did Madisonians Michael Zwanke and his son Matthew. Edward Gleason, foreman of the tinners working on the roof, joined fellow Chicagoan Arthur Lynch, Dave Meinhard of Madison and Nelson Boest of Sun Prairie in finishing the tinning on the roof, still wet from rain two days before. At 1:40 p.m., Gleason and his crew felt a trembling behind their feet. The trembling became a rumble, and the rumble, a roar and the roof fell from beneath their feet, down to the basement of the four-story structure. It was over in less than five seconds, burying about 30 of the workmen. An Arcadia, Wisconsin reporter, in Madison at the time, was watching his son play in the Capitol Park and observing the construction activities that afternoon. Hearing a noise, he looked up to see stones and bricks falling from the building.

> "The noise increased and presently the roof disappeared from view, and in another second the front wall, which was unfinished, was pushed out and came down like an avalanche, pushing the iron

The ruins of Madison's second Capitol after the collapse of the south wing of the Capitol Extension, 1883.

columns in front down, breaking them into a thousand pieces. The noise of the fall was terrible, and was loud enough to be heard beyond the University building."

Indeed, many on the campus hearing the thunderous collapse had assumed that the boiler in Science Hall had blown up.

Huge clouds of dust filled the square, while pedestrians stared in stunned silence. As the dust began to subside, onlookers were horrified by what they saw. Two workmen were seen, 40 feet off the ground, hanging upside down and frantically waving their arms and crying for help; both men's legs were pinned by huge, twisted beams and jagged planks which crushed their pinned limbs. A red stream staining the wall could be seen trickling down from one of the men. During the collapse, another workman was seen grabbing a rope suspended from a cornice and sliding part way to the ground. When he saw the columns beginning to fall, he paused long enough for them to clear his path and continued his slide to safety. The groans and cries of pain and desperation from a score of trapped and buried men emanated from the pile of debris.

Rescue efforts began immediately, as a crowd began to gather. A Madison hook and ladder company arrived to help in the rescue efforts; bystanders

were deputized to help cordon off the ruins; a woman who lived near the square, hearing the noise of the collapse, filled a large pitcher of water and ran to the source of the noise to offer assistance without really knowing what had happened. An injured workman pinned under a mass of twisted iron, brick and stone was recognized by an elderly former employer, who quickly began the arduous labor of moving the heavy debris to free his former employe. The mangled, bleeding laborer warned his former boss, "don't do it or you will get hurt yourself," to which the older gentleman replied, "I will get you out or die in the attempt." Among the crowd was a 16-year-old prodigious Madison High graduate, who was passing by the Capitol Park on his way from Allen Conover's engineering class at the university at the moment the south wing collapsed. He stood clinging to the iron fence for hours as lime-dust-covered workmen were pulled from the ruins; the experience was to have a lasting effect on young Frank Lloyd Wright.

Emergency "hospitals" were set up in the offices of the Governor, the insurance commissioner, the quartermaster general, and the Secretary of State; and over a half-dozen local doctors were pressed into service and spent the rest of the afternoon and most of that night treating the injured workers who were extricated from the rubble. As rescue efforts continued, the grisly toll mounted. Four men were found dead — all from crushed skulls, a fifth died within a few hours of being freed, and 20 more were serious injured. Among the dead was the mason, Michael Zwanke; Matthew, his son, was among the injured, as were other men working on the roof. The tinning foreman, Gleason, was severely hurt by a box of falling glass; his fellow Chicagoan, Arthur Lynch, "sustained severe contusions on the skull, rendering him devoid of reason". Perhaps the most gruesome fate befell William Edgar, a mason and longtime resident of Madison, who was found under several feet of stone "completely crushed .... [his] skull was badly broken, the brain oozing therefrom, and many bones in his body broken."

Governor Jeremiah Rusk was in Bayfield when he received the news of the collapse. He caught a train and was immediately on his way to Madison. The following day, a coroner's inquest was begun on the collapse, and Rusk, after returning to Madison, started his own investigation, calling in outside construction experts and architects. The cause of the collapse came into immediate question owing to several "reports" and rumors circulating days before the disaster of cracks and crumbling walls. As late as the end of October, the contractors had shown a *Wisconsin State Journal* reporter through the south wing, claiming that the rumor "was unfounded and that there was not a crack in the wall anywhere." The day after the collapse, Nowlan, in an interview with the same newspaper, was quoted as saying that he was "completely dumbfounded" about the event.

The newspapers of the state, however, were anything but dumbfounded. The *Lincoln County Advocate* reprinted a *Chicago Evening Journal* editorial expressing the opinion that the collapse was a result of "reckless carelessness on the part of the architect, contractor or building commissioners", and further speculated that the repeated pruning process to bring the contractor's

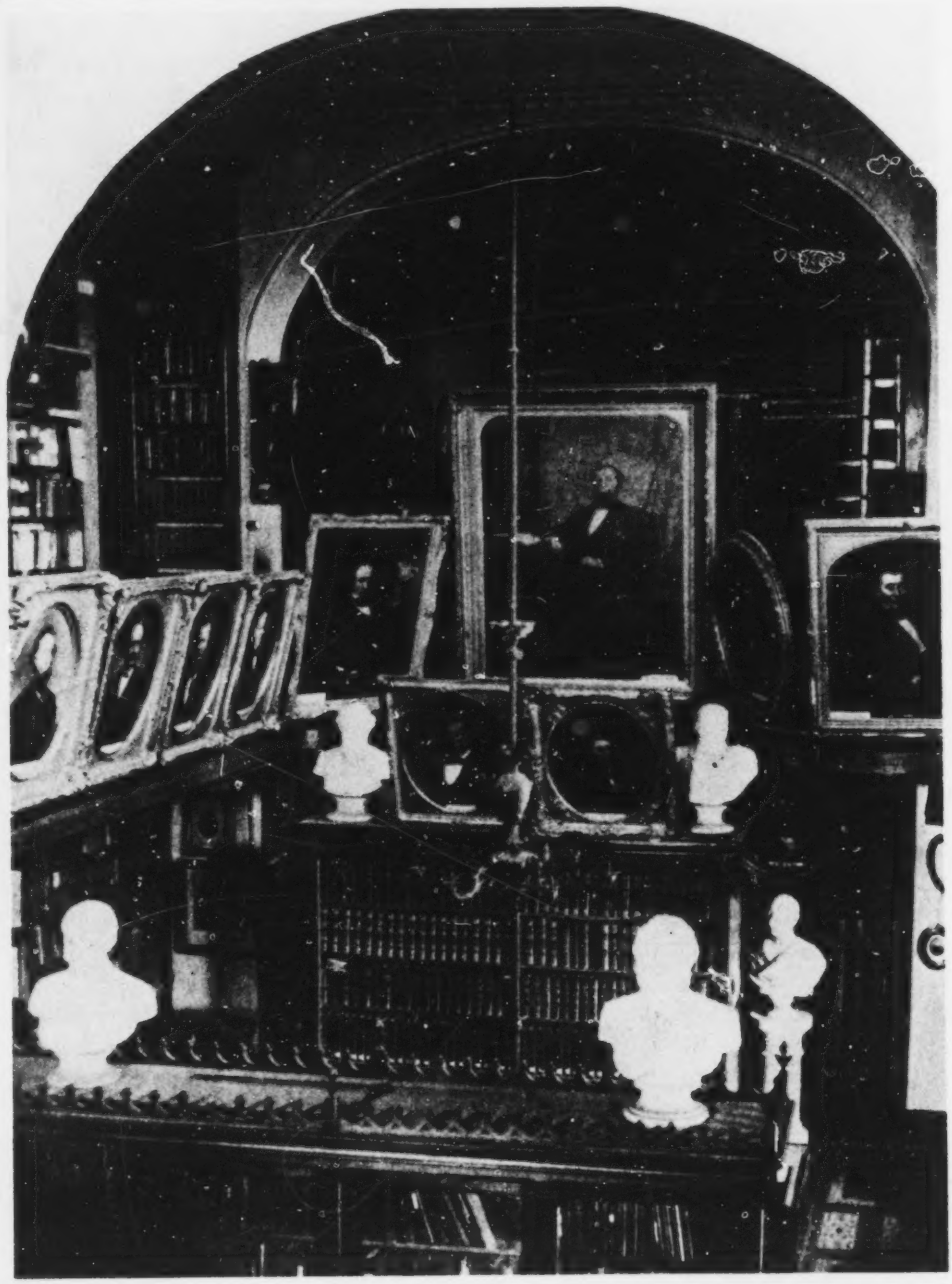
bids within the appropriation limits may have been directly responsible. The Merrill newspaper further implicated the commission and dissension among the members, noting that John Winans and another member had virtually boycotted meetings of the commission. The *Manitowoc Tribune*, taking perhaps the most extreme position, dubbed the coroner's inquest "a roaring farce" that would bring disgrace which would "hang over the people of the state". The *Waupaca Post* joined the *Tribune* in calling the investigations a "first class job of whitewashing", blaming greed on the part of the contractors. It was probably in anticipation of just such criticism that Rusk called in the outside investigators.

The group called together by the Governor included A. C. Nash, a prominent Cincinnati, Ohio architect who specialized in large buildings using iron supports; Godfrey Ludwig, also of Cincinnati, the superintendent of public buildings for that city; C. F. Struck, an architect from Minneapolis; and J. R. Willett, a Chicago architect. Six days after the disaster, the group submitted an eight-page handwritten report to Governor Rusk in which they placed the blame (in agreement with popular opinion) on substandard materials, specifically the cast iron columns. Many of the columns were of an uneven thickness, ranging from substandard to well above specifications, leading the investigating team to "come to the conclusion that the disaster occurred on account of the weakness of the second story columns, or of the masonry supports beneath them, or both combined ...." All of this, of course, cast serious doubt on the safety of the already completed north wing extension.

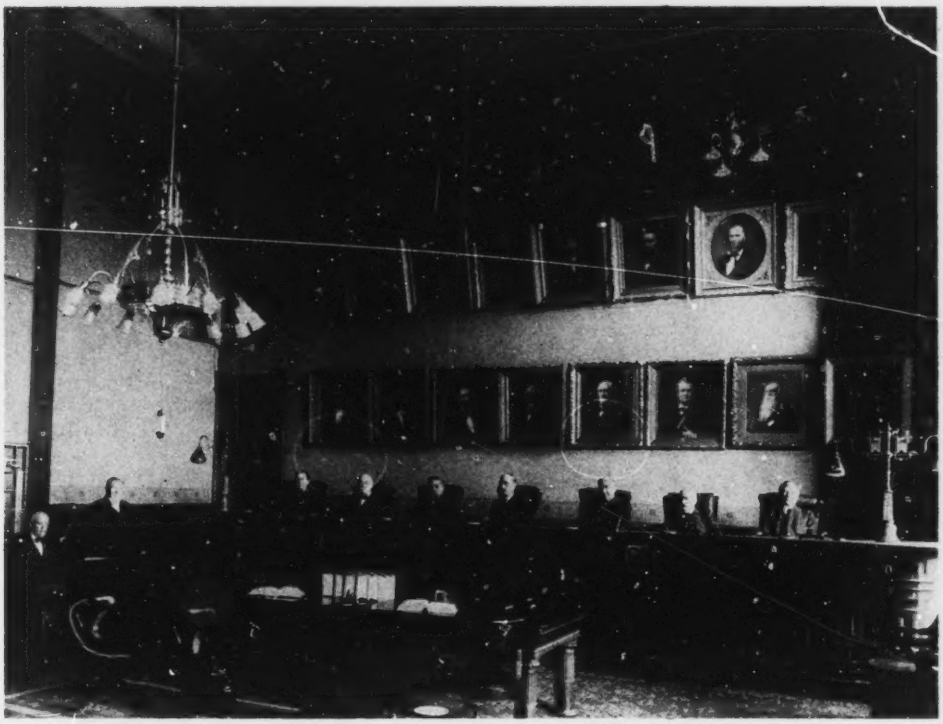
At 9:00 on the morning following the disaster, the coroner's jury was impaneled composed of the stationer J. E. Moseley; L. S. Hanks, a banker; Allen D. Conover, professor of civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin; F. M. Dorn, a stablekeeper; and two builders, David T. Lorenson and Benjamin Warnes. The young Dane County district attorney, Robert M. La Follette, represented the state in the investigation. Unlike the structural investigating team, the coroner's inquest relied on eyewitness accounts, as well as expert testimony. Several workmen, including some injured in the collapse, related stories on the stand of walls with cracks large enough to insert one's hand in, of using huge floor jacks to raise girders repeatedly to repair cracks, of replacing crumbling bricks, and so on. After ten days of testimony, the jury began deliberating at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 20; at 4:45 a.m. the next morning they reached a verdict after an all night session. They found Nowlan culpable of "improperly and insufficiently" repairing a fault in the second-story pier near the southeast corner of the extension, which they found to have contributed to the falling of the south wing. They also found D. R. Jones and a consulting Milwaukee architect, H. C. Koch, guilty of negligence "in designing the internal construction of the said south wing of the Capitol Extension without a due and proper regard for the safety during the erection ...."

In spite of the jury's damning verdict, the principals were not severely punished, although D. R. Jones was said never to have designed another building. Bentley and Nowlan, however, were retained by the state to reconstruct

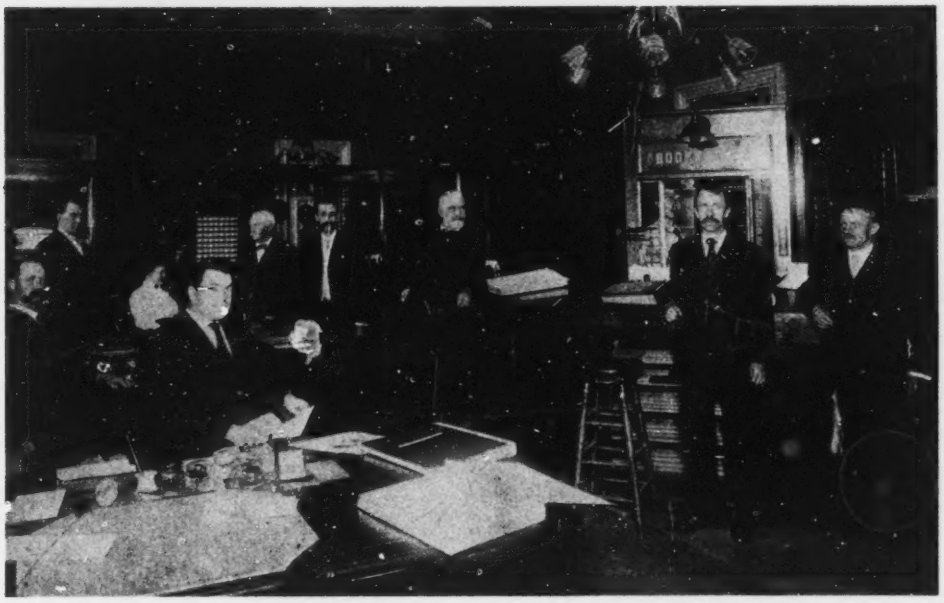
the south wing extension and shore up the north wing extension under the direction of Chicago architect W. W. Boyington. The work continued another year and was completed at an additional cost of over $11,000 by November 1884.



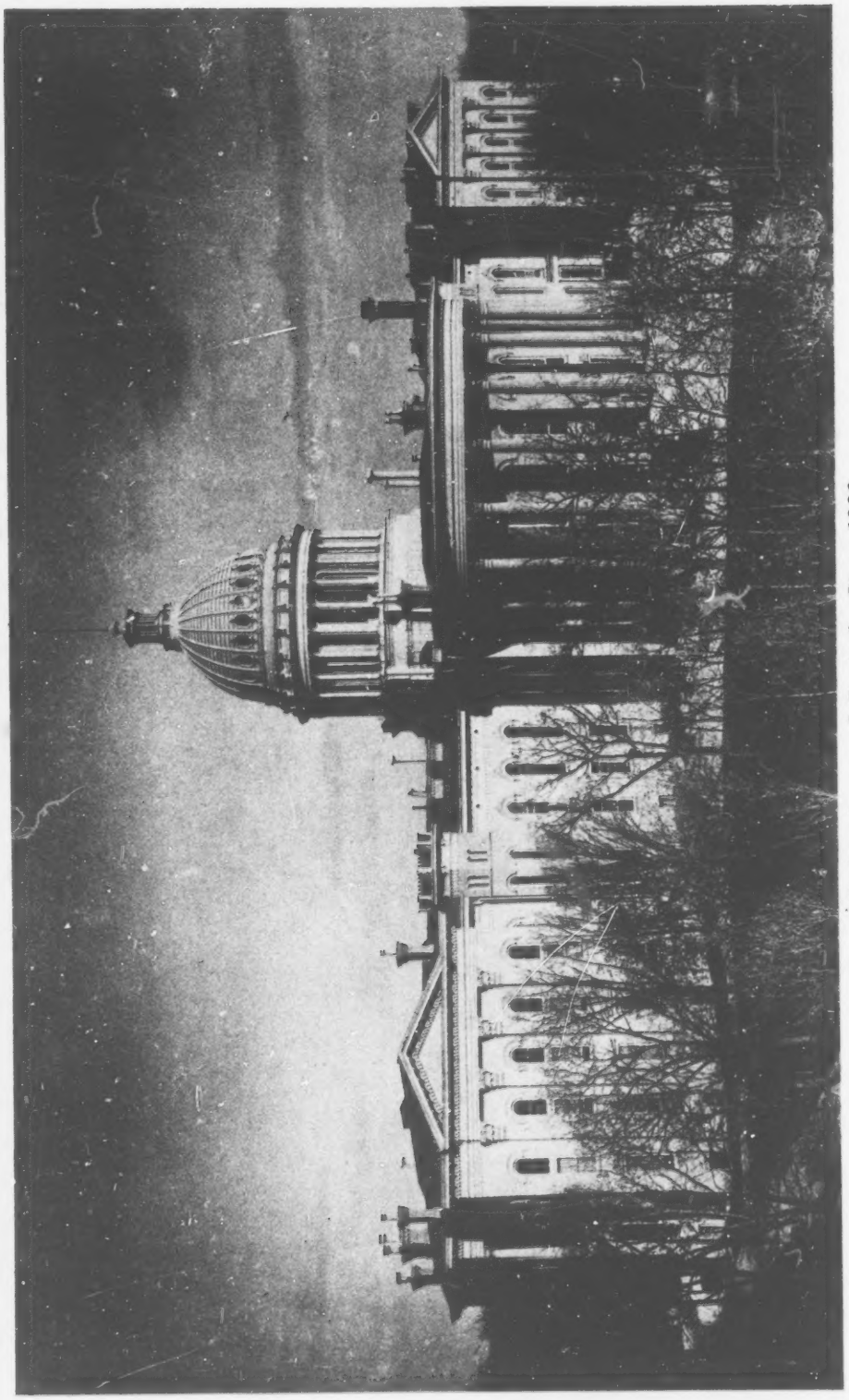
State Historical Society Library in the south wing of Madison's second Capitol.



Madison's second Capitol — interior of the Supreme Court Chambers.



Madison's second Capitol — interior of the State Treasurer's Office.



Madison's second Capitol. Circa 1890.

Madison's second Capitol — interior of the Grand Army Headquarters, Memorial Hall.

Fire!

The Fire Begins

Late on the evening of February 26, 1904, the lights in the Capitol dimmed, then went out, as they did every night between 10:00 and 11:00 p.m. when the generator in the basement which produced the building's electricity was shut down for the night. The only illumination remaining in the Capitol until daybreak would be two gas jets on the building's second floor — one in the Assembly Post Office in the west wing and the other in a room across from the Grand Army of the Republic's Museum in the south wing. These lights were intended to be used by the two night watchmen when they were not occupied performing one of their two nightly "grand rounds", which took them to all parts of the Capitol, including the attics over the Senate and Assembly Chambers, where a series of pipes with open nozzles were laid so that the rooms could be flooded in a matter of minutes if the danger of fire threatened. In spite of the fact that the rationale for replacing "Doty's Washbowl" with this structure was to provide a fireproof capitol and that this intention was explicitly referred to in the 1857 law authorizing its construction, several small fires had occurred throughout the years. During Governor Scofield's

administration over $20,000 had been appropriated to install the sprinkling systems above the chambers, four standpipes with hoses within the building, and complete "circuit" of ten-inch water mains around the Capitol with eight hydrants in the park and a connection with the city water system in case the state's supply, held in tanks on top of the university's Main Hall, should prove insufficient. With these and other precautions in place, Wisconsin's Capitol had one of the most advanced firefighting systems of the day. Nevertheless, a principal part of the duties of the night watchmen on their "grand round" was to check all the fireplaces and stoves in the building to insure that embers were extinguished.

Scenes of the fire from East Main Street, about 4 a.m., February 27, 1904.

During one these "grand rounds" night watchman Nat Crampton smelled smoke shortly after 2:00 a.m. He immediately went upstairs to his second floor post in the west wing, following the odor. Arriving at the Assembly Post Office, Cramton found the recently varnished ceiling above the gaslight ablaze. He attempted to put the fire out by throwing a pail of water up on it, but the blaze had already progressed beyond such efforts. While the other night watchman, a Mr. Chase, unrolled a hose from the nearest standpipe, Cramton telephoned Madison's Central Fire Station, alerting the main company, which raced to the state house. Meanwhile, Chase had found that there

was almost no water pressure, although he found the connection, hose and nozzle in good working order. Unknown to Cramton and Chase, an engineer at the university had drained the tanks on Main Hall in the course of cleaning a boiler. The Madison firefighters, mostly volunteers, arrived and for a time apparently gained the upper hand, but the fire spread above the ceiling and broke out again. Madison's Fire Company No. 2 was called to the Capitol and attached hoses to the state mains within the park, only to make the same unpleasant discovery that Chase had minutes before.

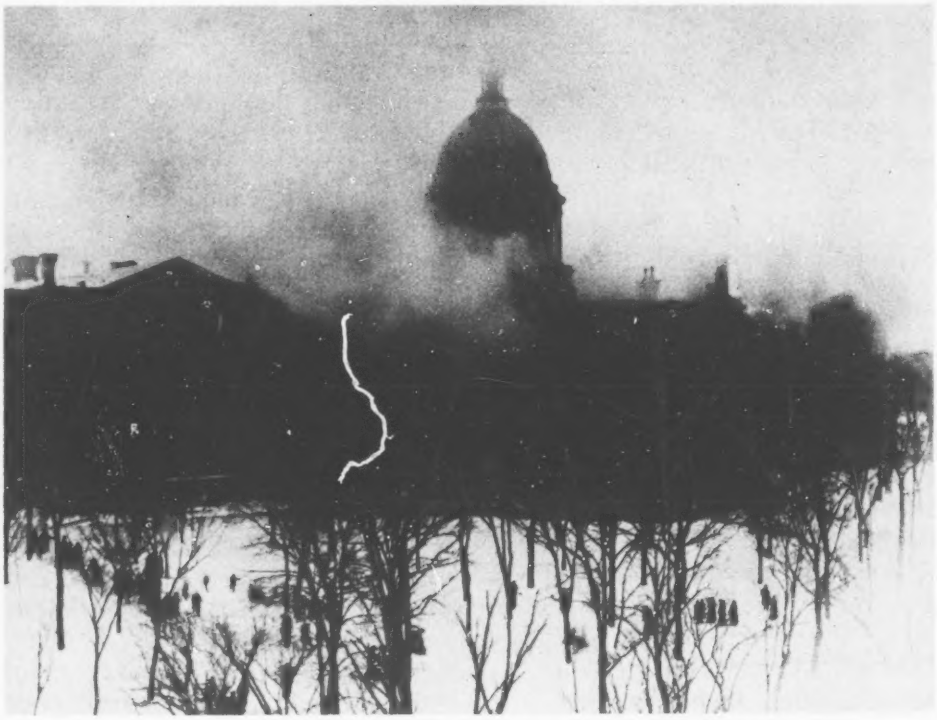
The Blaze Spreads

Although the valve to switch from the state supply to city water was in the park, well known to the night watchmen, it had inexplicably not yet been turned. Soon the blaze spread further and, more mysteriously, the valve next to the Adjutant General's office, which would have flooded the Assembly Chamber, also went unopened. By the time the water supply was switched, the fire was clearly out of control lighting up the frigid night sky.

One of the first Madisonians to awake to the sight was 15 year-old Joseph Livermore, who had the presence of mind to use his vest-pocket Kodak to take a most spectacular, if not the only, night photograph of the Capitol fire. Livermore later made copies of the photograph to sell for 10 cents apiece to earn enough money to purchase a bicycle; his father, however, felt the price too exorbitant and made Joseph reduce the price to 5 cents. One of Livermore's customers was a postcard printer, who ran off and sold hundreds of the postcards, without sharing any of the profits with the boy.

By about 4:30 a.m., it was clear that the Madison firefighters were overmatched, and Governor Robert M. La Follette was awakened with a request to call other communities for help. Both Milwaukee and Janesville were telegraphed and both responded by loading equipment and men on trains and dispatching them to the Capital. When the call for help reached Milwaukee, Engine No. 518, with Henry "Sky" Johnson at the throttle and Frank Backus stoking, was just pulling in from Madison. Railroad officials rushed to Johnson and asked how long it would take to make the return trip with the desperately needed equipment and men. The railroader replied that he could cover the 96 miles in 96 minutes if " the locomotive fireman holds out". Two pumpers and two hose carts were loaded onto flat cars and the firefighters were crowded into the caboose, and the tracks between Milwaukee and Madison were cleared. Backus "held out" and Johnson, true to his word, arrived in Madison slightly more that an hour and a half after leaving Milwaukee. Unfortunately, the subzero weather had frozen the water in the pumper and the equipment had to be thawed before the Milwaukeeans could join the battle against the fire.

Meanwhile, La Follette arrived to direct fire-fighting efforts, now augmented by volunteers composed of downtown Madison residents and about 200 university students. At the same time, the Governor organized efforts to save important state documents and furniture, personally entering the burning building to rescue papers again and again until Dr. Cornelius Harper



The fire was under way in Wisconsin's second Madison Capitol.

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forced the water-soaked Progressive to return home. After changing clothes, however, "Fighting Bob" returned to the state house.

By 5:00 a.m., according to the *Wisconsin State Journal*, the west wing, which contained the Assembly Chamber, "looked like one gigantic flame". Shortly afterward, the fire reached the magazine in the commissary department, setting off 17 rounds of powder as well as innumerable rifle cartridges, undoubtedly hampering fire fighting efforts. University students continued to arrive to aid in the rescue and fire-fighting efforts. Because of thick smoke filling the building, they were unable to use the stairways and several ladders were secured and raised to the windows in the north wing, which contained the State Law Library. Once inside, they began throwing volumes out the windows to snow banks below; others below began stacking the books haphazardly until State Supreme Court Justice R. D. Marshall arrived and organized the students into lines to pass the books hand-to-hand to nearby stores and later, to waiting wagons. According to Solon J. Buck (who later became archivist of the United States), then a senior attending the University of Wisconsin, this effort grew to five to six hundred people "and it began to get too crowded to work".

The fire raged on, involving all of the west and east wings, the rotunda and the south wing above the ground floor. The north wing was saved by the

West wing of the Capitol during the fire.

East wing of the Capitol during the fire.

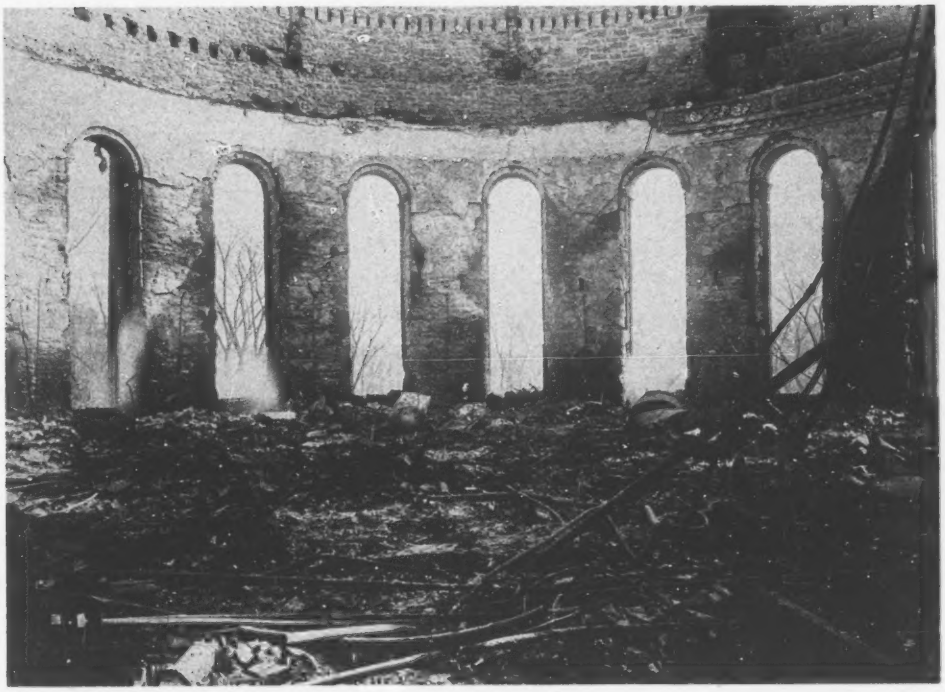
South wing of the Capitol during the fire.

The office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Capitol after the fire.

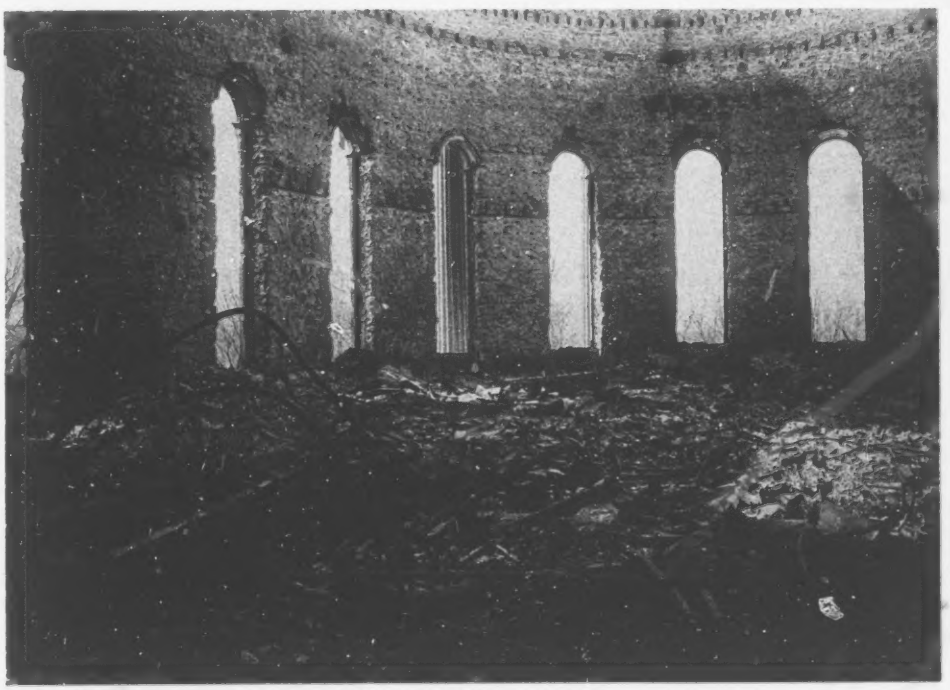
The second floor of the Capitol after the fire.

The corridor on the second floor of the Capitol after the fire.

The top floor of the south wing of the Capitol after the fire.



The Senate Chamber in the Capitol after the fire.



The Assembly Chamber in the Capitol after the fire.

efforts of Madison volunteer Assistant Fire Chief, Jay H. Snell, several other firemen and others, including varsity football player, Arne Lerum. Almost as a counterpoint to all of the individual acts of selflessness, there were several reports of looting from the burning building. One person recalled seeing students running down State Street with arms laden with anything of value that could be carried, including typewriters (the problem outlasted the fire: authorities were forced to erect a high board fence around the ruins to keep scavengers and looters out). Finally, around 10:00 a.m., the fury of the fire began to subside. The armies of volunteers began to give way to thousands of spectators, causing a massive traffic jam. People from surrounding towns came to Madison to view the smoldering ruins, then attended a ski tournament on nearby Bascom Hill.

Aftermath

By 10:00 p.m., almost 20 hours after Nat Cramton first discovered the ceiling of the Assembly Post Office burning, the fire was finally out. Both Assembly and Senate Chambers were utterly and completely destroyed; the offices of the State Treasurer and the Secretary of the State suffered extensive damage as did those of the Free Library Commission and the Grand Army of the Republic. The Library Commission lost all of its records, a number of expensive books and several traveling libraries; the GAR lost scrapbooks, medals, photographs, banners and other relics of Wisconsin's participation in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. But the most heartfelt loss was that of the remains of "Old Abe", the famed mascot of Wisconsin's Eighth Regiment. Fortunately the Civil War battle flags were saved early in the morning.

POSTSCRIPT

A New Capitol Arises From the Ashes

While the ashes cooled, state officials pondered their situation. The previous year, the Legislature had created a Capitol Improvement Commission to explore ways of further expanding the sandstone building. A few days after the fire, the commission, composed of Governor La Follette, State Supreme Justices John B. Winslow and R. D. Marshall, and four others, met and radically revised their program for the competition between architects for the task of expanding and renovating the Capitol. This entailed broadening a simple expansion project, costing perhaps a few hundred thousand dollars, to a major work of restoration and rebuilding comprising at least two million. At the same time, the state faced the consequences of an enormously ill-timed economy move. In 1903, the Legislature, in the interest of saving money, had enacted a measure allowing the state to insure itself against casualty loss, and the privately underwritten policy on the Capitol had been allowed to lapse in late 1903 in favor of the new State Insurance Fund, which, at the time of the fire, had accrued only $6,000. The loss incurred by the fire was estimated to

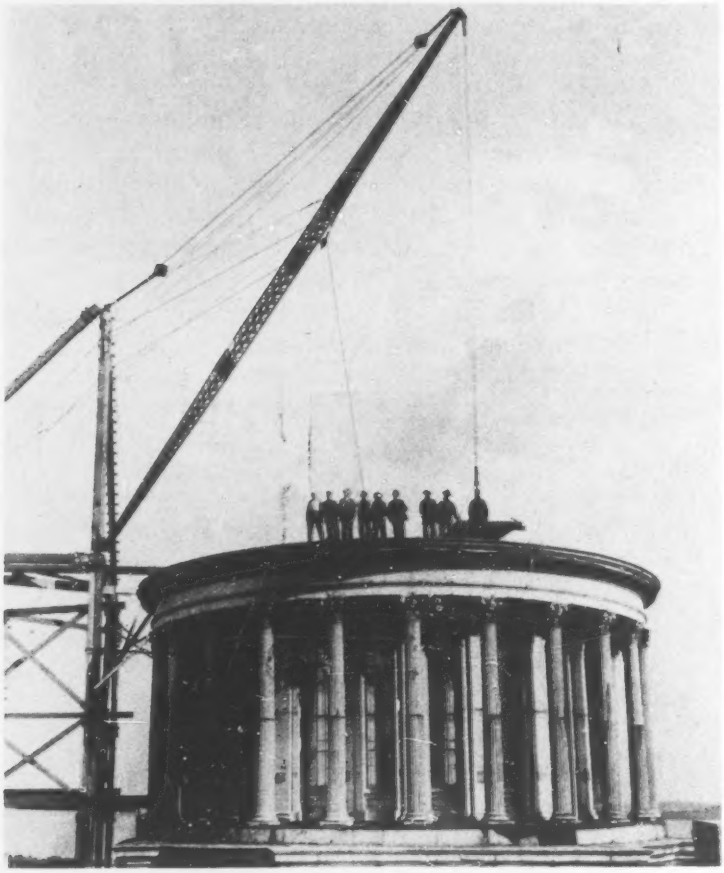
be between $800,000 and one million. The radical revamping of the commission's program and the extra expense it would entail, combined with the enormous casualty loss would not be faced squarely by the legislators until the next year.

In the meantime, the commission continued the process of advertising for and selecting competitive bids from architects. Cass Gilbert, designer of the just completed Minnesota State Capitol and future architect of West Virginia's and Arkansas' State Capitols, was chosen from a handful of entries. Gilbert's reign as architect of Wisconsin's State Capitol was short-lived, however, for in 1905 the Legislature empowered a new commission, the Capitol Building Commission, to undertake to build an entirely new building after holding a new architectural competition. The winner of this competition, juried by Professor Allan Conover and Chicago architect Daniel Burnham, was the prestigious New York firm of George B. Post and Sons, designers of the New York Stock Exchange. Although George Post, then 72, would not live to see the current Wisconsin State Capitol finished some 12 years later, there is little question that this was his most magnificent creation and the crowning achievement of an illustrious career.

George B. Post, Architect of the third Capitol in Madison.

Slowly, over the years 1906 to 1917, the old Wisconsin State Capitol was dismantled and scattered, although many attempts, several of them successful, were made to salvage portions of the Prairie du Chien stone and cast-iron structure. The most noble, albeit futile, attempt was undertaken at the behest of the legislature. In 1909, a law was enacted directing the Capitol Building

Commission to remove the cast iron dome in such a way that it could be reassembled on Main Hall at the University of Wisconsin. Unfortunately, it was not determined until much later that the weight of the dome was too great for the intended structure to bear, and the law was repealed in 1915, the year before the existing Main Hall dome was destroyed by fire.



Demolition of the cast iron dome of Madison's second Capitol. Circa 1907-08.

In July 1917, the Capitol Building Commission formally went out of existence after 11 years, announcing that the new Wisconsin State Capitol was complete at an accumulated cost of almost $7.25 million, including the cost of temporarily housing several state government agencies in private office buildings, renovating sections of the old capitol for continued use during the construction period and building a heating and power plant (still in operation today). At the time, however, the announcement of the final completion of such a monumental structure made small ripples in the newspapers compared with the tidal wave caused by World War I; indeed, a formal dedication of the building would be repeatedly delayed until July 7, 1965.

West wing of the current State Capitol under construction with the second Madison Capitol still standing, summer 1908.

It is unfortunate that the day was not more well marked — in spite of America's preoccupation with the War to End All Wars. After five attempts, the people of the State of Wisconsin had finally adorned their state with the Capitol they had always wanted. Indeed, the white granite, classical-revival building has already outlasted all four of its predecessors combined.

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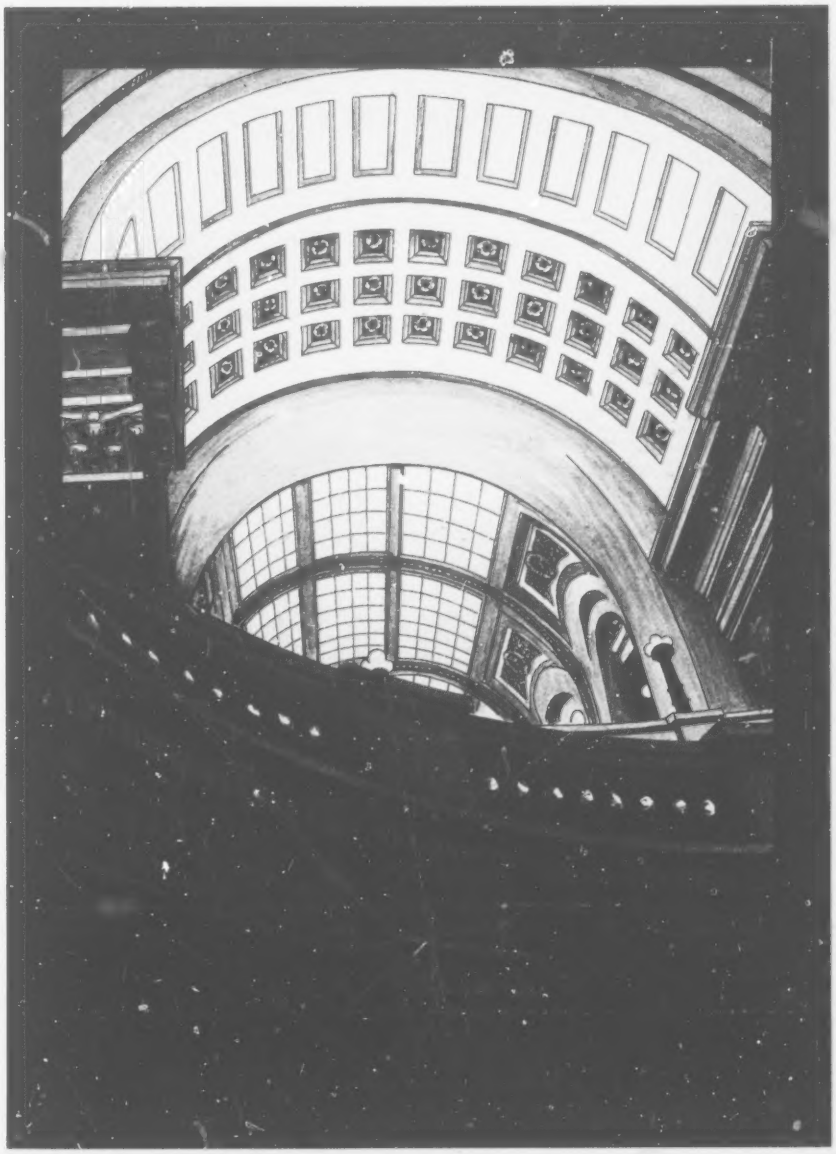
3

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Wisconsin Constitution: text as amended through November 1982, votes on constitutional amendments and statewide referenda submitted to the people



Wisconsin Constitution

As Amended Through November 1982

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WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through November 1982 *

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1982]* All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to serve these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases. SECTION 5. *[As amended November 1922]* The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. *[1919 AJR-26; 1921 AJR-14; 1921 c. 504]*

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. *[Original form]* The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

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* Present provisions of the constitution are printed in 8-point type running the full width of the page, and previous forms (if any) follow each active provision in 6-point type set in two columns. Any section not followed by 2-column text is still in the form ratified by the people of Wisconsin when they adopted the Wisconsin Constitution on March 13 of 1848.

The full text of additional constitutional amendments ratified in the election of April 1983 — if any — will be shown in the INDEX volume of the Legislature's weekly *Bulletin of Proceedings*.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecution by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [*As amended per certification of the Board of State Canvassers dated April 7, 1982*] (1) No person may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense may be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons, before conviction, shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. [*June 1980 Spec.Sess. AJR-9; 1981 AJR-5*]

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [*As amended November 1870*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. [*1869 AJR-6; 1870 SJR-3; 1870 c. 118*]

Criminal procedure. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; and no person for the same offence shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require.

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [*As amended November 1982*] The right of every person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, without consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious tests prohibited. SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 21. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) Writs of error shall never be prohibited, and shall be issued by such courts as the legislature designates by law.

(2) In any court of this state, any suitor may prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney of the suitor's choice. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Writs of error. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

Transportation of school children. SECTION 23. [*As created April 1967*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by provid-

ing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. [*1965 AJR-70; 1967 AJR-7*]

Use of school buildings. SECTION 24. [*As created April 1972*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. [*1969 AJR-74; 1971 AJR-10*]

ARTICLE II.
BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

Alternate boundary. [*An additional paragraph, adopted by the convention as part of Art. II, sec. 1, was rejected by the act which admitted Wisconsin into the Union (9 U.S. Stat. Ch. L, pp. 233-235).*]:

Provided, however, that the following alteration of the foresaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1951*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. [*1949 AJR-64; 1951 AJR-7*]

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III.
SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1934*] Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

(1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1931 AJR-52; 1933 SJR-74*]

Termination of voting by resident aliens. [*Subdivision 2* (of the text adopted in 1882), *as amended November 1908*] 2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A.D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A.D. 1912. [*1905 AJR-16; 1907 AJR-47; 1907 c. 661*]

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1882*] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature not exceeding thirty days shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; provided that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [*1881 AJR-26, 1882 SJR-18; 1882 c. 272*]

Equal suffrage to colored persons. In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 137, Laws of 1849, extending *equal suffrage to colored persons*, was approved by the voters on November 6, 1849.

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[*First.*] White citizens of the United States.

[*Second.*] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[*Third.*] Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*Fourth.*] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence saved. SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Military stationing does not confer residence. SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1982*] At its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1962*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1959 SJR-12; 1961 SJR-11*]

Senate district area factor. SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. [*Approved by voters April 1953*] An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, relating to senate apportionment based on area and population, was approved by 1951 SJR-*50 and 1953 AJR-7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1910*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [*1907 SJR-18; 1909 SJR-35; 1909 c. 478*]

Census and apportionment. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1982*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1881*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts. Such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town, or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1982*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts for the term of 4 years. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1881*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1979*] Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Officers. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended April 1968*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1965 AJR-5; 1967 AJR-15*]

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended November 1881*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Place and time of meeting. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

Ineligibility of legislators to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1968*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [*1963 SJR-24; 1965 SJR-15*]

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Enactment of laws. SECTION 17. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

(3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Style of laws; bills. SECTION 17. [*Original form*] The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1927 SJR–61; 1929 SJR–7; vote April 1929*]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*As amended November 1881*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other prerequisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member. [*1880 SJR–9; 1881 AJR–7; 1881 c. 262*]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*As amended November 1867*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof either directly or indirectly. [*1865 SJR–26; 1866 SJR–16; 1867 c. 25*]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

Powers of county boards. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section and shall establish one or more systems of county government. [*1969 SJR–58; 1971 SJR–4*]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended April 1969*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1967 AJR–18; 1969 SJR–8*]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended November 1962*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every four years of a chief executive officer in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1959 AJR–121; 1961 AJR–61*]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [*As amended April 1969*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appro-

priations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8*]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [*Created November 1962*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than six days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of sixty days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(1) The legislature may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(2) The legislature may authorize raffle games licensed by the state, and operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(3) Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee. [*1975 AJR-43; 1977 AJR-10*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1973*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce, but may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1971 SJR-13; 1973 AJR-6*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1965*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1963 SJR-42; 1965 SJR-13*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1974*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the stices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall become effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1971 SJR–3; 1973 SJR–15*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1967*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1965 AJR–162; 1967 AJR–17*]

Extra compensation; salary change SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1956*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1953 SJR–21; 1955 SJR–8*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [*As amended November 1982*] All elections made by the legislature shall be by roll call vote entered in the journals. [*1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec Sess. AJR–1*]

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [*Original form*] In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [*As amended November 1892*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2nd. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [*1889 SJR-13; 1891 SJR-13; 1891 c. 362*]

Special or private laws. SECTION 31. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.

2nd. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof. [*1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122*]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [*1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122*]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. [*Created November 1946*] The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. [*Created April 1961*] The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. [*1959 AJR-48; 1961 SJR-1*]

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold office for 4 years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Lieutenant governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1967*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. [*1965 AJR-3; 1967 AJR-8 and SJR-11*]

Election. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR-81; 1931 SJR-6; vote November 1932*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1926*] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution. [*1923 AJR-88; 1925 AJR-50; 1925 c. 413*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1869*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. [*1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) Upon the governor's death, resignation or removal from office, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease, becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as

acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, shall be out of this state in time of war at the head of the state's military force, the governor shall continue as commander in chief of the military force. *[1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]*

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. *[Original form]* In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Secretary of state, when governor. SECTION 8. *[As amended April 1979]* (1) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the secretary of state shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the secretary of state shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. *[1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]*

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. *[Original form]* The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. *[Repealed. 1929 SJR-82; 1931 SJR-7; vote November 1932]*

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. *[As amended November 1869]* The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars. *[1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186]*

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. *[Original form]* The lieutenant governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the legislature.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. *[As amended November 1930]* Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. *[1927 SJR-35; 1929 SJR-40]*

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. *[As amended November 1908]* Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. *[1905 AJR-45; 1907 AJR-46; 1907 c. 661]*

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. *[Original form]* Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be deter-

mined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.
ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, shall in 1970 and every 4 years thereafter elect a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general who shall hold their offices for 4 years. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Secretary of state; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Treasurer; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1p. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Attorney general; 4-year term. SECTION 1p. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1946*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Secretary of state. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1982*] (1) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 2 years.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

(3) Sheriffs shall hold no other office. Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section, giving to the officer a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being heard.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to which appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1979 AJR-99; 1981 AJR-7*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1972*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be cho-

sen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1969 SJR-63; 1971 SJR-38*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1967*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1965 AJR-72; 1967 SJR-7*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1965*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1963 AJR-14; 1965 SJR-17*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1962*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1929*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1927 AJR-8; 1929 AJR-8*]

County officers. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1882*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

County officers. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds and district attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen; sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

ARTICLE VII.
JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1932*] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment

against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. *[1929 SJR-103; 1931 SJR-8]*

Impeachments. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Court system. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1977]* The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1966]* The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts. *[1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26]*

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. *[Original form]* The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court: jurisdiction. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have superintending and administrative authority over all courts.

(2) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and may hear original actions and proceedings. The supreme court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction.

(3) The supreme court may review judgments and orders of the court of appeals, may remove cases from the court of appeals and may accept cases on certification by the court of appeals. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

Supreme court, jurisdiction. SECTION 3. *[Original form]* The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration. SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1977]* (1) The supreme court shall have 7 members who shall be known as justices of the supreme court. Justices shall be elected for 10-year terms of office commencing with the August 1 next succeeding the election. Only one justice may be elected in any year. Any 4 justices shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

(2) The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice. The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to

serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.

(3) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of the judicial system and shall exercise this administrative authority pursuant to procedures adopted by the supreme court. The chief justice may assign any judge of a court of record to aid in the proper disposition of judicial business in any court of record except the supreme court. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. SECTION 1 [4]. *[As amended April 1903]* The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice. *[1901 AJR-33; 1903 AJR-5; 1903 c. 10]*

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. *[As amended April 1889]* The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex officio the chief justice. *[1887 SJR-19; 1889 AJR-7; 1889 c. 22]*

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. *[As amended November 1877]* The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years respectively after the end of the term of the justice of the said court, then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years. *[1876 SJR-16; 1877 SJR-2; 1877 c. 48]*

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. *[Original form]* For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts, shall be judges of the supreme court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary to provide by law, for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice, and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court, they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit court judges to four, and subdivide the judicial circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of said judges, or till a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. *[Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]*

Judicial circuits. SECTION 5. *[Original form]* The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

Court of appeals. SECTION 5. *[Created April 1977]* [1] The legislature shall by law combine the judicial circuits of the state into one or more districts for the court of appeals and shall designate in each district the locations where the appeals court shall sit for the convenience of litigants.

(2) For each district of the appeals court there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the district one or more appeals judges as prescribed by law, who shall sit as prescribed by law. Appeals judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the district from which elected. No alteration of district or circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing an appeals judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase in the number of appeals judges, the first judge or judges shall be elected for full terms unless the legislature prescribes a shorter initial term for staggering of terms.

(3) The appeals court shall have such appellate jurisdiction in the district, including jurisdiction to review administrative proceedings, as the legislature may provide by law, but shall have no original jurisdiction other than by prerogative writ. The appeals court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction and shall have supervisory authority over all actions and proceedings in the courts in the districts. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

Circuit court: boundaries. SECTION 6. *[As amended April 1977]* The legislature shall prescribe by law the number of judicial circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and

bounding them by county lines. No alteration of circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing a circuit judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase of circuits, the first judge or judges shall be elected. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Alteration of circuits. SECTION 6. [*Original form*] The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit court: election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1977*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one or more circuit judges as prescribed by law. Circuit judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the circuit from which elected. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary. SECTION 7. [*As amended November 1924*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1921 SJR–24; 1923 SJR–27; 1923 c. 408*]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1897*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the legislature may from time to time authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1895 SJR–9; 1897 SJR–10; 1897 c. 69*]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as chief justice in such manner as the legislature shall provide. And the legislature shall at its first session provide by law as well for the election of, as for classifying the judges of the circuit court to be elected under this constitution, in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

Circuit court: jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1977*] Except as otherwise provided by law, the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state and such appellate jurisdiction in the circuit as the legislature may prescribe by law. The circuit court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Circuit court, jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Judicial elections, vacancies. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1977*] When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. There shall be no election for a justice or judge at the partisan general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1953*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1951 SJR–3; 1953 SJR–5*]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Judges: eligibility to office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) No justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record shall hold any other office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which elected. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who

shall not, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which chosen.

(2) Justices of the supreme court and judges of the courts of record shall receive such compensation as the legislature may authorize by law, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1912*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen. [*1909 AJR-36; 1911 AJR-26; 1911 c. 665*]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Disciplinary proceedings. SECTION 11. [*Created April 1977*] Each justice or judge shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, removal for cause or for disability, by the supreme court pursuant to procedures established by the legislature by law. No justice or judge removed for cause shall be eligible for reappointment or temporary service. This section is alternative to, and cumulative with, the methods of removal provided in sections 1 and 13 of this article and section 12 of article XIII. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [*As amended November 1882*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Clerks of courts. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have the power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require; and when elected shall hold his office for a full term. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and the clerk of a circuit court may be appointed clerk of the supreme court.

Justices and judges: removal by address. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1977*] Any justice or judge may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the justice or judge complained of is served with a copy of the charges, as the ground of address, and has had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1974*] Any judge of the supreme, circuit, county or municipal court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [*1971 AJR-31; 1973 AJR-55*]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Municipal court. SECTION 14. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature by law may authorize each city, village and town to establish a municipal court. All municipal courts shall have uniform jurisdiction limited to actions and proceedings arising under ordinances of the municipality in which established. Judges of municipal courts may receive such compensation as provided by the municipality in which established, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. [*Original form*] There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1963 SJR–32; 1965 SJR–26; vote April 1966*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*As amended April 1945*] The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 2 years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of 2 years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law. [*1943 SJR–9; 1945 SJR–6*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices, thus elected, shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*]

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. [*Original form*] The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*]

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. [*Original form*] The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

SECTION 18. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*]

Suit tax. SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

SECTION 19. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*]

Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery. SECTION 19. [*Original form*] The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*] See Art. I, sec. 21.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. [*Original form*] Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*] See Art. IV, sec. 17.

Publication of laws and decisions. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*]

Commissioners to revise code of practice. SECTION 22. [*Original form*] The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9; vote April 1977*]

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

Justices and judges: eligibility for office; retirement. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) To be eligible for the office of supreme court justice or judge of any court of record, a person must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and have been so licensed for 5 years immediately prior to election or appointment.

(2) Unless assigned temporary service under subsection (3), no person may serve as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record beyond the July 31 following the date on which such person attains that age, of not less than 70 years, which the legislature shall prescribe by law.

(3) A person who has served as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record may, as provided by law, serve as a judge of any court of record except the supreme court on a temporary basis if assigned by the chief justice of the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1968*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact. [*1965 SJR-36; 1967 SJR-96*]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [*Created April 1955*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. [*1953 SJR-6; 1955 SJR-10*]

ARTICLE VIII.
FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1974*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1971 AJR-2; 1973 AJR-1*]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1961*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes; privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1959 AJR-120; 1961 SJR-34*]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1941*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1939 AJR-37; 1941 AJR-15*]

Rules of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1927*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and

reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1925 AJR–51; 1927 AJR–3*]

Uniform rule of taxation; income tax. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1908*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1905 AJR–12; 1907 SJR–19; 1907 c. 661*]

Uniform rule of taxation. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.

Appropriation; limitation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1877*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. [*1876 SJR–14; 1877 SJR–5; 1877 c. 158*]

Appropriations. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1975*] Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [*1973 AJR–145; 1975 AJR–1*]

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year, and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1975*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year

of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1969*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy

by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1967 AJR–1; 1969 AJR–1*]

Public debt for public defense. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1968*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the st: 'e may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [*1965 SJR–28; 1967 SJR–18*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1960*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1957 AJR–39; 1959 SJR–20*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1949*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there

shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1948 Spec.Sess. SJR-2; 1949 SJR-5*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1945*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1943 SJR-16; 1945 SJR-7*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1924*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [*1921 SJR-30; 1923 AJR-70; 1923 c. 289*]

Water power and forests. SECTION 10. [*Approved by voters November 1910*] An amendment to Art. VIII, sec. 10, authorizing a state property tax of two-tenths of one mill to finance appropriations for acquisition and development of water power and forests was approved by 1907 SJR-43. *There was no "second consideration" resolution but 1909 SB-553 enacted the proposal into law as Chap. 514, Laws of 1909. The procedure was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in State ex rel. Owen v. Donald,* 160 W 21, 151 NW 331.

Public highways. [*As amended November 1908, a new sentence was added at the end of the section*] Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. [*1905 SJR-14; 1907 SJR-22; 1907 c. 238*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvements, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.
EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1982*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold office for 4 years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1902*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [*1899 SJR-21; 1901 SJR-24; 1901 c. 258*]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1982*] The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the 500,000 acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled 'An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights,' approved September 4, 1841; and also the 5 percent of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the 2 grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called 'the school fund,' the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

(1) To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

(2) The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. [*1969 AJR-41; 1971 AJR-17*]

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of

common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.
CORPORATIONS

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1981]* Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage. *[1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13]*

Corporat. how formed. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1961]* No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. *[1959 AJR-22; 1961 SJR-8]*

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. *[Original form]* No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1981]* (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be 5 percent except as specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or county, the city, county or sewerage district incurring the indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at the debt limitation under sub. (2). *[1979 SJR-28; 1981 SJR-5]*

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1966]* Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation. *[1963 SJR-59; 1965 AJR-10]*

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1963]* Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax suffi-

cient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1961 AJR-92; 1963 AJR-19*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1961*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes and except that for any school district offering no less than grades one to twelve and which is at the time of incurring such debt eligible for the highest level of school aids, the total indebtedness of such school district shall not exceed ten per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1959 SJR-6; 1961 AJR-1*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1960*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1957 SJR-47; 1959 SJR-53*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1955*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school district, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand

or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1953 SJR–17; 1955 AJR–18*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1951*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate 8 per centum of the value of such property. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such 5 or 8 per centum debt limitation. [*1949 SJR–11; 1951 SJR–9*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1932*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation. [*1929 AJR–61; 1931 AJR–14*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1924*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1921 SJR–5; 1923 SJR–18; 1923 c. 203*]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1912*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient

to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1909 SJR–32; 1911 SJR–26; 1911 c. 665*]

Municipal debt limit. [*An amendment approved by the voters in November 1874 added two new paragraphs at the end of the section*]

No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1872 AJR–17; 1873 SJR–6; 1874 c. 37*]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*As amended April 3, 1956*] The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. [*1953 SJR–29; 1955 SJR–9*]

Acquisition of lands by state and cities; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*Created November 1912*] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. [*1909 SJR–63; 1911 SJR–25; 1911 c. 665*]

SECTION 4. [*Repealed. 1899 AJR–16; 1901 SJR–25; 1901 c. 73; vote November 1902*]

Legislature prohibited from incorporating banks. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general, or special law, any bank, or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1899 AJR–16; 1901 SJR–25; 1901 c. 73; vote November 1902*]

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of "bank," or "no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1981*] The legislature may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business. [*1979 AJR–53; 1981 AJR–13*]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*Created November 1902. This section was proposed and adopted as a substitute for sections 4 and 5 of this article, above*] The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law. [*1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73*]

ARTICLE XII.
AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendments. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1884*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Political year; general election. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. [*Repealed. 1973 SJR-6; 1975 SJR-4; vote April 1975*]

Dueling. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where to vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a successor to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, who shall take office after confirmation by the senate and by the assembly. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. [*As amended November 1936*] No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to

other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. [*1933 AJR–50; 1935 AJR–67*]

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. [*Created November 1902*] No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employee thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment. [*1899 SJR–12; 1901 AJR–8; 1901 c. 437*]

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [*As amended April 1981*] The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition to the office in the primary is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.

(1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors equaling at least twenty-five percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district which the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom the recall petition is filed shall call a recall election for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the recall election results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for the office in the manner provided by law for special elections. For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(5) The person who receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be elected for the remainder of the term.

(6) After one such petition and recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This section shall be self-executing and mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1979 SJR–5; 1981 SJR–2*]

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [*Created November 1926*] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1923 SJR-39; 1925 SJR-12; 1925 c. 270*]

ARTICLE XIV.
SCHEDULE

Effect of change from territory to state. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SECTION 3. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Territorial fines accrue to state. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

SECTION 4. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Rights of action and prosecution saved. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

SECTION 6. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Seat of government. SECTION 6. [*Original form*] The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other for further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Congressional apportionment. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

First elections. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Legislative apportionment. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be. [*Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53*]

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

SECTION 14. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. [*Original form*] The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Oath of office. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. *[As affected November 1982]* (1), (2), (3) and (5) *[Repealed]*

(4) *[Amended]* The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on August 1, 1978, shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. *[Created April 1977]* (1) The 1975/1977 amendment relating to a revised structure of the judicial branch shall take effect on August 1 of the year following the year of ratification by the voters.

(2) All county courts and the branches thereof in existence on the effective date of this amendment shall, as trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction, continue after such effective date with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon such courts and the branches and judges thereof until the legislature by law alters or abolishes such county courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(3) Subject to the jurisdiction established in section 14 of article VII, municipal courts and municipal court judges shall continue after the effective date of this amendment with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties as conferred upon such courts and judges as of the effective date until the legislature acts under sections 2 and 14 of article VII to alter or abolish such municipal courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(4) The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on the effective date shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January.

(5) Prior to the effective date of this amendment the legislature shall by law establish one or more appeals court districts, provide for the election of appeals judges in such districts, and determine the jurisdiction of the court of appeals under section 21 of article I and section 5 of article VII as affected by this amendment, so that the court of appeals shall become operative on the effective date. *[1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]*

Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes* of 1849 and 1858.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms		Ch.95	1853		Ch.89	1854	Ch.89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	——[1]
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $2,500 a year	SJR 35	JR 4	1861	SJR 15	JR 6	1862	Ch.202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	——[1]
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $350 a year	SJR 26	JR 9	1865	SJR 16	JR 3	1866	Ch.25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $5,000 a year	AJR 13	JR 9	1868	SJR 6	JR 2	1869	Ch.186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to $1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR 6	JR 7	1869	SJR 3	JR 3	1870	Ch.118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953[2]
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR 14	JR 13	1870	AJR 29	JR 1	1871	Ch.122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 12	JR 2	1871	AJR 16	JR 8	1872	Ch.111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	——[1]
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR 17	JR 11	1872	SJR 6	JR 4	1873	Ch.37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	——[1]
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 16	JR 10	1876	SJR 2	JR 1	1877	Ch.48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR 14	JR 7	1876	SJR 5	JR 4	1877	Ch.158	1877	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms	SJR 9	none	1880	AJR 7	none	1881	Ch.262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration	AJR 26	none	1881	SJR 18	JR 5	1882	Ch.272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	——[1]
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR 16	none	1881	SJR 20	JR 3	1882	Ch.290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR 16	JR 34	1885	AJR 2	JR 4	1887	Ch.357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR 19	JR 5	1887	AJR 7	JR 3	1889	Ch.22	1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111[3]
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR 13	JR 4	1889	SJR 13	JR 4	1891	Ch.362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR 15	JR 10	1893	SJR 7	JR 2	1895	Ch.177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 9	JR 8	1895	SJR 10	JR 9	1897	Ch.69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572[3]
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR 21	JR 16	1899	SJR 24	JR 3	1901	Ch.258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR 16	JR 13	1899	SJR 25	JR 2	1901	Ch.73	1901	"	64,836	44,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR 12	JR 8	1899	AJR 8	JR 9	1901	Ch.437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**—Cont.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR 33 JR 8 1901	AJR 5 JR 7 1903	Ch.10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468[3]
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR 16 JR 15 1905	AJR 47 JR 25 1907	Ch.661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR 45 JR 14 1905	AJR 46 JR 13 1907	Ch.661 1907	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR 12 JR 12 1905	SJR 19 JR 29 1907	" "	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR 14 JR 11 1905	SJR 22 JR18 1907	Ch.238 1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR 18 JR 30 1907	SJR 35 JR 55 1909	Ch.478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	[5]Legislators' pay $1,000 a year	AJR 8 JR 35 1907	AJR 33 JR 7 1909	Ch.508 1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	[5]Water power and forests, appropriations for	SJR 43 JR 31 1907	SB 553 1909	Ch.514 1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR 36 JR 34 1909	AJR 26 JR 24 1911	Ch.665 1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years	SJR 32 JR 44 1909	SJR 26 JR 42 1911	" "	"	46,369	34,975	"
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	SJR 63 JR 38 1909	SJR 25 JR 48 1911	" "	"	48,424	33,931	"
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	AJR 36 JR 74 1911	AJR 4 JR 22 1913	Ch.770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Legislators' pay $600 a year, 2 cents a mile for additional round trips	AJR 78 JR 66 1911	AJR 8 JR 24 1913	" "	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 134JR 67 1911	AJR 11 JR 26 1913	" "	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance	SJR 72 JR 65 1911	AJR 38 JR 35 1913	" "	"	59,909	170,338	"
VIII	new	State insurance	AJR 119JR 56 1911	AJR 9 JR 12 1913	" "	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages	SJR 31 JR 73 1911	SJR 19 JR 21 1913	" "	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of excess condemnation	AJR 104JR 37 1911	AJR 10 JR 25 1913	" "	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJR 57 JR 71 1911	SJR 22 JR 17 1913	" "	"	71,734	160,761	"
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36 JR 74 1911	AJR 4 JR 22 1913	" "	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9 JR 41 1911	SJR 18 JR 15 1913	" "	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16 JR 23 1917	AJR 13 JR 37 1919	Ch.480 1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	——[1]
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74 JR 20 1917	SJR 100 JR 92 1919	Ch.604 1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26 JR 58 1919	AJR 14 JR 17 1921	Ch.504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22 JR 38 1919	AJR 39 JR 36 1921	Ch.437 1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21 JR 54 1919	AJR 16 JR 37 1921	Ch.566 1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay $750 a year	SJR 8 JR 28 1921	SJR 5 JR 18 1923	Ch.241 1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137[3]
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 24 JR 24 1921	SJR 27 JR 64 1923	Ch.408 1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR 30 JR 29 1921	AJR 70 JR 57 1923	Ch.289 1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR 5 JR 39 1921	SJR 18 JR 34 1923	Ch.203 1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR 88 JR 79 1923	AJR 50 JR 52 1925	Ch.413 1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR 39 JR 39 1923	SJR 12 JR 16 1925	Ch.270 1925	"	205,868	201,125	"

NOTE: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 for session	AJR 16	JR 33	1925	AJR 2	JR 12	1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885[3]
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR 51	JR 61	1925	AJR 3	JR 13	1927	"	179,217	141,888	"
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR 61	JR 57	1927	SJR 7	JR 6	1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912[2]
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR 8	JR 24	1927	AJR 8	JR 13	1929	"	259,881	210,964	"
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR 35	JR 37	1927	SJR 40	JR 43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR 81	JR 69	1929	SJR 6	JR 52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR 82	JR 70	1929	SJR 7	JR 53	1931	"	427,768	267,120	"
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103	JR 72	1929	SJR 8	JR 58	1931	"	436,113	221,563	"
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61	JR 74	1929	AJR 14	JR 71	1931	"	401,194	279,631	"
III	1	*Woman suffrage	AJR 52	JR 91	1931	SJR 74	JR 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50	JR 63	1933	AJR 67	JR 98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095[2]
VIII	1	*Installment payment of real estate taxes	AJR 37	JR 88	1939	AJR 15	JR 18	1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213[3]
VII	15	*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR 9	JR 27	1943	SJR 6	JR 2	1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192[3]
VIII	10	*Aeronautical program	SJR 16	JR 37	1943	SJR 7	JR 3	1945	"	187,111	101,169	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 6	JR 36	1943	AJR 10	JR 47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354[3]
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts	SJR 35	JR 60	1943	SJR 24	JR 73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
VI	2	*Auditing (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR 48	JR 73	1943	SJR 19	JR 78	1945	"	437,817	545,475	"
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities	SJR 30	JR 89	1945	SJR 15	JR 48	1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 26	JR 33	1947	SJR 6	JR 2	1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606[3]
VIII	10	*Veterans' housing	SJR 2	JR 1	1948	SJR 5	JR 1	1949	"	311,576	290,736	"
II	2	*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 64	JR 11	1949	AJR 7	JR 7	1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822[3]
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes	SJR 11	JR 12	1949	SJR 9	JR 6	1951	"	313,739	191,897	"
IV	3,4,5	[5]Apportionment based on area and population	SJR 50	JR 59	1951	AJR 7	JR 9	1953	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860[3]
VII	9	*Judicial elections to full terms	SJR 3	JR 41	1951	SJR 5	JR 12	1953	"	386,572	345,094	"
VII	24	*Judges: qualifications, retirement	SJR 6	JR 46	1953	SJR 10	JR 14	1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554[3]
XI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value	SJR 17	JR 47	1953	AJR 18	JR 12	1955	"	320,376	228,641	"
IV	26	*Teachers' retirement benefits	SJR 21	JR 41	1953	SJR 8	JR 17	1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411[3]
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 13	JR 23	1953	AJR 22	JR 53	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
XI	3a	*Dedication of land to cities, etc.	SJR 29	JR 35	1953	SJR 9	JR 36	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XIII	11	Free passes, not for public use	AJR 12	JR 61	1953	AJR 47	JR 54	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
VIII	10	*Port development	AJR 39	JR 58	1957	SJR 20	JR 15	1959	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160[4]
XI	3	*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized	SJR 47	JR 59	1957	SJR 53	JR 32	1959	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,009
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 21	JR 29	1959	SJR 6	JR 11	1961	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807[3]
IV	34	*Continuity of civil government	AJR 48	JR 50	1959	SJR 1	JR 10	1961	"	498,869	132,728	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 31	JR 48	1959	AJR 7	JR 9	1961	"	283,495	388,238	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes	AJR 120	JR 77	1959	SJR 34	JR 13	1961	"	381,881	220,434	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity	AJR 22	JR 47	1959	SJR 8	JR 12	1961	"	348,406	259,566	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district	SJR 6	JR 35	1959	AJR 1	JR 8	1961	"	409,963	224,783	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**—Cont.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	3	*"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula	SJR 12	JR 30	1959	SJR 11	JR 32	1961	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,577	1,265,900
IV	23	"County executive officer; 4-year term	AJR 121	JR 68	1959	AJR 61	JR 64	1961	"	527,075	331,393	"
VI	4	*County executive (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
IV	23a	*County executive veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Apportionment at second session	AJR 162	JR 96	1961	AJR 23	JR 9	1963	Apr. 1963	232,851	277,014	635,510[3]
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 76	JR 68	1961	SJR 4	JR 7	1963	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR 92	JR 71	1961	AJR 19	JR 8	1963	"	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR 133	JR 90	1961	AJR 73	JR 32	1963	Apr. 1964	440,978	536,724	1,046,801[3]
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR 134	JR 91	1961	AJR 74	JR 33	1963	"	336,994	572,276	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR 1	SS'63	"	317,676	582,945	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	AJR 14	JR 30	1963	SJR 17	JR 5	1965	Apr. 1965	380,059	215,169	738,831[3]
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR 42	JR 35	1963	SJR 13	JR 2	1965	"	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR 24	JR 34	1963	SJR 15	JR 14	1965	Apr. 1966	362,935	189,641	564,132[3]
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	"	"	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	SJR 59	JR 44	1963	SJR 11	JR 51	1965	"	307,502	199,919	"
						AJR 10	JR 58	1965	"	"	"	"
I	23	*Transportation of children to private schools	AJR 70	JR 46	1965	AJR 7	JR 13	1967	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650[3]
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR 162	JR 96	1965	AJR 17	JR 17	1967	"	489,989	328,292	"
V	1m,1n	*4-yr. term for governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	534,368	310,478	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	"	507,339	312,267	"
						AJR 8	JR 14	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-year term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	520,326	311,974	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1n	*4-year term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	514,280	314,873	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1p	*4-year term for attorney general	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72	JR 61	1965	SJR 7	JR 12	1967	"	508,242	324,544	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5	JR 57	1965	AJR 15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996[3]
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28	JR 43	1965	SJR 18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324[2]
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	"	"	"	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1	JR 58	1967	AJR 1	JR 3	1969	"	411,062	258,366	"
I	24	*Private use of school buildings	AJR 74	JR 38	1969	AJR 10	JR 27	1971	Apr. 1972	871,707	298,016	——[1]
IV	23	*County government systems authorized	SJR 58	JR 32	1969	SJR 4	JR 13	1971	"	571,285	515,255	"
VI	4	*Coroner/medical examiner option	SJR 63	JR 33	1969	SJR 38	JR 21	1971	"	795,497	323,930	"
X	3	*Released time for religious instruction	AJR 41	JR 37	1969	AJR 17	JR 28	1971	"	595,075	585,511	"
I	25	Equality of the sexes	AJR 140	JR 44	1971	AJR 21	JR 5	1973	Apr. 1973	447,240	520,936	1,008,553[2]
IV	24	*Charitable bingo authorized	SJR 13	JR 31	1971	AJR 6	JR 3	1973	"	645,544	391,499	"
IV	26	*Increased benefits for retired public employes	SJR 3	JR 12	1971	SJR 15	JR 15	1973	Apr. 1974	396,051	315,545	758,587[3]
VII	13	*Removal of judges by address	AJR 31	JR 30	1971	AJR 55	JR 25	1973	"	493,496	193,867	"
VIII	1	*Taxation of agricultural lands	AJR 1	JR 39	1971	AJR 1	JR 29	1973	"	353,377	340,518	"
VIII	3,7	*Public debt for veterans' housing	AJR 145	JR 38	1973	AJR 1	JR 3	1975	Apr. 1975	385,915	300,232	699,043[3]
VIII	7,10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	AJR 133	JR 37	1973	AJR 2	JR 2	1975	"	342,396	341,291	"
XI	3	Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit	SJR 44	JR 32	1971	SJR 55	JR 133	1973	"	310,434	337,925	"
XIII	2	*Dueling: repeal of disenfranchisement	SJR 6	JR 10	1973	SJR 4	JR 4	1975	"	395,616	282,726	"
XI	3	Municipal indebtedness increased up to 10% of equalized valuation	AJR 58	JR 35	1973	AJR 6	JR 6	1975	Apr. 1976	328,097	715,420	1,168,606[3]
VIII	7(2)(a),10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	See April 1975			s.145r,Ch.224, L.		1975	Nov. 1976	722,658	935,152	1,332,220[4]
IV	24	*Charitable raffle games authorized	AJR 43	JR 19	1975	AJR 10	JR 6	1977	Apr. 1977	483,518	300,473	775,490[3]
VII	2	*Unified court system [also changed I-21; IV-17 and 26; VII-3 to 11, 14, 16 to 23; XIV-16(1) to (4)]	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	490,437	215,939	"
VII	5	*Court of appeals created [also changed I-21(1); VII-2 and 3(3); XIV-16(5)]	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	455,350	229,316	"
VII	11,13	*Court system disciplinary proceedings	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	565,087	151,418	"
VII	24	*Retirement age for justices and judges set by law	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	506,207	244,170	"
IV	23	Town government uniformity	AJR 22	JR 15	1975	AJR 20	JR 18	1977	Apr. 1978	179,011	383,395	"
V	7,8	*Gubernatorial succession	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	Apr. 1979	538,959	187,440	840,166[3]
XIII	10	*Lieutenant governor vacancy	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	"	540,186	181,497	"
IV	9	*Senate presiding officer [also changed 5-8]	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	"	372,734	327,008	"
V	1	*Making 4-year constitutional officer terms understandable [also changed V-1m and 1n; VI-1, 1m, 1n and 1p]	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	"	533,620	164,768	"
I	8	*Right to bail	AJR 9	JR 76	SS'79	AJR 5	JR 8	1981	Apr. 1981	505,092[8]	185,405[8]	"
XI	1,4	*Obsolete corp. and banking provisions	AJR 53	JR 21	1979	AJR 13	JR 9	1981	"	418,997	186,898	"
XI	3	*Indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems	SJR 28	JR 43	1979	SJR 5	JR 7	1981	"	386,792	250,866	"
XIII	12	*Primaries in recall elections	SJR 5	JR 41	1979	SJR 2	JR 6	1981	"	366,635	259,820	"
VI	4	*Counties responsible for acts of sheriff	AJR 99	JR 38	1979	AJR 7	JR 15	1981	Apr. 1982	316,156	219,752	
I	1,18	*Gender-neutral wording (also changed X-1 and 2)	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	Nov. 1982	771,267	479,053	1,580,344
IV	3	*Military personnel treatment in redistricting	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	"	834,188	321,331	"
IV	4,5	*Obsolete 1881 amendment reference	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	"	919,349	238,884	"
IV	30	*Elections by legislature	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	"	977,438	193,679	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**—Cont.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
X	1	*Obsolete reference to election and term of superintendent of public instruction	AJR 76 JR 36 1979	AJR 35 JR 29 1981	"	934,236	215,961	"
X	2	*Obsolete reference to military draft exemption purchase	AJR 76 JR 36 1979	AJR 35 JR 29 1981	"	887,488	295,693	"
XIV	3	*Obsolete transition from territory to statehood (also changed XIV-4 to 12; XIV-14, 15)	AJR 76 JR 36 1979	AJR 35 JR 29 1981	"	926,875	223,213	"
XIV	16(1)	*Obsolete transitional provisions of 1977 court reorganization [also changed XIV-16 (2), (3), (5)]	AJR 76 JR 36 1979	AJR 35 JR 29 1981	"	882,091	237,698	"
XIV	16(4)	*Terms on supreme court effective date provision	AJR 76 JR 36 1979	AJR 35 JR 29 1981	"	960,540	190,366	"

* Ratified.
** For adoption, an amendment required approval by 2 successive legislatures and voter ratification; see Art. XII, Sec. 1.

[1] No election for state-wide office.
[2] Total vote for State Superintendent.
[3] Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.
[4] Total vote for presidential delegate election.
[5] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.
[6] Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thompson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.
[7] Result of recount; resubmitted November 1976.
[8] Vote totals certified April 7, 1982, by the Board of State Canvassers.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Laws of Wisconsin, 1981 and previous volumes.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against
Territorial				
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846, p. 5 (Jan. 31)	Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of first constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution	Apr. 1847	14,119	30,231
Equal suffrage to colored persons	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of second constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State				
*Extend suffrage to colored persons	Ch. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum	Ch. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Ch. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum	Ch. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons	Ch. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes	Ch. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes	Ch. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year	Ch. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons	Ch. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders	Ch. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
	JR12 1867			
*Abolish office of bank comptroller	Ch. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies	Ch. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters	Ch. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commission	Ch. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary election law	Ch. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems	Ch. 522 1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage[2]	Ch. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soliders' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax	Ch. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger)	Ch. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*U.S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend	SJR42 JR47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,603
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14 JR16 1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14 JR16 1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR26 JR11 1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR116 JR114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR42 JR64 SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR67 JR100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation	Ch. 525 1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR24 JR4 1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR58 JR62 1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote	
					For	Against
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR11	JR13	1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum		Ch. 728	1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch. 76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR74	JR66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time		Ch. 6	1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch. 512	1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction	AJR3	JR3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
*New residents entitled to vote after 6 months		Chs. 88,89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education	AJR12	JR4	1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
*Recreational lands bonding	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
*Water pollution abatement bonding	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	446,763	246,968
*New residents entitled to vote after 10 days		Ch. 85	1975	Nov. 1976	1,017,887	660,875
*Presidential voting revised		Ch. 394	1977	Nov. 1978	782,181	424,386
*Overseas voting revised		Ch. 394	1977	Nov. 1978	658,289	524,029
*Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts		Ch. 299	1979	Nov. 1980	1,210,452	355,024
*Nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction; advisory referendum	AJR99	JR38	1981	Sept. 1982	641,514	205,018
Nuclear waste site locating; advisory referendum	AJR5	JR5	1983	Apr. 1983	78,327	628,414

*Ratified.

[1]In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

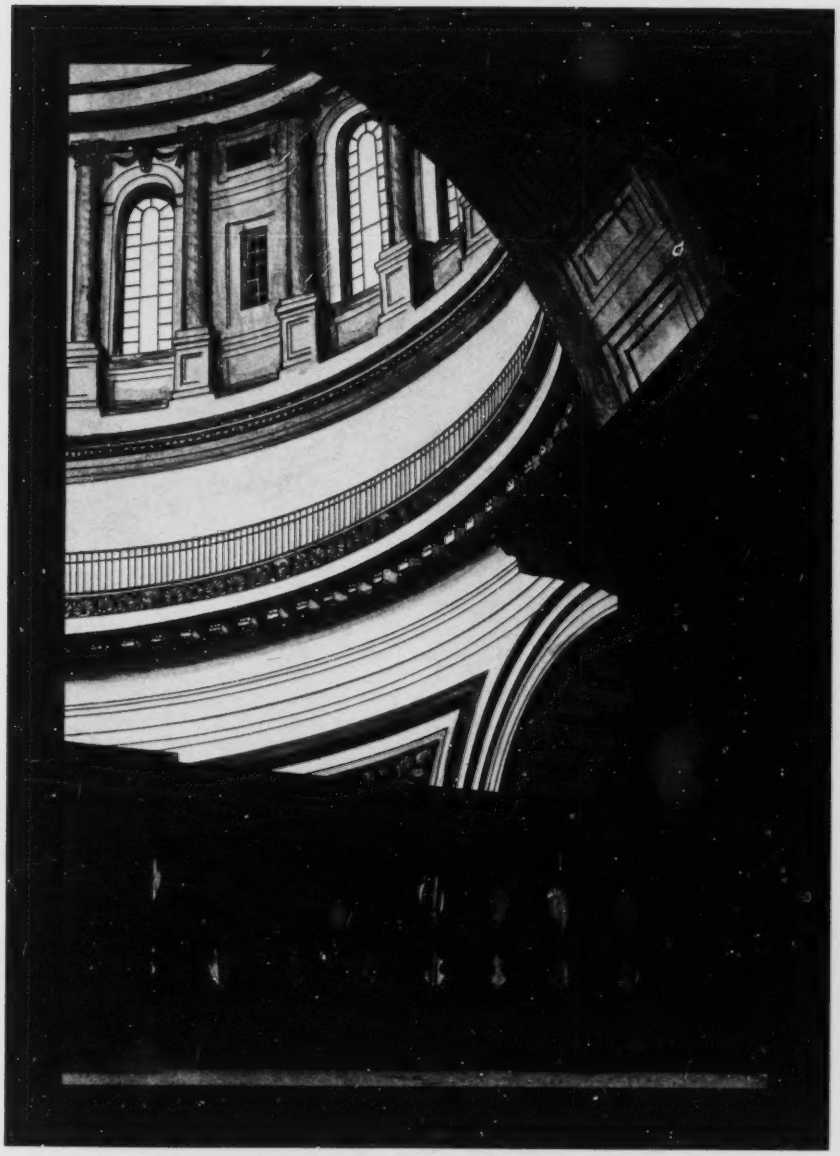
[2]Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch.5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Laws of Wisconsin, 1981 and previous volumes.

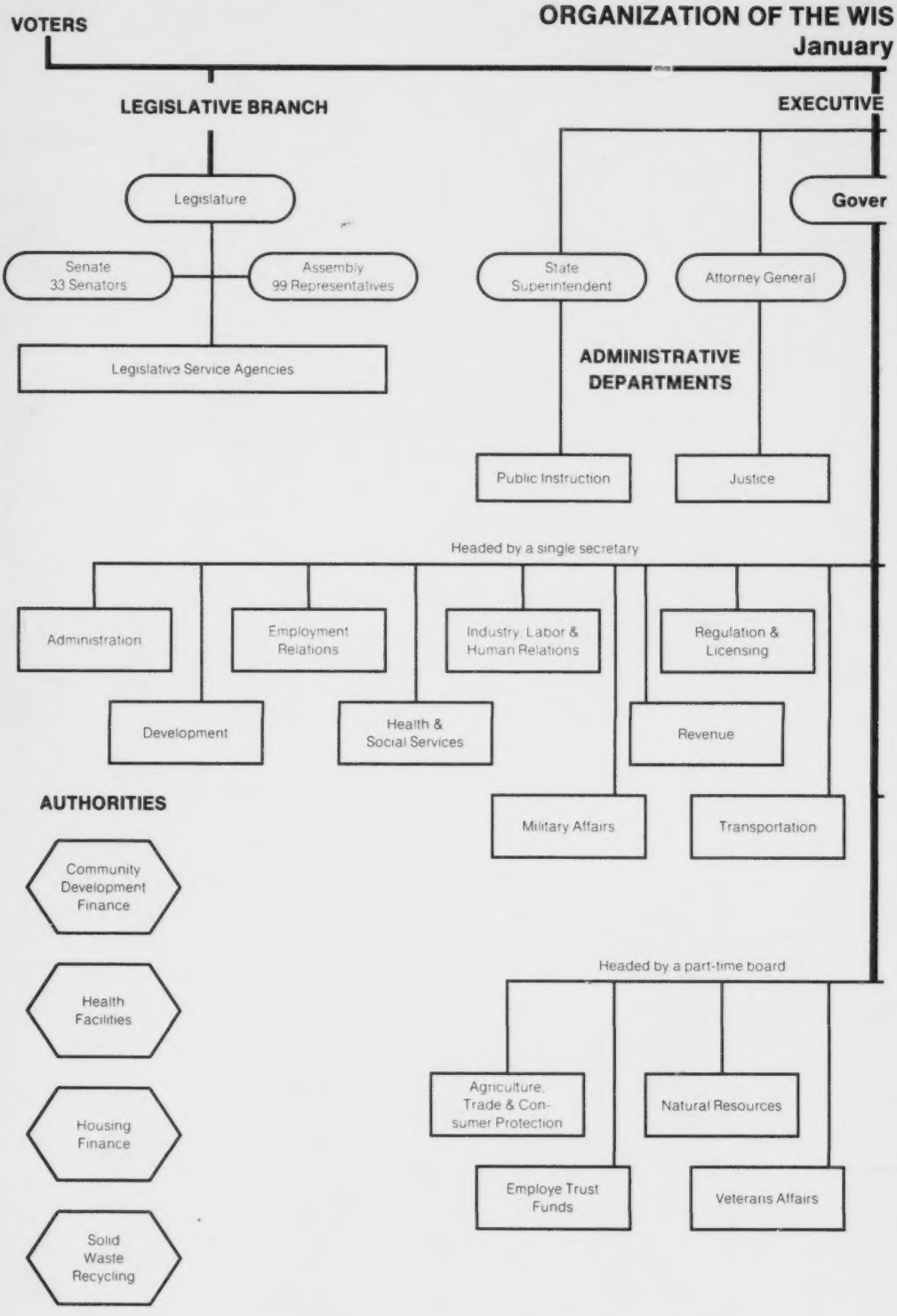
4

FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENT

The framework of Wisconsin state government: an overall view of Wisconsin state government and a chart of its organization

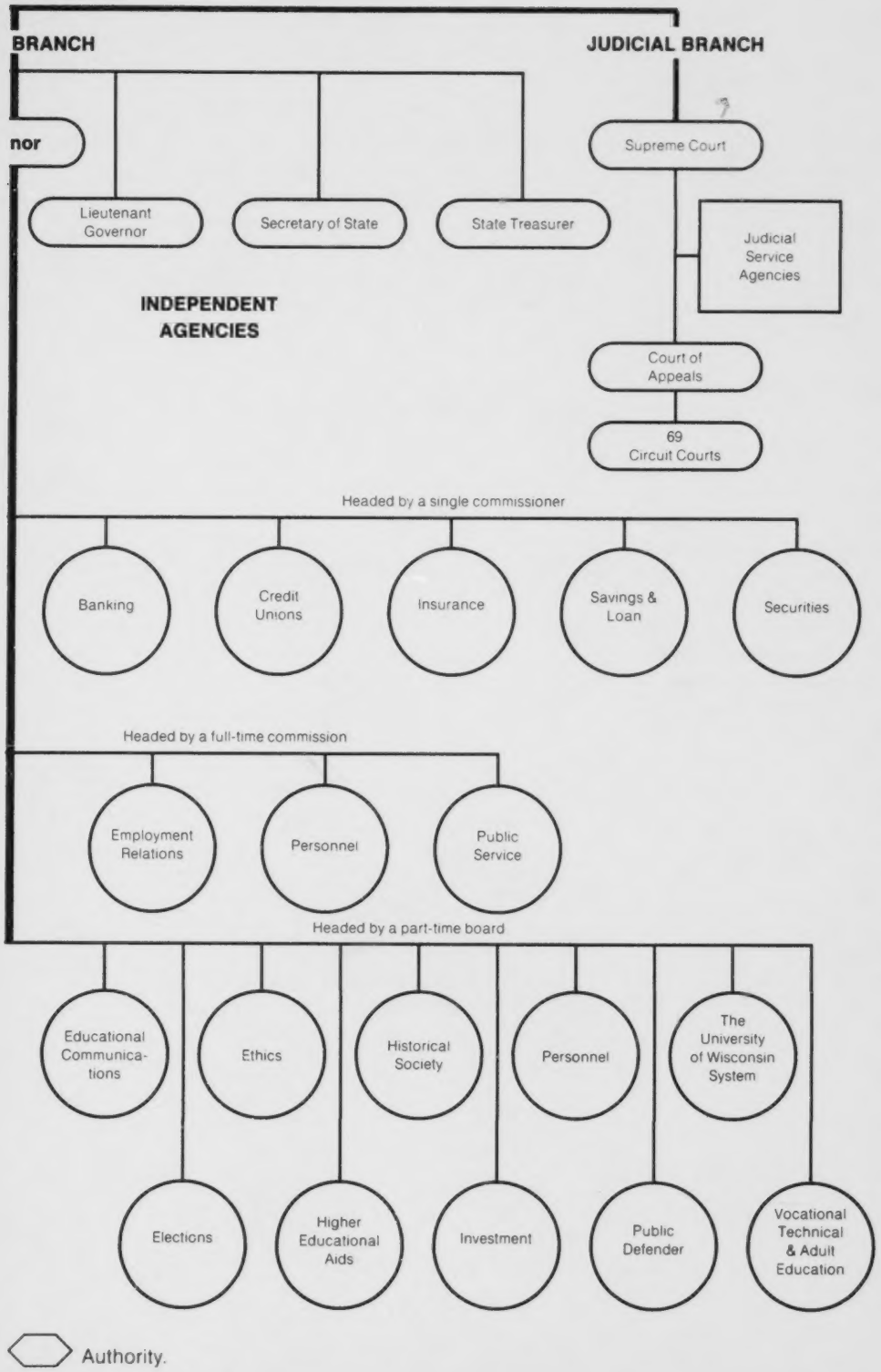


ORGANIZATION OF THE WIS
January



KEY ⬭ Constitutional Officer, ▭ Administrative Department, ◯ Independent Agency,
Units of state government not shown on chart are listed on following page.

CONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT
1983



Authority.

Units of State Government Not Shown on Chart

The following units are independent but are attached to the agencies indicated to receive administrative services under Sec. 15.03 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Commissions

- Department of Administration
  - Tax Appeals Commission
- Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
  - Labor and Industry Review Commission
- Department of Natural Resources
  - Wisconsin Waterways Commission

Boards

- Department of Administration
  - Board on Aging and Long-Term Care
  - Arts Board
  - Claims Board
  - Depository Selection Board
  - Public Records and Forms Board
  - Radioactive Waste Review Board (sunset 1/1/87)
  - State Capitol and Executive Residence Board
  - Waste Facility Siting Board
- Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
  - Land Conservation Board
  - Potato Industry Board
  - State Fair Park Board
- Elections Board
  - Board of State Canvassers
- Office of the Governor
  - Conservation Work Projects Board (inactive)
  - Disability Board
- State Historical Society
  - Historical Preservation Review Board
- Department of Justice
  - Law Enforcement Standards Board
- Department of Natural Resources
  - Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
  - Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board
- Department of Public Instruction
  - American Indian Language and Culture Education Board
- Department of Revenue
  - Badger Board
  - Investment and Local Impact Fund Board
- University of Wisconsin System
  - Pharmacy Internship Board
- Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
  - Educational Approval Board

Councils

- Department of Health and Social Services
  - Council on Developmental Disabilities

Divisions

- Department of Administration
  - Division of Natural Resources Hearings
  - Division of Nursing Home Appeals
- Department of Justice
  - Division of Trust Lands and Investment

Offices

- Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
  - Governor's Employment and Training Office
- Department of Transportation
  - Office of the Commissioner of Transportation

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Becoming the 30th State

State Government Has 3 Branches. The United States Constitution in Section 4 of Article IV, guarantees "to ever State in this Union a Republican Form of Government". As used in this context "republican" means "representative" — a people governing themselves through their representatives.

Like the Federal Government itself and all the other state governments, the State of Wisconsin carries out this theme in the traditional 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch consists of the Wisconsin Legislature (the Senate and the Assembly) and its subordinate service agencies. The executive branch is under the direction of the governor, in whom is vested the executive power. The governor is assisted by 5 elected constitutional officers plus 15 departments (including the 2 headed by the state superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general), 18 independent agencies and 4 authorities created by statute. The judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court with 7 justices, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts and "inferior courts" (other trial courts and municipal courts) created by statute law. For details of each branch, see the Profiles in the sections on "Legislative", "Executive", and "Judicial".

From Wilderness to Statehood. Wisconsin became a territory in 1836 and a state in 1848.

As the result of the Marquette-Joliet exploration of 1673, the area was in the French sphere of influence. In 1763, at the end of the French and Indian Wars, it was ceded to England. In the second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the United States,they also ceded to the new nation the territory including Wisconsin. However, actual English control of the area did not end until the conclusion of the War of 1812. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was successively governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the Wisconsin people called a constitutional convention to draft a fundamental law for the government of their state. The convention submitted its draft constitution to the people in April of 1847, but this first draft was rejected by the voters with only 14,119 votes cast for the proposed constitution, while 30,231 votes were cast against it.

A second draft, submitted in March of 1848, was ratified by a vote of 16,799 "for" and 6,384 "against". The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day; however, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 127 out of 166 times to ratify changes affecting 86 sections of the Constitution (two such ratifications, however, were declared invalid).

Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848, the 30th state to be admitted to the Union.

State Powers and Duties. According to the Wisconsin enabling act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846, Wisconsin became a state "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever". The original 13 states, "in order to form a more perfect Union" by ratifying the U.S. Constitution, had delegated certain powers to the Federal Government; when Wisconsin became a state it consented, by becoming a state, to the same delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers to Washington. Thus, from the moment of its birth, the State of Wisconsin — its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts — were subject to the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and to the express prohibitions of Article I, Section 10, of that document:

> "No state shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and Silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.
>
> "No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspec-

tion Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision, and Control of the Congress.

"No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay".

The prohibitions enumerated in the preceding excerpt from the U.S. Constitution are absolute. In addition, there are a number of other areas, enumerated in Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution, in which the original states told the U.S. Congress to act. Among these are the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, the maintenance of armed forces and the declaration of war, the coinage of money, the imposition and collection of taxes, the establishment of a postal system, and the granting of patents and copyrights. Congress also has power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the foregoing powers. Since all states admitted to the Union after it was formed by the original 13 states are on an equal footing with the original states, any restriction on the sovereignty of the original states also applies to all other states. But, in all areas in which the states did not delegate their sovereign powers to the Federal Government they remain sovereign, and this was specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people".

Although the powers delegated to the Federal Government and the powers reserved to the states are neatly delineated in the United States Constitution and seem clear-cut, in practice it has not turned out to be that simple. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the Federal Government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include practically every topic once considered reserved to the states.

Many Sources of State Law

The Pilgrim Fathers, landing at Plymouth Rock, adopted the brief Mayflower Compact to govern their settlement. As the needs for government have become more complicated, the legal framework in which governments operate has become more detailed.

Actually, even the Pilgrim Fathers did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, Anglo-Saxon legal heritage, the origins of which are lost in antiquity. The law continued to develop in the American colonies. It moved inland from the Atlantic coast as the frontier advanced to the west.

When the first Wisconsin territorial legislature met in Belmont in 1836, it passed a law:

.... "that the existing laws of Michigan, as declared in full force in this territory by the act of congress organizing the territory of Wisconsin, be taken and construed liberally and beneficially, for the purpose of giving the said laws full force and effect, according to the true intent and meaning therof".

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

"All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature".

Today, the government of the State of Wisconsin is regulated, in addition to the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution, by the laws contained in over 5,000 pages of Wisconsin Statutes. And, even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found — and this experience is shared by all other states — that there are some areas which are so technical and so complicated that the detailed implementation must be left to the specialists charged with administering the law. To make this possible, the law invests certain administrative agencies with rule-making power.

In spite of all the detail of modern law, there are still areas not adequately covered or in which reasonable men cannot agree on the proper interpretation of several seemingly conflicting provisions. In these areas, the formal law is further implemented by courts or administrative commissions which, through their formal written decisions, in great detail explain the meaning of specific portions of the Constitution and of the statutes. Thus, while the current annotated text of our Wisconsin Constitution occupies only 41 pages, and the statutes, 3 volumes, the published opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court fill shelf upon shelf with the continuing volumes of the Supreme Court's *Wisconsin Reports*.

Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our state government of 3 branches the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy, the executive branch carries out--or executes--the law, and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government, like so many simple descriptions, tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches have a part in determining what the law is, setting public policy, and seeing to it that the laws are faithfully administered.

"Public policy" is closely related to "law" — all law is the formal expression of public policy but not everything that might be considered public policy has already been incorporated into law. When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive — a rule by which certain actions are prohibited. This aspect does exist, of course, but it is the effect of law and not the reason for the existence of law.

Laws govern our democratic society to give the greatest freedom to the greatest number, and the only manner in which this can be achieved is by the establishment of a firm set of rules which tell every citizen the precise limits of his rights and obligations.

Where Does Public Policy Come From? Since the formal responsibility for enacting new laws lies in the Legislature with the concurrence of the governor, the legislators and the governor are prime sources of public policy. Public policy cannot become law without their volition. Every member of the Legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters; each legislator also has the right to offer amendments to proposals placed before the Legislature by other members.

Within the executive branch, the governor has been assigned constitutional functions in the development of formal public policy. The governor is required to "communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters .... for their consideration as he may deem expedient". This he does in his state-of-the-state message and in special messages devoted to particular problems that he may send to the legislature from time to time during the course of the session. If the governor feels that a particular problem of the state needs immediate legislative attention, he may even call the Legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the Legislature must be approved by the governor (or passed over his veto, which requires a two-thirds vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power invests the governor with a great deal of control over the program content of any new law. Once a new proposal has become law the governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, participates in the implementation and perfection of public policy on a day-to-day basis. The governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed".

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law; that is, they interpret the law and tell us what it really means. Sometimes such interpretation results in a considerably different understanding of the law and its effect on public policy than was originally considered.

From the above we see who is responsible for enacting policy, but this does not necessarily tell us from where the ideas for such policy come. What are the sources of inspiration for public policy? Where does the governor get the ideas he recommends and a legislator the idea for the bill he introduces?

You, the general public, the citizens of this state, constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. As a result of the problems you run across in your everyday life, you may talk to or write to your legislator or to the governor. If you think that inheritance taxes should be lowered,

that more wetlands need to be preserved, or that roads need to be improved, you may decide "there ought to be a law". You may write a letter to the editor, you may "buttonhole" your representative or senator, or you may tell the governor about it the next time he is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may send a lobbyist to Madison to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill and to explain the matter at legislative hearings.

The state agencies, in their administration of current programs established by law, become another primary source of ideas for public policy. In the normal course of their activities, they are in a natural position to see how the policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded or abandoned altogether. They experience the problems involved in administering a program, and they can see the effects of that program. As a result, the governor may hold cabinet meetings for discussion of the problems of the state departments, and department heads are invited to contribute expert information at legislative hearings.

When the Legislature is faced with a difficult — and probably controversial — problem, it frequently decides to make an interim research study in an effort to find a solution to the problem. Therefore, even when the Legislature is not in actual session many legislative committees are hard at work gathering information, exploring available alternatives, and reaching a decision on the best way of solving the problem. Such committees may also have public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint task forces to study various problems and make recommendations for new legislation.

Other useful sources of information on possible solutions to current issues are contemporary legislation of other states, ideas developed by the Federal Government — either by federal departments, Congress or special study commissions — and by private foundations or associations which conduct research on particular problems. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, through relevant publications and by attendance at interstate conferences, legislators find out about innovations developed in other jurisdictions that might be emulated by this state. New ideas spread rapidly, and every state likes to come up with a unique problem solution that might serve as a model for other states.

The Budget Process. When we know what the public policy is in a particular field, we still have to ask "how much", or "how extensive", or "how often". Here we enter the field of dollars and cents, and frequently the amount of funds available will serve to establish a limit on the extent of the program which, as a matter of public policy, we have already decided to undertake. This is the field of the budget.

The biennial budget constitutes the most detailed review that public policy is regularly subjected to. Here, the governor and the Legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance. Here, state government makes the detailed plans for its future. The budget process is an example of how many people must cooperate and of how much information is required before public policy can be firmly established.

The State of Wisconsin employs a budget method called program budgeting. Instead of allocating specific sums for personnel, supplies, and capital equipment, program budgeting tries to determine how much is being spent for the various functions — or programs — of state government. The budget, as enacted, contains an itemized listing of appropriations allocated for each program carried on by a department or other state agency.

Each biennium the departments of state government submit to the Department of Administration estimates of how much it will cost in the next 2 years to continue their existing programs. They also compile information to show how existing programs could be improved. The department's Division of State Executive Budget and Planning compiles this data for the state budget report and gives it to the governor or to the governor-elect. Following a gubernatorial election, and also in the fall of any other even-numbered year, the governor or governor-elect reviews these estimates and may hold hearings on each department's request, at which department heads and interested citizens may be heard. The division assists the governor in this process. The new legislature convenes the following January. On or before the last Tuesday in January, the governor delivers the budget message to the Legislature, together with the state budget report and the executive budget bill, which is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at his request. The biennial budget for 1983-85 consisted of 6 parts: the "Governor's Budget Message", the "Executive Budget Book", the "Budget in Brief", the "Executive Budget Policy Issue Papers", the "Summary of Tax Exemption Devices", and the "Report on State Debt".

The bill is then referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, which holds its own hearings on each department's request. When its hearings are completed, the committee reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the Legislature. The budget bill may be amended many times in its course through the 2 houses before passage. When passed, it is submitted to the governor for approval. He may either sign the measure, veto it in its entirety (this would probably not happen in the case of a budget bill), or — since this is an appropriation bill — veto it in part (item veto).

Increasing services. Wisconsin has been a state for over 130 years. In its 1848 beginning, the needs for state government services were relatively simple — in his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In March 1983 full-time employes numbered over 51,000 with another 10,000 plus serving in part-time, seasonal, project, and graduate assistance positions.

This growth is not necessarily inherent in government — even though it is often alleged that any bureaucracy will grow as long as it is permitted to grow — this growth is primarily the result of the ever-increasing size, development and complexity of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the "3Rs"; today, over 193,000 students are enrolled full time or part time in the public and private universities and colleges in Wisconsin and over 461,000 are enrolled in all types of vocational school programs. Time was when the "Watertown Plank Road" constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day — in 1982, the State of Wisconsin contained 103 publicly operated airports and 107.8 thousand miles of highways and streets, of which 73% was paved with bituminous or higher, while its 1980 railroad mileage totaled 4,756. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years — by 1979 it had reached 77.8 years for girls and 69.9 for boys born in 1979 and is likely to go higher. As the population increases and lives longer, the need for governmental services may increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of environmental pollution and aging industries, local government structure, tax distribution, transportation needs, health care, crime control and energy sufficiency — there cannot be a complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has to face up to them.

A new factor has entered the picture, however, and a countertrend may have begun. The postwar baby boom has ended; enrollments are declining on the elementary school level. At the same time, there appears to be a protest against ever-increasing taxes and fear of the effect of taxes on attracting and keeping industry, forcing governments to examine their services more closely. Inflation and recession have become major factors. Services may decline instead of increase or may increase less rapidly than in recent years.

Structural Changes. Although the framework of Wisconsin government remains substantially as provided by the Constitution, the size of government has vastly increased with the development of the state. Obviously, the principle of the division of power among the 3 branches within the state government is a concept firmly rooted in the American system. Within the framework, however, change is constantly occurring in the allocation of functions among the agencies of the executive branch of the state government, in the organization and operation of agencies of the legislative branch, and in the type and number of courts in the judicial branch.

Basic structural change has most recently occurred in the judicial branch. Judicial reorganization amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution were ratified by the electorate in April 1977 and were implemented in 1978 by the Legislature.

Local Units of Government

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units. These subordinate units are the creation of state law and may be abolished by state law, or changed, or given increased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, these subordinate units of government consist of counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts, and special districts. Each unit, within the limits established by state law, has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for the government of its own affairs.

Counties. Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they include the entire territory of the state. The government of each county is located in a municipality in the county called the county seat and in a building called the county courthouse. Our state constitution does not invest the county with home rule powers — the Wisconsin Statutes contain a long and detailed listing of the powers and duties of Wisconsin counties. The county governing board is called the board of supervisors. County boards vary in membership from 7 to 46, but on each board every supervisor represents as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and such administrative officers as district attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, treasurers, coroners, registers of deeds, surveyors, and clerks of circuit courts. They are elected for 2-year terms except Milwaukee County Board supervisors, who serve 4-year terms. Counties may substitute a county medical examiner system for a coroner and may employ a registered land surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor; but Milwaukee County may not elect a coroner or surveyor. Counties may also have an elected county executive, who serves a 4-year term. Eight counties have an elected executive, while 10 have an appointed administrator or similar official.

Cities and Villages. In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 581 such municipal corporations, including 187 cities and 394 villages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons, and for a city 1,000 persons, but unincorporated settlements exceeding the minimum population are not required to become municipal corporations. The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission and in a village the governing body is the village board. There are three forms of executive organizations of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. Only 11 cities operate under a council-manager system; none is operating under a commission. In villages the executive power is administered by the village president, who presides over the board but cannot veto its actions.

Towns. Town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin except within the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,269 towns (including the county of Menominee, which is also designated a town). Towns have no powers other than those granted by the Wisconsin statutes. In addition to local road maintenance; Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board composed of 3 supervisors, who are elected biennially at the town meeting. If a board is authorized to exercise village powers, it may have up to 5 members with staggered terms. The position of town supervisor is largely administrative; supervisors carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting held on the first Tuesday of April or another date set by the electors.

School Districts. There are 433 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system.

Special Districts. In addition to school districts, special districts are also created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function, usually across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies, may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and may acquire property. Some special districts are designed to be permanent; others are temporary. Because of the single function of each district, organization and operational staffing are relatively simple.

Although there is no exact count of the number of special districts in the state, the Bureau of the Census sets the figure at 265. This includes public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, county drainage boards, drainage districts that are independent of county drainage boards, housing and community development authorities, and a single municipal electric company. Town sanitary districts and dependent lake and rehabilitation districts are not included in the Census count.

5

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative process, summary of 1981 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies

For status of current legislation, call **Legislative Hotline:**
Madison (608) area: 266-9960
Outstate: 1-800-362-9696

OFFICERS OF THE 1983 LEGISLATURE

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SEN. FRED A. RISSER, *president*, 26th Senate District
SEN. WILLIAM A. BABLITCH, *president pro tempore*, 24th Senate District (elected to Supreme Court, term beginning 8/1/83)
SEN. TIMOTHY F. CULLEN, *majority leader*, 15th Senate District
SEN. PAUL OFFNER, *assistant majority leader*, 32nd Senate District
SEN. JOHN J. MAURER, *majority caucus chairperson*, 22nd Senate District
SEN. MARVIN J. ROSHELL *majority caucus secretary*, 23rd Senate District
SEN. JAMES E. HARSDORF, *minority leader*, 10th Senate District
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SEN. BARBARA K. LORMAN, *minority caucus secretary*, 13th Senate District
HON. DONALD J. SCHNEIDER, *chief clerk*
HON. DANIEL B. FIELDS, *sergeant at arms*

Mailing Address: State Capitol, Madison 53702

Chief Clerk: Room 140 South; telephone (608) 266-1803

Sergeant at Arms: Room 204 South; telephone (608) 266-1801

ASSEMBLY

REP. THOMAS A. LOFTUS, *speaker*, 99th Assembly District
REP. DAVID E. CLARENBACH, *speaker pro tempore*, 96th Assembly District
REP. GARY K. JOHNSON, *majority leader*, 25th Assembly District
REP. RICHARD A. SHOEMAKER, *assistant majority leader*, 41st Assembly District
REP. JAMES F. ROONEY, *majority caucus chairperson*, 61st Assembly District
REP. WALTER J. KUNICKI, *majority caucus vice chairperson*, 15th Assembly District
REP. STEVEN C. BRIST, *majority caucus secretary*, 55th Assembly District
REP. LLOYD H. KINCAID, *majority caucus sergeant at arms*, 36th Assembly District (resigned, eff. 4/13/83)
REP. PATRICIA SPAFFORD SMITH, *majority caucus sergeant at arms*, 51st Assembly District (eff. 4/13/83)
REP. TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *minority leader*, 87th Assembly District
REP. ROBERT S. TRAVIS, JR., *assistant minority leader*, 34th Assembly District
REP. JOSEPH E. TREGONING, *minority caucus chairperson*, 38th Assembly District
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REP. JOHN M. YOUNG, *minority caucus sergeant at arms*, 68th Assembly District
HON. JOANNE DUREN, *chief clerk*
HON. LEWIS T. MITTNESS, *sergeant at arms*

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Chief Clerk: Room 220-A West; telephone (608) 266-1501

Sergeant at Arms: Room 210 West; telephone (608) 266-1503

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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

In Brief. The legislative branch of the Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature comprising the Senate and Assembly, the staff employed by each house, and the legislative committees and legislative service agencies which the legislature has created. The Wisconsin Legislature makes policy by enactment of laws, while its service agencies carry out research, bill drafting, auditing and housekeeping functions on its behalf. Each legislature covers 2 years. The 1983 Legislature is the 86th Wisconsin Legislature.

U.S. Constitution Both Restricts and Grants Legislative Powers. In the discussion of the framework of Wisconsin government, it was noted that the United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government, that it specifically prohibits a state from doing certain things (such as making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties), and that it gives certain powers exclusively to the Congress of the United States (power to legislate with regard to foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money, and patents and copyrights).

After prohibiting these powers to the states and delegating specified powers to Congress, the United States Constitution reserves all other powers to the states or to the people.

Wisconsin Constitution Grants Legislature Powers With Few Restrictions. Under the system of separation of powers in effect in this nation, the power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. The broad sweep of legislative power to enact laws can be seen from the Wisconsin Constitution's provision, "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." There are few limitations on this power. The legislature must provide as uniform a system of town government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery (with very limited exceptions) or grant a divorce, and cannot enact private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation can be enacted that would infringe on the citizen's rights under the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution. Otherwise, except for the framework provided by the constitution, the legislature has wide latitude in the field of legislation.

A different kind of restriction on its powers is provided by the right of the governor to veto legislation, which can then only be enacted by an overriding vote of two-thirds in both houses.

Biennial Sessions: 33 Senators Serve 4-Year Terms; 99 Representatives Serve 2-Year Terms. Since its adoption on March 13, 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the membership of the Assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the memberships of the Senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of Assembly members. The first legislature numbered 85 members (19 senators and 66 assemblymen). This figure prevailed until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107 (25 senators, 82 assemblymen). Beginning with the 1858 Legislature, 30 senators and 97 assemblymen constituted the 127-member legislature. This lasted until the legislature became a 133-member body in 1862, when the number of senators was increased to 33 and assemblymen to 100. Because of the 1972 reapportionment, the number of representatives was reduced to 99 beginning with the 1973 Legislature. (As a result of a 1969 law, the members of the Assembly are today known as representatives to the Assembly).

In the beginning, representatives served for terms of a single year's duration, while senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, while the legislature went from annual to biennial sessions at the same time. Under authorization of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the legislature holds continuous sessions under a biennial session schedule (the terms of office remain the same); thus, the 1983 Legislature holds sessions in 1983 and 1984.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Hotline: 1-(800)-352-9696 (toll-free); 266-9960 (Madison calls) — for status of current legislation.

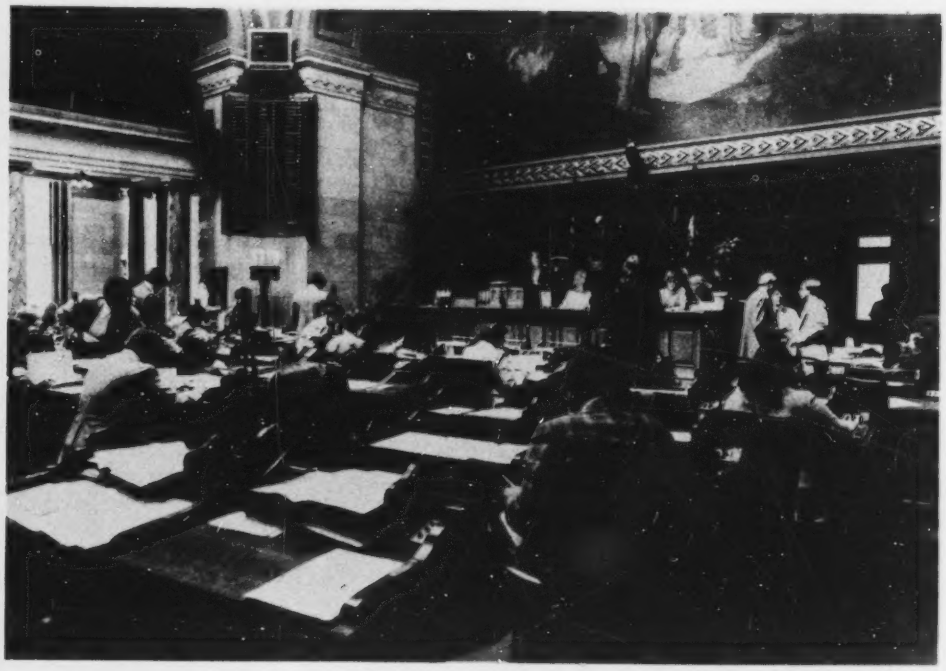
Number of Positions 1983 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 233.5 employes; Assembly: 99 members, 215 employes.

Total Budget 1981-83: $26,678,400.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, Section 1, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Sections 13.01 — 13.36, Statutes.

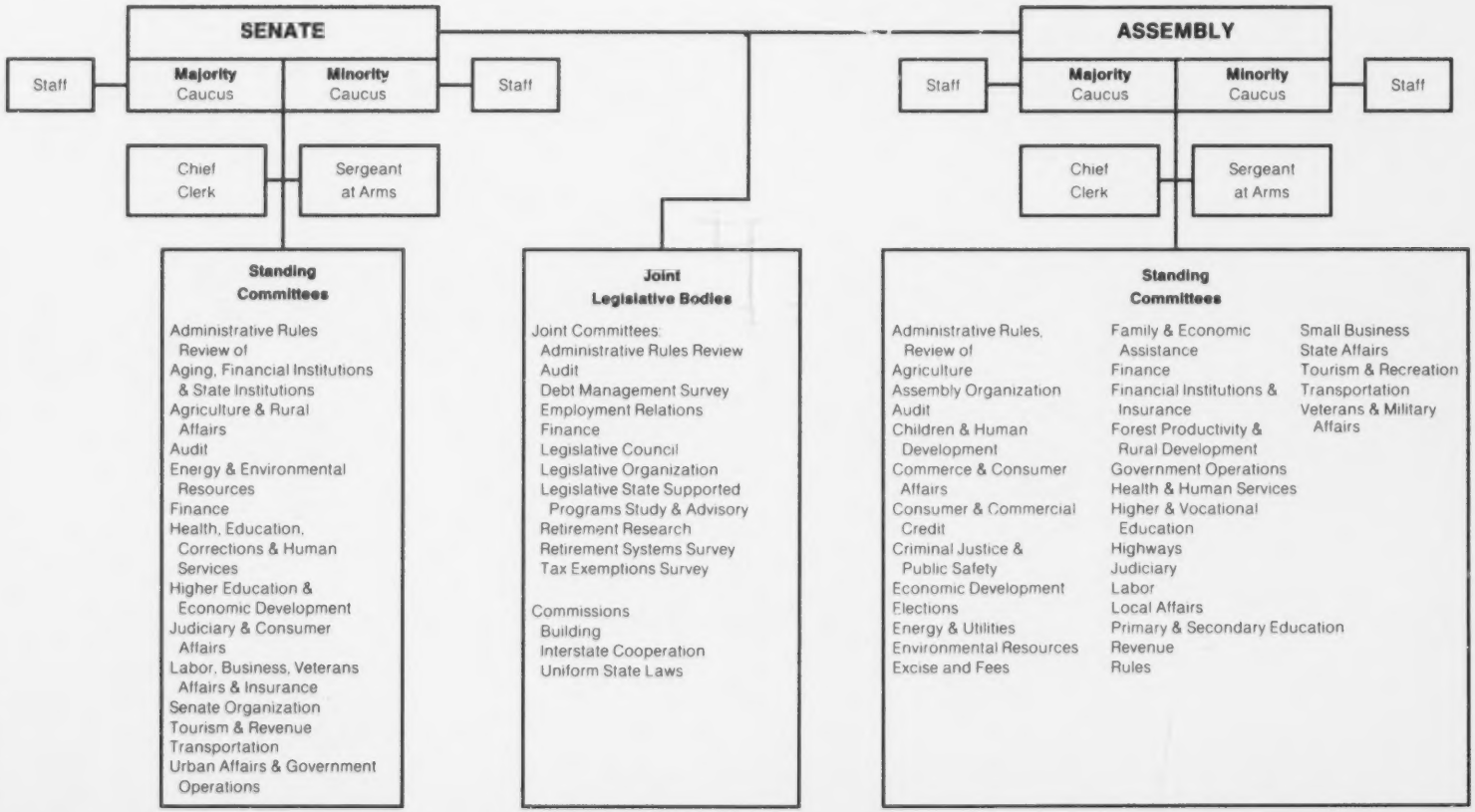
Election of Legislators. At the general election in November of the even-numbered years, the voters of Wisconsin elect the entire membership of the Assembly and one-half of the membership of the Senate. These legislators-elect assume office in January, when — together with the "holdover" senators who still have another 2 years to serve of their 4-year terms — they convene at the State Capitol in Madison to begin the next legislative session. As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, as every bill introduced in the legislature states, "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly ...." make the laws.

In our state, all members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. These districts are reshaped following the publication of each decennial federal census "according to the number of inhabitants." Reapportioning itself is one of the constitutional duties of the legislature. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have been apportioned according to population from the beginning of the state, long before the U.S. Supreme Court decided that all states must follow this practice.



The 1983 Wisconsin Assembly is in session (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*



*Committee structure as of May 1983

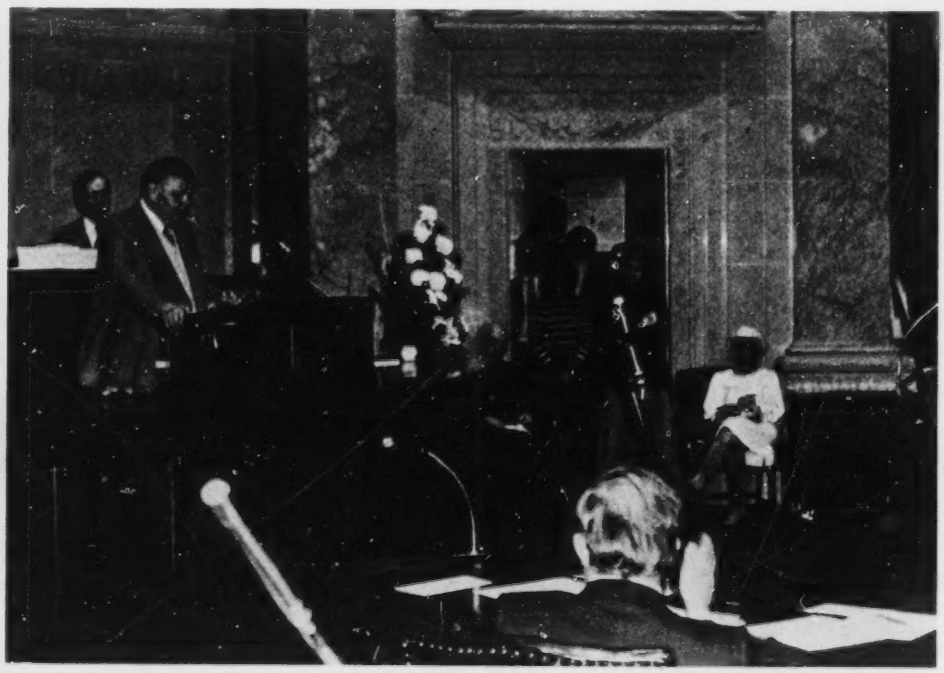
The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from single-member districts numbered from 1 to 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which the presidential elections occur. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

All representatives to the Assembly are elected biennially in the November general election. From 1862 to 1971 the Assembly had 100 members. Our Wisconsin Constitution, however, requires Senate districts to consist of whole Assembly districts, and the equal protection guarantee of the U.S. Constitution requires districts to be equal in their number of inhabitants. Beginning with the election in 1972, the 99 members of the Assembly have been elected from Assembly districts grouped, 3 each, into the 33 Senate districts.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are elected on a partisan basis. All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Midterm vacancies can be filled only through special elections called by the governor. Beginning with the first general elections after redistricting, Senate midterm vacancies are filled from the new districts.

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 Legislature, candidates for the legislature as well as for other public offices are required to make full, detailed disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures to the Elections Board, created by the same law, and are limited in the amounts of such contributions received and expenditures made. 1977 law authorized legislative candidates, as well as candidates for statewide executive and judicial office, to receive money from a state campaign fund (based on revenues from a $1 check-off of state income taxes) provided they accept specific spending and contribution limits, receive a certain number of votes in the primary, and raise a specified initial amount of private contributions.

Like other public officials, under the code of ethics provisions of Sections 19.41 to 19.44 of the Wisconsin Statutes, legislators and candidates must file a financial statement of their economic interests with the state Ethics Board.



Senator Clifford Krueger addresses his colleagues on his retirement from the Senate after serving 17 sessions in the Wisconsin Legislature (photo courtesy of the Senate Republican Caucus).

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1973-1983 SESSIONS*

	1973**		1975**		1977		1979**		1981		1983**	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Party												
Democratic	15	62	18	63	23	66	21	60	19	59	17	59
Republican	18	37	13	36	10	33	10	39	14	39	14	40
No. serving prior terms												
In Senate	26	0	25	0	27	0	26	0	30	0	24	0
In Assembly	13	71	12	77	11	85	10	81	13	81	14	68
Top no. of prior sess. in same house	12	13	13	14	14	10	15	11	16	12	14	13
Occupations												
Attorney	12	19	12	14	14	12	10	12	12	13	11	12
Farmer	1	12	0	14	0	13	2	12	2	9	3	9
Other	16	64	17	65	19	69	13	55	20	76	16	77
Retired	4	4	2	6	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	1
Education												
Not beyond high school	4	18	2	19	0	20	2	18	2	18	3	16
Business or technical school	1	9	1	5	1	3	2	3	2	4	1	2
Attended college (incl. bus. or tech.)	28	75	28	77	32	79	28	80	30	80	28	83
Academic degree	21	52	22	57	27	58	24	66	25	68	24	69
Higher degree	16	31	16	28	20	26	15	28	16	29	14	28
No. With Exp. on Local Gov. Body												
County board	6	19	6	20	5	21	3	16	2	19	2	17
Municipal board	5	25	5	24	8	21	8	17	8	19	7	18
Age												
Oldest	76	71	78	72	77	74	79	76	81	78	68	70
Youngest	25	19	27	20	26	22	26	24	26	22	28	24
Average	48	43	45	41	43	42	43	42	44	43	44	33
Veterans	14	40	10	32	10	33	8	31	9	26	10	24
Marital Status												
Single	7	17	7	23	11	24	9	29	7	20	6	19
Married	26	79	24	73	22	71	21	65	24	74	23	78
Widowed	0	3	0	3	1	4	1	5	2	4	2	2
No. of Women	0	7	1	9	2	10	1	12	2	18	2	23

* Data based on the membership when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year. Although Senators Clifford Krueger and James Flynn both served in the Senate for one day (1/3/83) before resigning, they are not included in the statistical analysis of the 1983 Legislature.
** Vacancy: 1975 - 2 Senate; 1979 - 2 Senate.
Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 82-13, *Profile of the 1983 Wisconsin Legislature as of January 1, 1983*, and previous issues.

Political Parties in the Legislative Process. Partisan political organization is an integral part of the Wisconsin legislative process. Over the long pull, most Wisconsin legislators have been members of either the Democratic or the Republican Party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE* 1885-1983

Leg.	Senate							Assembly						
Session	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M
1885	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—	—
1887	—	6	—	25	—	—	2[2]	—	31	—	57	—	—	12[1]
1889	—	6	—	24	—	—	3[3]	—	29	—	71	—	—	—
1891	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	[4]
1893	—	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	44	—	—	—
1895	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—
1897	—	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	—	[5]
1899	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—
1901	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	82	—	—	—
1903	—	3	—	30	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—
1905	—	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	11	11	85	—	4	—
1907	—	5	—	27	—	1	—	—	19	—	76	—	5	—
1909	—	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	17	—	80	—	3	—
1911	—	4	—	27	—	2	—	—	29	—	59	—	12	—
1913	—	9	—	23	—	1	—	—	37	—	57	—	6	—
1915	—	11	—	21	—	1	—	—	29	—	62	—	8	[6]
1917	—	6	—	24	3	—	—	—	14	—	79	7	—	—
1919	—	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	5	—	79	16	—	—
1921	—	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	2	—	92	6	—	—
1923	—	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	89	10	—	—
1925	—	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	92	7	—	—
1927	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	3	—	89	8	—	—
1929	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	6	—	90	3	—	[7]
1931	—	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	89	9	—	—
1933	—	9	—	23	1	—	—	—	59	—	36	3	—	2[8]
1935	—	13	14	6	—	—	—	—	35	45	17	3	—	—
1937	—	9	16	8	—	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—	—
1939	—	6	11	16	—	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—	—
1941	—	3	6	24	—	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—	—
1943	—	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—	—
1945	—	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—	—
1947	—	5	1	27	—	—	—	1	11	—	88	—	—	—
1949	3	3	—	27	—	—	—	—	26	—	74	—	—	—
1951	—	7	—	26	—	—	—	1	24	—	75	—	—	—
1953	—	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—
1955	1	8	—	24	—	—	—	—	36	—	64	—	—	—
1957	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	33	—	67	—	—	—
1959	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	55	—	45	—	—	—
1961	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	45	—	55	—	—	—
1963	—	11	—	22	—	—	—	1	46	—	53	—	—	—
1965	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	52	—	48	—	—	—
1967	—	12	—	21	—	—	—	—	47	—	53	—	—	—
1969	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	48	—	52	—	—	—
1971	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	67	—	33	—	—	—
1973	—	15	—	18	—	—	—	—	62	—	37	—	—	—
1975	2	18	—	13	—	—	—	—	63	—	36	—	—	—
1977	—	23	—	10	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	—
1979	2	21	—	10	—	—	—	—	60	—	39	—	—	—
1981	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	1	59	—	39	—	—	—
1983	—	18	—	15	—	—	—	—	59	—	40	—	—	—

* Pre-1943 data taken from *Directory and Legislative Manual*, published by the Secretary of State, and from *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

Symbols: Vac.-Vacancy; D-Democrat; P-Progressive; R-Republican; S-Socialist; SD-Social Democrat; M-Miscellaneous.

[1] 3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 5 Independent.
[2] One People's or Labor and one Independent.
[3] 2 Union Labor, one Independent.
[4] One Union Labor.
[5] One Fusion.
[6] One Progressive Republican.
[7] One Independent.
[8] One unknown; one Independent.

In the legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of a political party combine to form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both houses will meet in joint caucus. A party caucus is organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified attitude toward a particular measure or group of measures under consideration. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals, such as daily, or whenever the caucus is convened by the party leaders. A caucus meeting is held shortly after the general election — several weeks prior to the opening of the session — to select candidates for the house offices.

Legislative Officers Are Elected In Each House. As a result of the constitutional amendment ratified by the voters in April 1979, the lieutenant governor no longer is president of the Senate; the Senate selects its president from among its members. The president is the manager of Senate business as authorized by the Senate Rules or by the Committee on Senate Organization. The corresponding officer in the Assembly is the speaker, who is a representative chosen by the members. The speaker presides over the Assembly, supervises all other officers, and appoints committees. When the president of the Senate is absent or unable to preside, the assistant majority leader may preside as substitute president; in the Assembly the corresponding officer is the deputy speaker. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The chief clerk serves as the clerk of the house when it is in session and supervises the preparation of legislative records. The chief clerk is the chief administrative officer for the house, works with the committee on organization and under the direction of the presiding officer, and generally supervises personnel functions. The sergeant at arms maintains order in and about the chamber and supervises the messengers. The 1967 Senate had an additional officer, president emeritus, while the 1973 Senate created the office of vice president of the Senate, and the 1981 and 1983 Legislatures created the post of Senate president pro tempore.

Senate President Fred A. Risser presides over a session of the 1983 Wisconsin Senate (photo courtesy of the Senate Democratic Caucus).

Both parties nominate candidates for president of the Senate, speaker and deputy speaker of the Assembly, and for chief clerk and sergeant at arms of both houses. The positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader (they are called "majority leader," "minority leader," etc.). To a varying degree, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states. Assembly rules specifically require election of caucus chairpersons, while the Senate has caucus chairpersons but does not provide for them in its rules.

Legislative Compensation. Each member of the 1983 Legislature, except holdover senators, receives a salary of $22,632 per year, which cannot be changed during his or her term of office. It is based on 65% of the midpoint of the salary range for executive salary group 2. The compensation plan for executive salary groups is initially prepared in the same way as the compensation plan for classified employes, but that part of it pertaining to legislators and other elected officials must be submitted to the Legislature in bill form by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations for enactment. The salary of the chief clerks and of the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses is set by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization within a range established under civil service procedures. Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are also entitled, for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison (if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residence in the capital), to an allowance of not exceeding $30 per day for living expenses (or one-half the amount if they choose not to establish a temporary residence at the state capital) and are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the Capitol to their home towns. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and

1983-85 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 3, 1983	1983 Inauguration
January 4 to 24, 1983	Committee work period
January 25 to 28, 1983	Organization, budget message*
Jan. 31 to Feb. 7, 1983	Committee work period
February 8 to 18, 1983	*Floorperiod I*
Feb. 21 to Apr. 11, 1983	Committee work period
Apr. 12 to June 30 *OR* budget passage	*Floorperiod II*
September 2, 1983	Bills sent to Governor
July 1 [bud. pass.] to Oct. 3, 1983	Committee work period
October 4 to 28, 1983	*Floorperiod III*
November 25, 1983	Bills sent to Governor
Oct. 31, 1983, to Jan. 30, 1984	Committee work period
Jan. 31 to Apr. 6, 1984	*Floorperiod IV*
May 4, 1984	Bills sent to Governor
Apr. 9 to May 21, 1984	Committee work period
May 22 to 24, 1984	*Floorperiod V* (Veto Review)
June 8, 1984	Last bill to Governor
May 29 to December 31, 1984	Interim committees meet
January 7, 1985	1985 Inauguration

Any floorperiod may be convened earlier, or extended beyond its scheduled ending date, by majority action of the memberships or of the organization committees of the 2 houses. Similarly, extraordinary sessions may be called during any of the scheduled interim committee work periods.

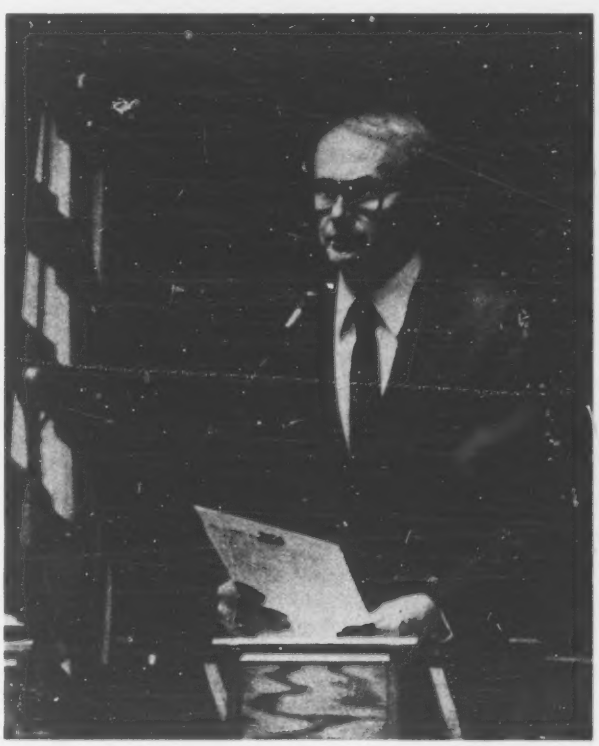
* The Governor gave his budget message on February 8 pursuant to January 1983 Special Session Assembly Joint Resolution 1 (passed by the 1983 Wisconsin Legislature on January 6, 1983).

Source: Enrolled 1983 Senate Joint Resolution 2.

clerical assistance ($25 for representatives and $75 for senators) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less, and are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency, or incurred while specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

Legislative Sessions. The members of each new legislature convene in the Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. A week later — on the first Tuesday after January 8 at 2 p.m. — the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually continue about 6 months. In 13 of the 15 sessions from 1943 through 1968 the legislature recessed for a few months after completion of most of its work. It reconvened later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and to deal with significant problems arising since the last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions but, rather, were separate "floorperiods" of the same biennial continuous session.

Beginning with the 1971 Legislature, however, annual sessions were formally inaugurated by law, which specified that the regular sessions are to begin in January of each year. Thus, in response to the constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the 1971 Legislature became the first to put a continuous biennial session into an annual session pattern. Early in each biennium the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The 1983-85 session of the 1983 Legislature has been structured into 5 floorperiods interspersed by periods of committee work. An adjournment meeting of each legislature is usually held immediately prior to the convening of the next legislature.



Speaker Thomas A. Loftus presides over a session of the 1983 Wisconsin Assembly (photo courtesy of the Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Traditionally, when the legislature completed its work for the biennium it adjourned sine die; that is, the session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the legislature, adjourned to a specified date (usually an hour or so before the convening of the next legislature), to call itself back into extraordinary session at an earlier date (on petition of a majority of the members of each house or by a majority of the members of the organization committee of each house).

During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor's call. There have been 46 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2-1/2 months. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, as occurred in 1962, 1969, 1974, 1977, and 1982. In January 1980 a special session and an extraordinary session (the legislature calling itself into session) were held simultaneously. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered into the regular sequence of biennial enactments.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the Senate and Assembly Chambers in the State Capitol. Under rules of the houses, daily sessions are held, which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. for the Senate and 9 a.m. for the Assembly (but 10 a.m. on the first legislative day of the week) and usually last until noon or a little later. Afternoons are usually devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions. Frequently, however, the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m.. Although the usual schedule is for the legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week, in 1977, 1979 and 1981, the Senate met on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Floorperiod I, reserving Wednesdays entirely for committee hearings. Toward the end of most floorperiods the houses meet almost continuously during the mornings and afternoons Monday through Friday and hold frequent evening or night sessions.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1981*

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		
		Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3] (S)	(A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1848	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59	217	—	—	—	—	155
1849	1/10 to 4/2	83	69	65	428	—	—	1	1	220
1850	1/9 t0 2/11	34	29	29	438	—	—	1	—	284
1851	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59	707	—	—	9	—	407
1852	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78	813	—	—	2	1	504
1853	1/12 to 4/4; 6/6 to 7/13	183	100	104	1,145	—	—	3	—	521
1854	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66	880	—	—	2	—	437
1855	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79	955	—	—	6	—	500
1856	1/9 to 3/31; 9/3 to 10/14	125	94	103	1,242	—	—	1	—	688
1857	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46	895	—	—	—	—	517
1858	1/13 to 3/31; 4/10 to 5/17	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	—	436
1859	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	—	680
1860	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	—	489
1861	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	—	387
1861SS	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11	28	24	23	—	—	13
1862	1/8 to 4/7; 6/3 to 6/17	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514
1862SS	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	—	—	17
1863	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383
1864	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	—	—	509
1865	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	—	565
1866	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	—	733
1867	1/9 to 4/11	93	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	—	790
1868	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	—	2	692
1869	1/13 to 3/11	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657
1870	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	—	666
1871	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	—	671
1872	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	—	322
1873	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	—	308
1874	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	—	349
1875	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	—	344
1876	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	—	415
1877	1/10 to 3/8	58	41	41	720	59	95	4	—	384

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1981*—Cont.

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	Meeting Days[3]: (A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Measures Introduced: Jt. Res.	Measures Introduced: Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Vetoes[4]: Overridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1878	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	—	342
1878SS	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	—	—	5
1879	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	—	—	256
1880	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	—	323
1881	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64	780	104	100	3	—	334
1882	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	—	330
1883	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	—	360
1885	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	—	471
1887	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	—	553
1889	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529
1891	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	493
1892SS	6/28 to 7/1	4	4	4	3	7	7	—	—	1
1892SS	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	—	—	2
1893	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	—	312
1895	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	—	—	387
1896SS	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8	3	10	15	—	—	1
1897	1/13 to 4/21; 8/17 to 8/20	182	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	—	381
1899	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	—	357
1901	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	—	470
1903	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	—	451
1905	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	—	523
1905SS	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	—	—	17
1907	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677
1909	1/13 to 6/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	—	550
1911	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	—	665
1912SS	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	—	—	22
1913	1/8 to 8/9	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	—	778
1915	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148	1,560	220	79	15	—	637
1916SS	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2	2	8	4	—	—	2
1917	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	—	679
1918SS	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	—	16
1918SS	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	—	—	2
1919	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	—	703
1919SS	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	—	—	7
1920SS	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	—	32
1921	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591
1922SS	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	—	4
1923	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	—	449
1925	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	—	454
1926SS	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	—	—	1
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	—	—	5
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	—	—	2
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	—	530
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	—	487
1931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	—	31
1933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	—	496
1933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	—	—	20
1935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	—	556
1937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	—	432
1937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	—	—	15
1939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	22	—	535
1941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	—	333
1943	1/13 to 8/3 1/12/44 to 1/22/44	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	39	20	577
1945	1/10 to 6/20; 9/5 to 9/6	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
1946SS	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	—	—	2
1947	1/8 to 7/19; 9/9 to 9/11	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	1	615
1948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	—	5	11	—	—	—
1949	1/12 to 7/9; 9/12 to 9/13	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	17	2	643
1951	1/10 to 6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	—	735
1953	1/14 to 6/12; 10/26 to 11/6	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	31	3	687
1955	1/12 to 6/24; 10/3 to 10/21	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	—	696
1957	1/9 to 6/28; 9/23 to 9/27	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	35	—	706
1958SS	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	—	—	3
1959	1/14/59 to 5/27/60 (1959: 1/14 to 7/25, 11/3 to 12/23; 1960: 1/6 to 1/22, 5/16 to 5/27)	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1981*—Cont.

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	(A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1961[6]	1/11/61 to 1/9/63 (1961: 1/11 to 8/12, 10/30 to 12/22; 1962: 1/8 to 1/12, 6/18 to 7/31, 12/27 and 12/28; 1963: 1/9 adjournment)	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
1963	1/9/63 to 1/13/65 (1963: 1/9 to 8/6, 11/4 to 11/21; 1964: 4/13 to 4/29, 11/9 to 11/11; 1965: 1/13 adjournment)	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
1963SS	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	—	—	3
1965[7]	1/13/65 to 1/2/67 (1965: 1/13 to 7/30, 10/4 to 11/4; 1966: 5/2 to 6/10; 1967: 1/2 expiration)	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
1967	1/11/67 to 1/6/69 (1967: 1/11 to 3/9, 4/4 to 7/28, 10/17 to 11/16, 12/5 to 12/16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6 expiration)	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	—	355
1969	1/6/69 to 1/4/71 (1969: 1/6, 1/21 to 11/15; 1970: 1/5 to 1/16; 1971: 1/4 adjournment)	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
1969SS[8]	9/29 to 1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	—	—	1
1970SS	12/22/70	1	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	—
1971	1/4/71 to 1/1/73 (1971: 1/4, 1/19 to 10/28; 1972: 1/18 to 3/10, 7/13 to 7/15; 1973: 1/1 adjournment)	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
1972SS	4/19 to 4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	—	—	6
1973	1/1/73 to 1/6/75 (1973: 1/1, 1/16 to 2/15, 3/13 to 7/26, 10/2 to 10/26; 1974: 1/29 to 3/29, 11/19 and 11/20[9]; 1975: 1/6 adjournment)	731	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	—	341
1973SS	12/17 to 12/21	5	5	5	3	2	6	—	—	2
1974SS	4/29 to 6/13	46	17	21	12	1	4	—	—	6
1974SS[9]	11/19 to 11/20	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
1975	1/6/75 to 1/3/77 (1975: 1/6, 1/14 to 2/20, 4/1 to 7/16, 9/2 to 9/26; 1976: 1/28 to 3/26, 6/15 to 6/17; 1977: 1/3)	733	124	125	2,325	169	88	36	6	414
1975SS	12/9 to 12/11	3	3	3	13	1	2	1	0	7
1976SS	5/18	1	1	1	2	2	3	—	—	1
1976SS[9]	6/15 to 6/17	3	3	3	13	4	3	—	—	8
1976SS	9/8	1	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	2
1977[9]	1/6/77 to 1/1/79 (1977: 1/3, 1/11 to 2/18, 3/29 to 7/1, 9/6 to 9/30; 1978: 1/24 to 1/26, 1/31 to 3/31, 6/13 to 6/15; 1979: 1/1 adjournment)	726	84	112	2,053	182	48	21	4	442
1977SS	6/30	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
1977SS	11/7 to 11/11	5	5	5	6	4	2	—	—	5
1978SS[9]	6/13 to 6/15	3	3	3	2	5	2	—	—	2
1978SS	12/20	1	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	2
1979	1/3/79 to 1/5/81 (1979: 1/3, 1/9, 1/23-3/2, 4/17-6/29, 10/2-11/2.; 1980: 1/29-4/2, 5/28-5/30, 1981: 1/5 adjournment)	733	82	98	1,902	303	40	19	3	350

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1981*—Cont.

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	(A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1979SS	9/5	1	1	1	10	3	2	—	—	5
1980SS[10]	1/22-1/25	4	2	4	8	3	2	—	—	—
1980SS	6/3-7/3	30	13	12	20	14	2	—	—	7
1981	1/5/81 to 1/3/83 (1981: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27-2/20, 4/7-7/17, 9/30-10/30, 12/16-17; 1982: 1/20-6/14; 1983: 1/3 adjournment)	731	122	130	1,987	176	70	11	2	381
1981SS	11/4-17, 12/15-17[11]	17	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	3
1982SS	4/6-30; 5/5-20[12]	40	18	21	4	2	2	1	0	1
1982SS	5/26-28[12]	3	3	3	13	7	2	0	0	9

* For the length of the 1836-1847 territorial sessions, see 1873 Blue Book, p. 205.
[1]"SS" denotes special session.
[2]Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.
[3]Number of days on which the Senate and Assembly met including "skeleton" sessions.
[4]Partial vetoes not included.
[5]Prior to 1969, SS laws received a separate number and are not included in the regular session total.
[6]SS began 6/18/62. The Legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under AJR 147.
[7]Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67.
[8]Because the 1969 regular and SS ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each is counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the SS 11/15/69; Assembly, 1/17/70.
[9]The 11/74, 6/76, 6/77 and 6/78 regular session and SS met concurrently.
[10]The 1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and Special session on 1/22-25/80.
[11]The Legislature met in a special session between 11/4 and 11/17, 1981. During this time, the Legislature scheduled 12/15-17, 1981 as a veto review period for this NSS.
[12]The Legislature met concurrently in 2 April special sessions, 1 May special session and in an extended floorperiod.
Source: Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature; Senate and Assembly Journals.

From the foregoing, you may have noticed the different ways the word "session" is used. The "legislative session" usually refers to the 2-year period that comprises a particular legislature. If the legislature is "not in session", it may mean that it is in an interim period between floorperiods. If the Senate or Assembly is "not in session", however, it may mean that the house has adjourned for the day. On the other hand, it could also mean that it has recessed until a later hour of the same day.

Session Records Are the Tools of the Trade. Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account — either verbatim or abbreviated — of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor and from the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous other items.

The *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued every week during the session. One part contains the record to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions and resolutions) originating in the Senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring Senate confirmation. Another part is the record of action to date on proposals originating in the Assembly. These parts also list the petitions received by each house. A third part contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced, a subject index to the legislative journals, an alphabetical listing of all registered lobbyists and their areas of interest, a subject index to new laws, a numeric listing of the statute sections affected by new enactments, and the complete text of constitution sections changed since the most recent publication of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. A fourth part lists action on and a subject index to administrative rules. The final edition of the 1979 and 1981 editions of the Bulletin broke the third volume into 2 parts, one comprising the subject index to session laws and statute section numbers affected by those session laws.

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings to testify for or against a bill, together with any lobbying groups they may represent. After the session this record is filed in the Office of the

WISCONSIN STATUTES, SESSION LAWS, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

The following state documents, which are not part of the subscription service, are available at the following prices (including tax) from Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison Wisconsin 53702; telephone — (608) 266-3358.

Wisconsin Statutes (1981-82 edition)

Hard-covered (3-volume set) — $ 69.00; soft-covered (6-volume set) — $ 63.00

Laws of Wisconsin (1981 bound volumes)

Volume One — $ 18.93; Volume Two — $ 17.85

Wisconsin Annotations, 1970 — $ 15.75

Wisconsin Administrative Code (loose-leaf) — Individual chapters available at varying prices.

Source: Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE 1983 SESSION

To help citizens keep abreast of current legislative action, a special legislative service is available from the state on a subscription basis. The complete service is comprised of 6 individual parts. Any one of the 6 component parts may be ordered separately. The legislative service is on a limited subscription basis and many of its parts become filled as the session proceeds. As the subscriptions are filled, it is sometimes impossible to obtain *all* parts of the service; but some parts may still be available.

Ordering the service — To obtain all or part of the legislative service, send check or money order, payable to State of Wisconsin, to: Senate Chief Clerk, Room 131-A South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Concerning the service — If you have any problems or questions concerning the service, contact:

Legislative Document Room, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702; telephone - (608)266-2515.

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Complete service	$260.00	$247.62	$65.00
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Daily Journals	$ 35.09	$ 33.33	$65.00
Weekly Bulletin of Proceedings	$116.00	$110.48	$25.00
Committee schedules	$ 4.00*	$ 3.81	$28.00

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**Section 35.87 Wisconsin Statutes, requires that "Actual postage or delivery costs shall be added for those subscribers who do not pick up their documents" (at the Capitol). *The delivery costs listed are estimates* and should be considered as a deposit. If actual costs exceed the estimate, the subscriber will be billed for the difference; if actual costs are less than the estimate, the subscriber will be reimbursed for the difference. Differences of less than $2.00 will be disregarded.

Binders (not included in price of service): cover for Bulletins and Journals, approximately 10" × 7" — 80 cents each; cover for bills, resolutions and amendments; approximately 9" × 12" — 80 cents each.

Explanation of parts of the service — The *bills, joint resolutions and amendments* contain the text of each, but do not indicate the action taken.

Acts are slip laws in their final form with act number incorporating all adopted amendments, as signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto.

Bulletins of Proceedings are a cumulative record of action taken on bills, joint resolutions and amendments by both houses. The bills and resolutions are listed weekly after the third week of the session. Bulletins include a subject index to all legislation, as well as the status of each measure. Since the bulletins are cumulative, previous issues may be discarded when new issues are received.

Committee schedules give the schedule of hearings for a week and are issued on the Thursday before the week in which the hearings are to be held.

The *Journals* contain a chronological, daily record of the business conducted in each house. The journals furnished by this service include both the preliminary editions (published on the morning after the legislative day covered by the journal — on yellow paper for Senate Journals and on green paper for Assembly Journals) and the final corrected and reprinted copies (on white paper — distributed two or three weeks later).

Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Each week during the session the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities*, listing the business scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the Capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals may subscribe to them in toto or in part at the beginning of a legislative session for a fee through Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison 53702.

Standing Committees Examine Proposed Legislation. The work of each house of the legislature is carried on to a great extent in committees. The Senate has 14 standing committees, the Assembly has 32 standing committees, and both houses together have 8 joint standing committees and 3 joint research committees.

True standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative throughout the legislative biennium to hold public hearings on the measures introduced in the legislature. Each committee is concerned with one or more broad subject matter areas of state government, and may conduct studies, investigations and reviews within its areas of concern. Legislative committees may also appoint subcommittees or "study groups".

Representative Vernon Holschbach presents testimony on 1983 Assembly Bill 16 (the motor vehicle "lemon" bill) to the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Consumer Affairs (photo courtesy of the Assembly Democratic Caucus).

In the Senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the Senate upon nomination by the Committee on Senate Organization, but the proposed nominations of specific members of the minority party are made by the Senate group of that party. Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee, and the number of members of each committee is set by rule. The exception to this method of appointment is the Committee on Senate Organization, composed *ex officio* of the majority leader as chairperson, president, president pro tempore, majority and minority leaders, and assistant majority and minority leaders.

The speaker of the Assembly determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between majority and minority party. Under Assembly rules, the speaker appoints the majority party committee members directly, and appoints the minority party committee members upon nomination by the Assembly minority leader. The Committee on Assembly Organization, however, consists of the speaker, Assembly majority and minority leaders, and assistant majority and minority leaders, speaker pro tempore, and the chairpersons of the majority and minority caucuses. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

Joint standing committees are usually formed somewhat differently. The Committee on Finance in each house together constitute the Joint Committee on Finance, the Committee on Audit in each house comprise the Joint Audit Committee, and the Committee for Review of Administrative Rules in each house together constitute the Joint Committee. The speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the majority and minority leader of each house and the assistant majority and minority leader of each house together constitute the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. The Joint Committee on Employment Relations is also composed of *ex officio* members: the speaker, president, majority and minority leaders plus the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance. The Joint Audit Committee is composed of 2 majority and 2 minority party members from each house. The survey committees — Debt Management, Retirement Systems, and Tax Exemptions — include nonlegislative members. Among the joint research committees, the Legislatives Council's membership is partly ex officio and partly appointed as are standing committees, while the Retirement Research Committee is comprised of the members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and of nonlegislative members. The Joint Committee on State-Supported Programs consists only of legislative members.

Special Committees Are Temporary. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947 interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947 almost all studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. The council may appoint committees to study specific matters and may appoint committees which parallel the standing committee structure. These latter committees usually comprise the membership of the standing committees in the respective houses plus several public members. Because the legislature now recesses and convenes at intervals during the biennium, instead of adjourning sine die, the time available for interim study has been considerably reduced when compared to earlier decades. The 1983 session schedule provides that the May 29 to December 31, 1984 period be set aside for the work of interim committees.

Employes of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk of that house and the sergeant at arms under the supervision of the Committee on Senate Organization and the Committee on Assembly Organization, respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Senate and Assembly employes are in the unclassified service. All employes of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with a compensation and classification plan for legislative personnel recommended by the Division of Personnel and approved by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Legislation. The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and "simple" (one house) resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law. A bill usually amends, creates, repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, or repeals and recreates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the legislature consists of bills. Bills must go through both houses of the legislature and be submitted to the governor for his signature before they become law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the governor's signature, may be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution — the major purpose of such resolutions — or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions are those adopted by only one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

Introducing A Bill. The progress of a bill through the Wisconsin Legislature begins with the introduction of a bill by one or more authors (members of the house of introduction) and possibly cosponsors (members of the other house), or by a legislative committee. No one else can introduce a bill (the executive budget bill, however, is by law introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change). Although a bill may be introduced in either house of the legislature by members of that house with cosponsors from the other house, sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. Whichever way it is done, each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

Fiscal Estimates and Bill Analyses. On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are supplied with certain factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation — every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects.

Most of the fiscal estimates are prepared by the agency which would ultimately administer the program if the measure is enacted into law. In the two highly technical areas of public retirement systems and of tax exemptions, the fiscal estimates are prepared by a joint survey committee of legislators and others who, together with their own research assistants, evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law, and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills bearing fiscal estimates must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared an analysis of each proposal introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains, in layman's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

First Reading. Upon introduction, each proposal is given a bill, joint resolution or resolution number by the chief clerk and "read the first time". First reading consists of the reading of the proposal's title by the chief clerk. Immediately after the title is read, the presiding officer refers the proposal to a standing committee for review. In the Assembly, copies of a written report showing the number and relating clause of proposals offered for introduction, together with the speaker's notation of committee referral, may be distributed to the representatives prior to the daily order of business known as "first reading". Such distribution takes the place of first reading. Printed copies of each bill, joint resolution or resolution are available for distribution on the morning of the business day following the day of introduction.

A Hearing Is Held. At the discretion of the chairperson, the standing committee to which a proposal is referred may schedule and hold a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may appear to speak, or register, in favor of or against a measure. The committee then decides whether to return the proposal to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation (it may return the proposal

"without recommendation" only if the vote is tied). The committee may also recommend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. The following is a 1983 example of a committee report to the Assembly:

Assembly Bill 242

Relating to lengthening the maximum term of contracts entered into by school boards to provide pupil transportation.

Adoption of assembly substitute amendment 1:

Ayes, (12) Noes: (0)

Passage: Ayes: (12) Noes: (0)

To committee on Rules.

CALVIN POTTER

Chairperson

Measures before a committee are to be taken up as soon as possible, with the scheduling of committee hearings determined by the chairperson. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, any proposal that has not been reported out of an Assembly committee may be withdrawn on a motion or petition by majority vote of the Assembly. In the Senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from committee at any time by majority vote, but if the attempt is unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote.

To Calendar. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have adopted a procedure for systematic calendar scheduling of proposals. In the Senate, all proposals reported by standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Organization; in the Assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These two committees schedule all business for floor debate.

Second Reading. When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by title. The question before the house becomes: "Shall the proposal be ordered engrossed and read a third time?" At this state of the proceedings amendments to the bill may be considered. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to engrossment. A simple amendment would make changes in the bill, while a substitute amendment would completely replace the original bill. Before a vote is taken on the question of engrossment, the amendments are debated and voted on. Engrossment is the incorporating of all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections in a proposal in the house of origin. The rules of both houses require rescheduling of the proposal after engrossment. This would allow time for reconsideration of the vote by which the proposal was ordered engrossed. However, in many cases the rules are suspended (by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote) so that second reading and third reading can occur on the same legislative day.

Third Reading. The purpose of the third reading is to make a final decision on a proposal. After third reading, the question becomes: "Shall the bill pass?" The bill can again be debated at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed by voice vote or by roll call (in the Assembly an electric roll call machine is used); on some types of proposals a roll call vote is required.

To Second House. If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, in the second house the bill is often referred directly to the calendar instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin. If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, to direct the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a clean copy of the text agreed to by both houses.

Amendments in the Second House. If the second house concurred with amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If any amendments are rejected or further

amended by the latter, the bill could again go back to the other house; or a conference committee, made up of members representing each house, could be appointed to iron out the differences between the Senate-passed version and the Assembly-passed version. When both houses have agreed on the identical bill and amendments, the Legislative Reference Bureau enrolls it for the house of origin (that is, incorporates any amendments and corrections approved by both houses, producing a "clean" text), the official copy is signed by the chief clerks of both houses and by the speaker if it is an Assembly bill, and the bill is sent to the governor.

Each session, less than one-fourth of the bills introduced pass both houses. The remainder fail for a variety of reason and as the result of a variety of actions — the house of origin may vote to "indefinitely postpone" or "table" and then never take it up again, the second house may vote to "nonconcur" or concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin, or in some isolated cases the proposal may never be reported out of committee.

The Governor Signs or Vetoes a Bill. The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to approve or veto a bill. He can either 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within 6 days, whereby — if the legislature is still in session — it would become law without his signature; 3) veto it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 4) if the legislature has adjourned sine die, fail to sign it within 6 days, thus killing the bill (a so-called pocket veto). Since the legislature usually does not adjourn until the next legislature convenes, the pocket veto is no longer used. Bills are not sent to the governor immediately following passage, but are sent in an orderly manner when called for by his office. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines following each floorperiod when bills must be sent to the governor, and provides a specific floorperiod for final review by the legislature of the governor's vetoes.

Governor Anthony S. Earl signs a bill from the January 1983 Special Session while Representative Mary Lou Munts, Assembly Speaker Thomas A. Loftus, Senate Majority Leader Timothy F. Cullen and Senator Gerald D. Kleczka watch (photo courtesy of the Senate Democratic Caucus).

If the governor vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of origin together with his objections to the measure. That house can pass the bill over his veto (overrule the veto), but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so. If this is done, it goes to the other house, and again a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage. It then becomes law in spite of the governor's veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill dies, and the governor's veto is said to be sustained.

Session Laws. After passage the bill is assigned an act number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment) and its number and title are printed in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, a Madison newspaper which, for purposes of publication of the laws, has been designated the official state paper. The day after publication, the act takes effect unless the final clause of the law's text specifies another effective date. The acts also become available in printed slip copies and are ultimately bound into a volume of session laws called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which are the laws enacted by that particular biennial legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into the edition of the Wisconsin statutes for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1981-82 Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1981 Wisconsin Legislature: all sections that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their new version, all sections that have been created have been inserted in their proper order in the statutes.

A Note on Parliamentary Procedure. That, very briefly and very broadly, is how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states except Nebraska, which has a single-house, or unicameral, legislature.

The procedure, of course, is more detailed and complex than is explained here. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and

Senator Susan Engeleiter (Senate assistant minority leader) addresses the Wisconsin Senate as Senators James Harsdorf (Senate minority leader), Scott McCallum and Rodney Moen listen (photo courtesy of the Senate Republican Caucus).

Assembly Manual, and for particularly difficult situations the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary law as *Mason's Manual* and *Hind's* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*. The rules of each house are usually adopted by that house at the beginning of the session in the form of a simple resolution. ("1983 Senate Rules" are in Engrossed 1983 Senate Resolution 4, while the Assembly followed the rules adopted in 1981. Together the two houses also adopt joint rules (in 1983 they used the "1981 Joint Rules" adopted in Enrolled 1981 Senate Joint Resolution 1), which deal with the relations between the two houses and with clerical proceedings common to both.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. It has, however, slowly evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the Congress of the United States. The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint, to promote careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation, and, thus, to prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation.

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1983 LEGISLATURE*

Newspaper and Wire Services	
Appleton Post-Crescent	James H. Bartelt, Cliff Miller
Associated Press	Michael C. Buelow, Richard A. Eggleston, Mike Nadel, Arthur L. Srb
Capital Times	John Patrick Hunter, Matt Pommer
Daily Cardinal	Philip Gundlach
Green Bay Press-Gazette	James H. Bartelt, Cliff Miller
Janesville Gazette	Dennis McCann, Stan Milam
Milwaukee Journal	Jeff Browne, Ronald Elving, Charles Friederich, Eugene Harrington, Richard Kienitz
Milwaukee Sentinel	Eldon Knoche, Neil Shively, Susan Trebach
Roberts News Service	Jeff Roberts
United Press International	Bill Hauda, Gene Hintz, Richard P. Jones, Frank Ryan
Wheeler News Service	Richard A. Wheeler
Wisconsin Business Journal	Douglas A. Rossi
Wisconsin Catholic Conference	Charles M. Phillips
Wisconsin State Journal	A. Craig Benson, Paul Fanlund, Joseph William Jackson III, Carolyn Pflasterer, Paul A. Rix, Patricia Simms, Edwin Stein, Thomas W. Still, L. Rodger Turner
Radio and Television	
Madison:	
WHA Radio-TV	John D. Powell
WIBA	Bill Graf, Neil Heinen, Bob King, Liz Beyler Wosepka
WISC-TV	William J. Clausius
WISM	Suzanne Kaye, Mary Ann Meyers, Christine Scott
WKOW-TV	Annette Czarnicki, Bruce Dybvik, Andrea M. Ernst, Laurie Freeman, David Hoefferle, Paul Pitas, Tom Reiter, Myra Sanchick, John Scapple, Greg Schieve, Eric Schindler, Sue Yarbro
WMTV-TV	Bryan Brosamle, Dave Crawley, John Dedakis, Richard Fetherston, Cathy Hanson, Jay Jones, Mera Kohler, Robert Richards, Donald Schmitt
WORT	Terry Fitzpatrick, Jeff Hansen
WTSO	Cathy Canavan, John Colbert
WZEE	Cathy Canavan, John Colbert
Milwaukee:	
WISN-Radio	Bob Bach, Dan Froehlich
WITI-TV	Allan Block, Howard Clyman, Dennis Dean, John Drilling, Clint Fillinger, Karen Friedman, Vince Gibbons, Phil Harris, Mike Kipp, Nancy Laffey, Gary Leitz, Dale Martorana, Mike Miller, William M. Mokros, Rob Morham, Bruce Nason, James Pluta, Roseanne St. Aubin, Tom Tomaszewski, Joanne Williams

* Includes only those registered with the Senate Sergeant at Arms as of April 19, 1983. Others may register later.

Source: Senate Sergeant at Arms, "Capitol Press Corps", April 19, 1983.

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931-1981 SESSIONS[1]

Session	Bills Totally Vetoed				Acts Partially Vetoed			
	Number Totally Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	Vetoes Overridden		Number Partially Vetoed	Entire Veto Sustained	Vetoes Overridden	
			1 House Only	Both Houses			Entire Veto	Part of Veto
1931	36	36	—	—	2	2	—	—
1931 SS	2	2	—	—	None	—	—	—
1933	15	15	—	—	1	1	—	—
1935	27	27	—	—	4	4	—	—
1937	10	10[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1937 SS	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1939	22[3]	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
1941	17	17[2]	—	—	1	1	—	—
1943	39	19[2]	4	20	1	—	1	—
1945	31	26	4	5	2	1	1	—
1947	10	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
1949	17	15	1	2	2	1	1	—
1951	18	18[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1953	31	28	3	3	4[4]	4	—	—
1955	38	38[2]	1	—	None	—	—	—
1957	35	34[2]	1	1	3	3	—	—
1959	36	32	1	4	1	1	—	—
1961	69	67	14	2	3	3	—	—
1963	72	68	15	4	1	1	—	—
1965	24	23	2	1	4	4	—	—
1967	18	18	—	—	5	5	—	—
1969	34	33	3	1	11	11	—	—
1971	32	29	7	3	8	8	—	—
1971 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1973	13	13	2	—	14	13	—	1
1973 SS	None	—	—	—	1	1[2]	—	—
1974 SS (April)	None	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
1974 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1975	36	30	6	6	21	17	—	4
1975 SS	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1976 SS (May)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1976 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1976 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1977	21	17	1	4	13	11	—	3
1977 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1977 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1978 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1978 SS (Dec.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1979	19	16	2	3	9	7	0	2
1979 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1980 SS (Jan.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1980 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1981	10	8	1	2	10	9	1	0
1981 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1982 SS (Apr.)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982 SS (May)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—

SS - Special Session.

[1]The Legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including "pocket" vetoes.

[2]Includes "pocket" vetoes: 1937 - 5; 1941 - 13; 1943 - 4; 1951 - 14; 1955 - 10; 1957 - 1; 1973 SS - 1. A "pocket" veto is used after the legislature has adjourned *sine die* and has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

[3]Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol.28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

[4] 1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in two separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

Special Sessions with no vetoes: 1933, 1946, 1948, 1958, 1963, 1969.

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1980 CENSUS POPULATION*

District	1980 Population	Deviation from Norm: People	Deviation from Norm: Percent
SD-1	142,701	+ 109	+ 0.08
AD-73	47,603	+ 72	+ 0.15
AD-74	47,363	− 168	− 0.35
AD-75	47,735	+ 204	+ 0.43
SD-2	142,245	− 347	− 0.24
AD-54	47,180	− 351	− 0.74
AD-82	47,522	− 9	− 0.02
AD-83	47,543	+ 12	+ 0.03
SD-3	142,479	− 113	− 0.08
AD-13	47,612	+ 81	+ 0.17
AD-14	47,667	+ 136	+ 0.29
AD-15	47,200	− 331	− 0.70
SD-4	143,095	+ 503	+ 0.35
AD-4	47,854	+ 323	+ 0.68
AD-5	47,708	+ 177	+ 0.37
AD-6	47,533	+ 2	+ 0.00
SD-5	142,840	+ 248	+ 0.17
AD-7	47,814	+ 283	+ 0.60
AD-8	47,504	− 27	− 0.06
AD-9	47,522	− 9	− 0.02
SD-6	142,957	+ 365	+ 0.26
AD-10	47,389	− 142	− 0.30
AD-11	47,707	+ 176	+ 0.38
AD-12	47,861	+ 330	+ 0.69
SD-7	142,271	− 321	− 0.23
AD-1	47,515	− 16	− 0.03
AD-2	47,339	− 192	− 0.40
AD-3	47,417	− 114	− 0.24
SD-8	142,872	+ 280	+ 0.20
AD-16	47,618	+ 87	+ 0.18
AD-17	47,666	+ 135	+ 0.28
AD-18	47,588	+ 57	+ 0.12
SD-9	142,758	+ 166	+ 0.12
AD-76	47,316	− 215	− 0.45
AD-77	47,521	− 10	− 0.02
AD-78	47,921	+ 390	+ 0.82
SD-10	142,950	+ 358	+ 0.25
AD-40	47,778	+ 247	+ 0.52
AD-41	47,818	+ 287	+ 0.60
AD-42	47,354	− 177	− 0.37
SD-11	142,253	− 339	− 0.24
AD-64	47,657	+ 126	+ 0.27
AD-65	47,471	− 60	− 0.13
AD-66	47,125	− 406	− 0.85
SD-12	142,258	− 334	− 0.23
AD-46	47,751	+ 220	+ 0.46
AD-48	47,274	− 257	− 0.54
AD-61	47,233	− 298	− 0.63
SD-13	143,211	+ 619	+ 0.43
AD-31	47,587	+ 56	+ 0.12
AD-32	47,841	+ 310	+ 0.65
AD-33	47,783	+ 252	+ 0.53
SD-14	142,430	− 162	− 0.11
AD-85	47,704	+ 173	+ 0.36
AD-86	47,171	− 360	− 0.76
AD-87	47,555	+ 24	+ 0.05
SD-15	141,516	−1,076	− 0.75
AD-25	47,143	− 388	− 0.82
AD-26	47,119	− 412	− 0.86
AD-27	47,254	− 277	− 0.58
SD-16	142,723	+ 131	+ 0.09
AD-97	47,852	+ 321	+ 0.68
AD-98	47,389	− 142	− 0.30
AD-99	47,482	− 49	− 0.10
SD-17	142,999	+ 407	+ 0.29
AD-37	47,680	+ 149	+ 0.31
AD-38	47,698	+ 167	+ 0.35
AD-39	47,621	+ 90	+ 0.19
SD-18	143,264	+ 672	+ 0.47
AD-88	47,656	+ 125	+ 0.26
AD-89	47,829	+ 298	+ 0.63
AD-90	47,779	+ 248	+ 0.52
SD-19	142,583	− 9	− 0.01
AD-79	47,681	+ 150	+ 0.32
AD-80	47,606	+ 75	+ 0.16
AD-81	47,296	− 235	− 0.49
SD-20	141,741	− 851	− 0.60
AD-70	47,133	− 398	− 0.84
AD-71	47,145	− 386	− 0.81
AD-72	47,463	− 68	− 0.14
SD-21	142,821	+ 229	+ 0.16
AD-19	47,731	+ 200	+ 0.42
AD-20	47,565	+ 34	+ 0.07
AD-21	47,525	− 6	− 0.01
SD-22	141,630	− 962	− 0.67
AD-22	47,232	− 299	− 0.63
AD-23	47,135	− 396	− 0.83
AD-24	47,263	− 268	− 0.56
SD-23	142,594	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-55	47,218	− 313	− 0.66
AD-56	47,685	+ 154	+ 0.32
AD-57	47,691	+ 160	+ 0.34
SD-24	142,650	+ 58	+ 0.04
AD-58	47,464	− 67	− 0.14
AD-59	47,302	− 229	− 0.48
AD-60	47,884	+ 353	+ 0.74
SD-25	142,179	− 413	− 0.29
AD-49	47,376	− 155	− 0.33
AD-50	47,223	− 308	− 0.65
AD-51	47,580	+ 49	+ 0.10
SD-26	142,186	− 406	− 0.28
AD-94	47,560	+ 29	+ 0.06
AD-95	47,339	− 192	− 0.40
AD-96	47,287	− 244	− 0.51
SD-27	142,433	− 159	− 0.11
AD-91	47,244	− 287	− 0.60
AD-92	47,560	+ 29	+ 0.06
AD-93	47,629	+ 98	+ 0.21
SD-28	142,849	+ 257	+ 0.18
AD-28	47,616	+ 85	+ 0.18
AD-29	47,796	+ 265	+ 0.58
AD-30	47,437	− 94	− 0.20
SD-29	142,520	− 72	− 0.05
AD-47	47,533	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-62	47,801	+ 270	+ 0.57
AD-63	47,186	− 345	− 0.73
SD-30	143,275	+ 683	+ 0.48
AD-52	47,656	+ 125	+ 0.26
AD-53	47,852	+ 321	+ 0.68
AD-84	47,767	+ 236	+ 0.50
SD-31	143,231	+ 639	+ 0.45
AD-43	47,944	+ 413	+ 0.87
AD-44	47,678	+ 147	+ 0.31
AD-45	47,609	+ 78	+ 0.16
SD-32	142,953	+ 361	+ 0.25
AD-34	47,459	− 72	− 0.15
AD-35	47,893	+ 362	+ 0.76
AD-36	47,601	+ 70	+ 0.15
SD-33	142,054	− 538	− 0.38
AD-67	47,198	− 333	− 0.70
AD-68	47,564	+ 33	+ 0.07
AD-69	47,292	− 239	− 0.50

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1980 CENSUS POPULATION*—Cont.

District	1980 Population	Deviation from Norm: People	Deviation from Norm: Percent
Assembly:			
Average district ...	47,531		
Largest district:			
AD-43	47,944	+ 413	+ 0.87
Smallest district:			
AD-26	47,119	− 412	− 0.87
Deviation from Norm:			
Total all ADs		±18,640	
Average AD		± 188	± 0.40
Range: +0.5% to −0.5%: ..... 61 assembly districts			
+1% to −1%: ..... 99 assembly districts			
Percent to elect majority (50 smallest ADs)		50.31%	(2,367,304)
Senate:			
Average district ...	142,592		
Largest district:			
SD-30.....	143,275	+ 683	+ 0.48
Smallest district:			
SD-15.....	141,516	− 1,076	− 0.75
Deviation from Norm:			
Total all SDs		±12,189	
Average SD.....		± 369	± 0.26
Range: +0.5% to −0.5%: ..... 30 senate districts			
+1% to −1%: ..... 33 senate districts			
Percent to elect majority (17 smallest SDs)		51.39%	(2,418,022)

*Legislative districts were reapportioned by order of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, June 17, 1982.

[1]All population numbers were computed using the figures certified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under P.L. 94-171, including the certified corrections of November 16, 1981, and May 24, 1982. The recertified 1980 state population is 4,705,521.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, "Senate and Assembly Districts Promulgated for the 1982 Elections By the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin", Wisconsin Brief 82-5, June 1982.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

A number of legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. The service agencies provide information, bill drafting services and auditing.

Statutory Committees. Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations thereon to the legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The Committee for Review of Administrative Rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the Joint Audit Committee advises the Legislative Audit Bureau; the state Building Commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management advises the legislature on the coordination of activities of state agencies and authorities issuing debt; the Joint Committee on Employment Relations approves state pay plans and introduces bills necessary to carry out labor agreements; the Commission on Interstate Cooperation promotes interstate cooperation; the Legislative Council directs the work of interim study committees; the Joint committee on Legislative Organization supervises 4 service bureaus; the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Retirement Research Committee review proposed retirement legislation; the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee visits and makes recommendations concerning the various institutions, programs and organizations of the state; the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation; and the Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

Bureaus and Council Staff. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the activities of 4 bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, which conducts fiscal post-audits of all state agency accounts and audits agency activities on the basis of program performance in line with legislative intent; the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, which assists the Joint Committee on Finance in fiscal and budgetary matters; the Legislative Reference Bureau, which drafts legislation, publishes the *Wisconsin Blue Book* and carries on reference, research, and library functions for the legislature; and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and the *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The Legislative Council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees and for standing committees.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION 1981 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Legal Section
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

INTRODUCTION

This summary provides an overview of legislation enacted by the 1981 Legislature. Legislation is divided according to subject matter; beneath each subject heading the acts of the Legislature are individually described. The various budget acts, which affect many different areas of state law, are described separately under the appropriate subject headings rather than under a heading devoted exclusively to the budget.

The 1981 Legislature took its oath of office on January 5, 1981. Its regular session was organized into the following 5 floorperiods, but the schedule was subsequently modified by extended sessions, an extraordinary session and special sessions:

I — January 27 to February 20, 1981

II — April 7 to June 30, 1981 or budget passage

III — September 30 to October 30, 1981

IV — January 27 to April 2, 1982

V — May 26 to May 28, 1982

Floorperiod II was extended to July 22, 1981, the date the biennial budget passed both houses; floorperiod IV was extended to May 20, 1982; and floorperiod V was extended to June 14, 1982.

In addition to these floorperiods, the organization committees of the 2 houses convened the Legislature in extraordinary session from December 16, 1981 to January 26, 1982, and the Governor called 4 special sessions. From November 4 to December 15, 1981, the Legislature considered 6 bills of which 3 were enacted — Nov. Spec. Sess. Senate Bill 1 to adjust the state's budget, Nov. Spec. Sess. Senate Bill 2 to change the timing of November 1981 shared revenue payments, and Nov. Spec. Sess. Senate Bill 3 to make miscellaneous changes to the usury laws.

During April 1982, the Governor called 2 special sessions. The Legislature passed, on first consideration, a constitutional amendment that would allow the use of sales tax revenues to reduce property taxes levied for education purposes and a new law to reinstate a mechanism triggering extended unemployment compensation benefits. No law resulted from the 2nd April Special Session. On April 19, 1982, the Governor issued a call for the Legislature to consider 4 additional subjects in special session, but this call was rescinded by the Governor on April 26, 1982. Although another budget adjustment bill and legislative reapportionment bill were on the Governor's calls for consideration during the April special sessions, the Legislature extended floorperiod IV of its regular session to also consider budget adjustment and legislative reapportionment. The Legislature passed a budget adjustment bill but failed to pass any bill reapportioning the state's Senate and Assembly districts. The Legislature suspended its efforts regarding legislative redistricting on May 4, 1982, allowing the extended floorperiod and the April special sessions to continue with no further activity scheduled. Upon receiving notice that the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin was considering reducing the size of the Legislature in its redistricting order, the Legislature reconvened on May 20, 1982, and passed April Spec. Sess. Senate Bill 3 (subsequently vetoed) to reapportion the legislative seats. The Legislature then adjourned the April special sessions and the extended floorperiod.

On May 23, 1982, the Governor vetoed April Spec. Sess. Senate Bill 3. An attempt by the Legislature to override this veto failed on June 14, 1982, a few days after the U.S. District Court's order had been issued.

During the May 1982 Special Session, which lasted 3 days, the Legislature considered 10 bills of which 9 were enacted. The acts made the emergency telephone number system optional, modified the law relating to adoptive placements and investigations, clarified the method of computing general school aids, revised laws governing the Wisconsin retirement system, changed the Milwaukee prison site for a medium security institution, created a temporary early retirement program for state employes, changed eligibility for relief to needy Indian persons, extended time limits for compliance with effluent limitations for publicly owned treatment works and eliminated the transfer of certain segregated funds to the general fund.

The Legislature also called itself into "extraordinary session" on December 16 and 17, 1981, in order to reapportion Wisconsin's congressional districts. During this time, the Legislature expanded the call of the extraordinary session. Nine acts were enacted which authorized additional bonding for the Hughes Hall conversion, provided for mental health institute remodeling and ratified agreements with 7 state employe unions. The extraordinary session ended on January 26, 1982, and during floorperiod IV the Legislature passed 2 acts reapportioning Wisconsin's 9 congressional districts.

All bills passed by the 1981 Legislature are numbered into the regular sequence of session laws, including the bills passed during the November 1981 Special Session, April 1982 Special Session and May 1982 Special Session. Special session bills are distinguished from bills introduced during regular floorperiods by their titles.

Of the members originally elected to the Senate, 19 were Democrats and 14 were Republicans. Of the members originally elected to the Assembly, 60 were Democrats and 39 were Republicans. Changes through resignation since the commencement of the 1981 session have been:

Legislator	Successor
Senate	
None	None
Assembly	
Jonathan B. Barry (Dem.)	John T. Manske (Rep.)
William B. Broydrick (Dem.)	Thomas Meaux (Dem.)
John C. Shabaz (Rep.)	John Schober (Rep.)

The average age of the members elected to the Senate was 44 while the average age of members elected to the Assembly was 43. Three out of 33 senators were new to their positions, while 12 out of 99 representatives were serving for the first time.

The 1981 Legislature enacted 394 acts, compared to 362 acts enacted by the 1979 Legislature. During the 1981 session the Legislature approved on 2nd consideration 6 constitutional amendments for submission to the electorate. The number of bills introduced increased to 2,009, compared to 1,940 in the previous session. Of the bills introduced, 1,161 originated in the Assembly and 848 originated in the Senate. Only 19.6% of the bills introduced became law, but the ideas contained in many unenacted bills were, in the legislative process, grafted onto other proposals. Even these figures do not tell the entire story. Most bills were redrafted a number of times prior to introduction and many bills had one or more complete substitute versions. Bills ranged in length from only a few words to over 330,000 words estimated for one budget substitute. The Legislative Reference Bureau received 14,487 drafting requests for the 1981 session compared to 15,423 requests received during the 1979 session.

Although the 1981 Legislature eliminated the requirement that the Governor introduce a budget review bill, several budget adjustment bills were introduced following on the heels of the biennial budget bill to revise state law across a broad spectrum of topics. The versions of these bills recommended by the Joint Committee on Finance were modified in each house by a series of complex "super amendments" and amendments to these super amendments, until a majority

Representative Tommy Thompson (Assembly minority leader) and Senator James Harsdorf (Senate minority leader) hold a news conference (photo courtesy of the Assembly Republican Caucus).

consensus was reached. Budgetary acts during the 1981 session were Chapter 1 (budget adjustment); Chapter 20 (biennial budget); Chapter 93 (budget "trailer") and Chapter 317 (budget adjustment).

The major areas of interest addressed by the 1981 Legislature included stabilizing the state budget, reapportionment, marital property revision, criminal law, reorganizing the Milwaukee metropolitan sewerage district, solid and hazardous waste management, taxation, interest rates, motor carrier regulation and retirement. Each of these areas was treated by several bills or by the budget and budget adjustment bills.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus vetoed 12 bills in their entirety during the 1981 Legislature, down from 19 totally vetoed bills in the 1979 session. The Legislature overrode the vetoes of 2 bills. The Governor vetoed parts of 11 appropriation bills, up from 9 in the prior session. Of these, the partial vetoes in one measure were overridden.

HIGHLIGHTS

Agriculture

Chapter 123 limits the remedies that a court may order if an agricultural use or practice is found to be a nuisance. If the use or practice is conducted on land that is not under an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance the following apply:

1. The court may not order closure as a remedy unless the agricultural use or practice is a threat to public health and safety. (The term "closure" is not defined.)

2. The court may assess only nominal damages if the use or practice was conducted in substantially the same manner before the plaintiff acquired an interest in the affected property.

3. The court may order the defendant to adopt agricultural practices that may reduce the offensive aspects of the use or practice.

If the agricultural use or practice is conducted on land that is under an exclusive agricultural zoning ordinance the court may not substantially restrict or regulate the use or practice unless it is necessary to protect public health or safety.

The act also establishes that if the agricultural use or practice is found not to be a nuisance the court must provide that the defendant recovers the amount of the costs and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the defense of the action.

Chapter 283 makes extensive revisions in the Agricultural Marketing Act. The act changes the procedures for petitioning for and adopting a marketing order or marketing agreement and for amending and terminating an order or agreement. The act also changes the voting requirements and expands the use of bloc voting.

The act makes clear the differences between a marketing order and a marketing agreement and enables a marketing order to contain a provision allowing an affected producer to obtain a refund of assessments paid under an order if he or she does not favor the program developed under the order. The act also requires that all the costs of administering a marketing order be paid from assessments collected under the order and allows the marketing board of each marketing order to control and invest the moneys collected.

Chapter 345 repeals the statutory prohibition on the sale of any nondairy food product that purports to be, or is represented as, a dairy product and creates labeling requirements for the sale of any nondairy food product that is made to resemble a dairy product. The act provides that a nondairy food product cannot be sold in Wisconsin after January 1, 1983, unless the label clearly states that the food is an artificial product and states the major differences in ingredients and nutritional value between the artificial product and the dairy product it is made to resemble.

Chapter 346 revises the soil and water conservation program. The state Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts is replaced with a Land Conservation Board. Unlike the old board which was attached to the University of Wisconsin System, the new board is attached to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The local soil and water conservation district is replaced with a land conservation committee created by the county board. In addition to these structural changes, the act makes several substantive changes including: a) condemnation powers formerly exercised by the districts are not given to the county land conservation committees; however, the power to enter land remains substantially unchanged; b) land conservation planning is encouraged and, under certain circumstances, required; c) a statewide soil erosion program is established; and d) a county may adopt land use regulations subject to approval by municipal referendum.

Business, Industry and Finance

Chapters 45 and 100 affect consumer lending practices, including indefinite extension of the removal of interest rate limits on residential mortgage loans. For closed-end credit not offered by licensed lenders (applies principally to banks, credit unions and merchants), the interest rate ceiling is the greater of 18% or the 6-month U.S. treasury bill rate plus 6%. For closed-end credit offered by licensed lenders (applies to finance companies), the interest rate ceiling is the greater of 23% on loans under $3,000 and 21% on loans of $3,000 or more, or the 2-year U.S. treasury note or the 6-month U.S. treasury bill rate plus 6% for all loans. For open-end credit (applies principally to banks, credit unions and merchants), there is no interest rate ceiling for at least 272 days if the constant maturity yield on 2-year U.S. treasury notes exceeds an annual rate of 15% for each of 5 successive Thursdays, otherwise the ceiling is 18%. For motor vehicle loans (applies only to motor vehicle dealers), the interest rate ceiling is the greater of 18% or the 6-month U.S. treasury bill rate plus 6%, but no interest rate ceiling applies to mobile home loans or to sales of motor vehicles used for commercial purposes. Notwithstanding these restrictions, state-chartered banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks may charge interest at rates permitted for comparable federally chartered institutions. Insurance premium finance agreements in which the related insurance contract is for personal use are subject to the same interest rate ceiling applicable to closed-end credit not offered by licensed lenders. Other agreements are not subject to an interest rate ceiling. No interest rate ceiling applies to agricultural purpose consumer credit transactions other than sales of farm equipment, which are subject to the interest rate ceiling for closed-end credit not offered by licensed lenders. No

interest rate ceiling exists for transactions after October 31, 1981, if not otherwise regulated by statute. Finally, no interest rate ceiling exists for any transaction from November 1, 1984 to October 31, 1987. On November 1, 1987, interest rate ceilings in effect on October 31, 1984, will resume effect.

Chapter 349 makes substantial changes to the organization, powers and duties of the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority (WHFA) and establishes a Homeownership Mortgage Loan Program in the Department of Development funded by up to $300 million in WHFA bonds. The program has the following major features:

1. Banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and mortgage bankers are authorized lenders for homeownership mortgage loans.

2. Eligible borrowers include families having a combined income from all sources not exceeding 125% of the median income in the family's county of residence if the family did not own a home during the previous 3 years or not exceeding 100% of the median income in the family's county of residence if the family did own a home during the previous 3 years.

3. An eligible property includes a one- or 2-unit residential structure or a dwelling unit in a condominium or cooperative, if the property is used as the principal residence of the eligible borrower.

4. The amount of a homeownership mortgage loan may not exceed the lesser of 95% of the purchase price of the eligible property or 250% of the eligible borrower's annual income.

5. A homeownership mortgage loan may be made to purchase, construct or substantially rehabilitate an eligible property and may be used for temporary or long-term financing.

Children's Code

Chapter 81 repeals the law permitting the adoption of a child with the consent of the child's parents without a termination of the parents' rights. The act prohibits consent adoptions and requires instead that, if the adoptive parents in an independent adoption are unrelated to the child, the child's custodial birth parent and the prospective adoptive parents must jointly petition the juvenile court for the adoptive placement of the child and for the termination of the rights of both birth parents. The act requires an investigation of the proposed placement, the appointment of an agency guardian and the recommendation of an agency before the court may order the placement. Placement of a child in a relative's home for adoption without a court order is permitted.

The act also specifies the responsibilities of persons who bring foreign children under individual guardianship into Wisconsin for adoption, and revises the bonding requirements for those who bring children from another state into this state for adoptive or foster placement.

The act creates the following crimes, subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years or both:

1. Placing a child for adoption for anything of value in excess of the actual cost of the parent's expenses in connection with the child's birth.

2. Soliciting, negotiating or arranging the placement of a child for adoption other than as provided by law.

3. Giving anything in excess of actual expenses in order to receive a child for adoption.

This act also changes all references to "natural parent" in the Children's Code to "birth parent."

Chapter 359 requires DHSS to maintain a medical and genetic history of each child who is the subject of a petition for the termination of parental rights after May 7, 1982. The record must be made available, upon request, to the child if the child is 18 years of age or over, or to certain other persons who provide care or services for the child. If DHSS does not have a medical and genetic history of a child on file, the child or any of the other specified persons may require DHSS to conduct a search for the child's birth parents to obtain medical and genetic information that is medically necessary. The act specifies the procedures for obtaining the information and provides that the circuit court may order a birth parent to disclose information if good cause is shown.

The act also creates a procedure under which an adopted child or a child whose parent's rights were terminated may, under certain circumstances, obtain the identity and location of his or her birth parents. Such a child, if he or she is 21 years of age or over, may request the information

from DHSS. DHSS may disclose the information only if each known birth parent has filed an affidavit with DHSS consenting to the disclosure or if one birth parent has been dead for at least one year and the other has filed the required affidavit.

If an affidavit from either known birth parent is not on file, DHSS upon request must try to find the parent to seek permission to disclose the requested information which may be disclosed if both birth parents consent, if one birth parent has been dead for at least one year and the other consents or if one cannot be located and the other consents.

If a birth parent is dead, DHSS must provide the child with any nonidentifying social history information it has on file about that parent. A child may petition the circuit court to order DHSS to disclose any information that may not be disclosed under the provisions of this act.

Courts and Procedure

Chapter 183 implements the constitutional amendment relating to bail (1981 Assembly Joint Resolution 5). The major provisions of the act are:

1. The act revises existing statutory provisions on conditions of release to reflect those changes. A definition of "bail" is provided to specify that the term refers to "monetary" conditions of release.

Under the act, judges are authorized to impose any condition of release which is reasonably necessary to assure appearance in court and any nonmonetary condition of release which is reasonably necessary to protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses.

Senators Lynn Adelman and Barbara Lorman confer (photo courtesy of the Senate Democratic Caucus).

2. The act authorizes circuit courts to deny bail in certain limited circumstances:

Bail may be denied to 3 types of persons: persons charged with first-degree murder, charged with first-degree sexual assault, or charged with committing or attempting to commit a violent crime if the person has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a violent crime (referred to as a repeater-violent offender).

The district attorney for a county initiates denial of bail proceedings by alleging that the person has committed first-degree murder or sexual assault or is a repeater-violent offender, and that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community or prevent witness intimidation. The court may hold the defendant in custody and deny bail pending a hearing.

Any bail denial hearing must be held within 10 days from the date the defendant is taken into custody. At the hearing, the state must show by clear and convincing evidence that the person fits into one of the 3 specified categories (first-degree murder, first-degree sexual assault or repeater-violent offender) and that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community or prevent witness intimidation. If the court makes these findings, it may continue to deny bail to the defendant. If the court does not make both of the findings, the defendant must be released on bail.

If denial of bail is continued, it may be for a period not to exceed 60 days. If the time period passes and the defendant is still eligible for release (conviction has not occurred), the defendant must be released on bail.

Chapter 369 requires the circuit courts of this state to grant full faith and credit to the judicial acts, records, proceedings and valid judgments of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and to the acts of the Menominee tribal legislature, if the tribal court grants full faith and credit to judgments of this state's courts and to acts, records and proceedings of governmental entities of Wisconsin. The act establishes the standards under which acts of the tribal legislature and judicial documents qualify for admission as evidence in a circuit court and the criteria by which a circuit court may determine whether a tribal court is a court of record and a tribal court judgment is a valid judgment for purposes of determining admissibility as evidence. The act provides that no lien or attachment based on a tribal court judgment may be filed, docketed or recorded in this state unless the judgment has been given full faith and credit by a circuit court.

Crimes

Chapter 20 makes numerous changes in the laws concerning operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI) and related laws. The most significant provisions include:

1. The act revises (generally increases) the various suspension and revocation periods for OWI and related offenses and for refusing to take a chemical test for intoxication. Court-ordered education or treatment may not substitute for all or part of a suspension. Municipal courts may suspend or revoke a license for violation of a local ordinance prohibiting OWI. If any court fails to suspend or revoke any license for OWI or for a refusal to take a chemical test for intoxication, the Department of Transportation is authorized to make the necessary order.

2. The act revises (generally increases) the penalties for OWI and related offenses. Court-ordered education or treatment may not substitute to reduce forfeitures, fines or imprisonments. In addition, 2 new sanctions will apply. A driver assessment surcharge of $150 will be imposed for OWI or related offenses. A person who operates a motor vehicle after license suspension or revocation may have his or her vehicle impounded.

3. Previously, assessment or treatment of persons convicted of OWI or refusing to take a chemical test for intoxication was optional with the person. The act makes the assessment and treatment mandatory, unless the person is currently in or has recently completed the assessment and treatment.

4. The act limits plea bargaining once a person has been charged with OWI or a related offense. The court could authorize a revision of the charges only if it finds the new charge is consistent with the public's interest.

5. The act revises OWI and related offenses by providing that it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle if a person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.1% or more by weight of alcohol or 0.1 grams or more alcohol in 210 liters of the person's breath.

6. The Department of Transportation is required to study the effectiveness of the OWI revisions and report its findings to the Legislature not later than December 31, 1986.

Education

Chapter 340 requires all city school districts to reorganize into either common or unified school districts by July 1, 1983. (Unlike a common or unified school district, fiscal control of a city school district is exercised by a fiscal control board.) Reorganization may occur upon petition by the electors or upon adoption of a resolution by either the school board or the fiscal board. The act provides for a referendum on the form of district structure into which the city school district will be reorganized, if requested by 15% of the electors in the school district.

Employment

Chapter 36 makes various changes to the unemployment compensation (UC) law for the purpose of conforming state law to federal law in order to maintain this state's certification which enables state participation in federal UC and other employment security programs, permits federal funding of state administrative costs and qualifies Wisconsin employers to receive a credit on their federal unemployment taxes. The national "trigger" which activates the federal-state extended benefit program during periods of high unemployment is deleted and the state "trigger" is changed to make the program more difficult to activate. (The effective date of the state "trigger" changes was modified by *Chapter 185*.) Requirements to qualify for benefits after the 26th week of unemployment are made more stringent during an extended benefit period. Extended benefits due an individual are offset by any federal trade readjustment allowance payments received by that individual. Moneys received as interest and penalties for late filings of UC contributions (taxes) are permitted to be used to pay interest to the federal government on loans made to maintain the solvency of the state Unemployment Reserve Fund (interest became payable on such loans beginning on April 1, 1982).

The act also makes other changes in the UC law, including appeal procedures, treatment of tips, eligibility for receipt of benefits by individuals receiving total disability worker's compensation benefits, imposition of tardy payment or late filing fees and delinquent UC payments.

Chapter 334 substantially revises the state fair employment law, which prohibits employment discrimination. The act places into the statutes certain concepts regarding employment discrimination which are presently the law because of Wisconsin Supreme Court decisions. These concepts involve discrimination because of pregnancy, the definition of handicapped individual and the consideration of safety in dealing with handicapped employes and applicants.

The act adds the following new concepts to the fair employment law. An employer may not discriminate on the basis of age against any individual between 40 and 70, rather than between 40 and 65 as under prior state law. Exposure to physical danger, rather than mere employment in a hazardous occupation, is required before an employer can exercise an age distinction. An employer must deal with each handicapped person individually, and may not issue blanket rules regarding handicap as previously permitted under state case law. An employer must reasonably accommodate an employe's or applicant's handicap or religion. With respect to religion, this reverses a state Supreme Court interpretation of the fair employment law. An employer may not discriminate on the basis of marital status. Sexual harassment is sex discrimination and is prohibited. Social clubs and fraternal and religious associations not organized for private profit are no longer completely exempt from the fair employment law. The prohibition against discrimination on the basis of conviction record applies to juvenile records and military dishonorable discharge records. The prohibition against discriminating against an individual who is not bondable under an equivalent bond applies to bondability under a bond issued by a federal program for ex-offenders.

This act also requires employers to notify employes about any hairstyle, facial hair or clothing requirement, at the time of hiring.

Chapter 360 directs the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR) to promulgate rules setting standards to protect the health and safety of public employes (employes of the state and its agencies and political subdivisions). The standards must provide protection at least equal to that provided to private sector employes under the federal Occupational Safety

and Health Act. The standards must address issues like the use of protective equipment and technological procedures to control hazards; exposure to toxic substances and harmful physical agents; and informing employes of workplace hazards, precautions and emergency treatment. A public employer may apply to DILHR for a temporary, experimental or permanent variance to any standard.

The act permits a DILHR representative to make reasonable inspections to determine compliance with standards and variances, directs DILHR to issue an order to the public employer if it finds a violation posing a recognized hazard likely to cause death or serious physical harm to a public employe and permits DILHR to seek injunctive relief if imminent death or serious harm is threatened. A public employer or employe may obtain review of a DILHR order or decision.

The act requires a public employer to record employe exposures to toxic materials and harmful physical agents, and to record and report work-related injuries and illnesses. The act prohibits public employer retaliation against any public employe who exercises rights under the act and permits a public employe who believes his or her employer has acted in retaliation to file a complaint and receive a hearing and appropriate relief. The act imposes a number of other procedural duties upon DILHR and upon public employers, and provides that DILHR need not use resources to enforce the act in a political subdivision with 10 or fewer employes unless it receives a complaint.

Chapter 364 creates the "employes' right to know law." The act grants to employes and employe representatives the right to know about toxic substances, infectious agents and pesticides present in the workplace. The act applies to employes of both public and private employers.

The act provides that upon request of an employe or employe representative, any employer other than an agricultural employer must provide written information regarding the identity of any health hazards, special precautions and emergency measures applicable to a toxic substance or infectious agent. An employer must post certain notification regarding these materials, and must provide employes with education and training before routine exposure to any toxic substance or infectious agent. An agricultural employer need not comply with the requirements relating to toxic substances or infectious agents, but must provide notification and information regarding pesticides in the workplace.

The act requires manufacturers and suppliers to provide employers with information relating to toxic substances and infectious agents. This act permits an employer to obtain an exemption from the act's requirements if the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration promulgates a toxic substance regulation with requirements comparable to those in the act, or if the information required to be disclosed is confidential (for example, because it is a trade secret).

Under the act, an employe may refuse to work with a material if he or she has requested information about it which the employer or agricultural employer has not properly provided. An employer or agricultural employer may not discipline or otherwise discharge an employe for exercising his or her rights under the act, and may not request an employe to waive his or her rights.

Energy

Chapter 354 allows owners of solar energy systems to rely on existing zoning restrictions when installing a solar collector to be shade-free. If a collector is later shaded by a structure built because zoning restrictions in place when the collector was installed have been changed, the owner of the collector is entitled to damages, court costs and attorney fees.

Counties and municipalities are authorized to issue solar access permits under a procedure that requires notice to neighbors who would be restricted by a permit, and to provide an opportunity for a hearing and an agency determination of the effect of the permit on the development rights of neighbors. If a permit is granted, notified property owners may not block sunlight needed for the solar collector.

A county or municipality may not restrict the use of solar energy systems unless the restriction relates to public health and safety or would allow for a system of comparable cost and efficiency.

The act clarifies the right of landowners to negotiate wind and solar access easements for the protection of wind and solar energy systems.

The act authorizes counties and municipalities to consider solar access in land use planning decisions, to require the dedication of solar access easements as a condition of subdivision approval and to regulate vegetation which blocks solar energy from a collector surface.

Environment

Chapter 374 extensively revises the solid and hazardous waste management law. These changes include the following:

1. The act creates a negotiation and arbitration procedure to address certain items of concern between the applicant proposing a new waste facility and the affected municipalities. Arbitration awards are decided by a vote of at least 4 members of a new 6-member waste facility siting board. If 4 members cannot reach an agreement, the Governor issues the arbitration award.

2. This act requires an applicant to apply for local approvals. The act specifies that local approvals in effect for at least 15 months are generally applicable to new waste facilities; however, other provisions for the applicability of these ordinances may be specified through negotiation or arbitration.

3. The act permits a request for a hearing to be conducted as a contested case only at the feasibility report stage of the approval process.

4. The act creates special provisions to deal with certain types of facilities such as PCB storage and treatment facilities and mining waste facilities.

5. This act deregulates automobile junk yards and permits open burning of certain wastes for facilities serving larger communities than was previously allowed.

6. The act makes revisions to the solid waste management grant program, inspection powers, review of Department of Natural Resources' decisions and the applicability of state standards.

7. The act revises the requirements for proof of financial responsibility to ensure proper closure and long-term care of waste facilities to allow compliance with these requirements through use of a net-worth test.

Representative Gary K. Johnson (Assembly majority leader) discusses a measure before the Assembly (photo courtesy of the Assembly Democratic Caucus).

8. The act revises the Waste Management Fund so that a minimum $100 payment by facility owners or operators is required annually but tonnage fees are not applicable to small facilities. The act also clarifies permissible uses of moneys from this fund.

9. The act provides for a groundwater study, regulation of certain property transfers and a variety of other changes.

Health and Social Services

Chapter 134 creates a new method of determining death, specifying that irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions or irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem, constitutes death.

Municipal Law

Chapter 282 reorganizes the laws relating to the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District. Formerly, a city sewerage commission and a metropolitan sewerage commission jointly governed the district, although the county board of supervisors had fiscal control over the district. This act replaces that format with a single unified commission that governs the district and determines the financing for the district.

This act expands the size of the unified commission to 11 members — 7 chosen by the mayor of the City of Milwaukee and 4 chosen by an executive council that consists of the elected executive officers of municipalities within the district, except the City of Milwaukee. The act also provides a method of decennial reapportionment to change the ratio of appointments between the mayor and the executive council as the relative populations change. To accomplish reapportionment, the size of the commission may decrease to 9 or increase to 13 members.

This act allows the district to conduct its own financing with its own debt limit. The act also makes available to the district a variety of methods of financing capital improvements, most of which are presently available to municipalities. These methods include bonding, bond anticipation notes, other forms of borrowing and tax levying. Financing must be approved by a two-thirds vote of all commissioners.

Former law allowed the metropolitan sewerage district to expand its boundaries but provided no method for contraction. This act requires the commission to review periodically the district boundaries and to redefine the boundaries as needed to reflect its best estimate of areas that likely will be receiving sewerage service from the district in the near future. Areas likely to receive service only in 25 years or more must be excluded from the district; areas likely to receive service in 10 to 25 years may be included in the district; and areas likely to receive service within 10 years must be included in the district.

This act includes provisions for 3 audits of the district. A performance audit created by *Chapter 20* is included in the reorganization of the district, the commission is required to audit its financial transactions annually, and municipalities or counties within the district may demand one audit per year to be conducted by the Public Service Commission.

Chapter 383 makes establishment of an emergency telephone number system ("911") optional for units of government which provide or are authorized to provide emergency service. Under former law, the governmental units were required to establish the emergency telephone number system by December 31, 1987.

Reapportionment

Chapters 154 and 155 recreate Wisconsin's 9 congressional districts based on the results of the 1980 federal census of population.

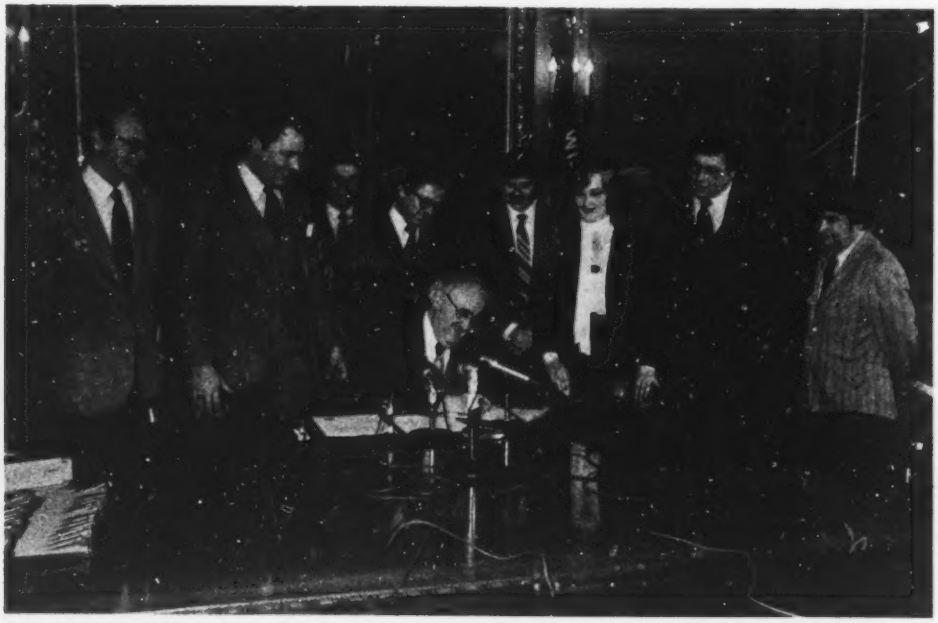
State Government

Chapter 335 recodifies, clarifies and amplifies state law concerning access to public records. Under former law, any person was entitled to examine or copy most public records during office hours, subject to such orders and regulations as the custodian prescribed. This act clarifies what constitutes a public record, reinforces the right of inspection of such records and provides specific procedures for making requests for inspection and copying of records appearing in various

formats. The act also authorizes requests for copies of records to be made by mail and permits requests to be made anonymously, except that identification may be required if a record is kept at a private residence or if security reasons or federal law or regulations so require. Under the act, agencies and officers must provide inspection and copying facilities comparable to those used by their employes.

The act requires agencies and officers having custody of records, with certain exceptions, to designate a custodian who is empowered to respond to requests for inspection or copying of records. Most agencies and officials must also post a notice informing the public of the times and places at which and the custodians from whom requests for inspection or copying may be made. (These requirements are new.) In most cases, requests for inspection and copying may be made under the act at any time during regular office hours. Prompt access to records kept at locations where office hours are not maintained is also required, subject to notice requirements. The act also makes records custodians responsible for providing access to records produced or collected by private persons under public contract to the same extent as if the records were maintained by public agencies or officers. The act generally continues the former law as developed in cases and opinions in effect for the purposes of determining when access to records may be denied.

Under the act, the requester may ask the district attorney of the county where a record is found or the Attorney General to seek an order directing release of the record if it is withheld, or may seek such an order directly. A new provision requires the award of attorney fees, damages of not less than $100 and other actual costs to the requester in a successful court action appealing the decision of a records custodian. If a court finds that an agency or officer having custody of a record has arbitrarily and capriciously denied or delayed response to a request or charged excessive fees, it may award punitive damages or impose a civil forfeiture.



On March 25, 1982, then Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus signed the congressional redistricting acts (Chapters 154 and 155, Laws of 1981). Members of the 1981 Legislature pictured with the Governor are Representative Thomas A. Loftus; Senators David G. Berger, Warren D. Braun and William A. Bablitch; and Representatives David M. Travis, Ed G. Jackamonis and Lary J. Swoboda.

Taxation

Chapter 20 discontinues the payments to municipalities and counties for manufacturing machinery and equipment and for personal property tax relief and incorporates them into other shared revenue payments. The act replaces the per person dollar amount in the shared revenue payment formula with a provision that varies that amount as the state's population varies. The act specifies the percentage of average local purpose revenues that will be paid to counties. The act sets the standard valuation component of the shared revenue payment formula so that the exact amount of shared revenue to which each county and municipality is entitled will be distributed. The act changes the definition of local purpose revenues, reduces minimum payments, establishes a 1981 payment of $11,700,000 based on 1975 manufacturing machinery and equipment payments, sets the level of 1981 payments at $541,700,000, moves the date of some credit disbursements from March to July, adds an additional school aid entitlement formula for credit distributions, specifies that growth in payments will equal growth in general fund tax revenue within limits of 5% and 12%, creates a 1982 payment of $54,417,900 based on the former personal property tax relief formula and 1982 and 1983 payments based on allocable shares (property tax rate) and creates a school tax levy formula for distribution of credits.

The act adopts the federal computation of depreciation (accelerated depreciation) and disallows the corporate deduction for federal and state income, excess profits, war profits capital stock and windfall profits taxes. The act extends the former highest corporate income tax rate, 7.9%, to all brackets. For the following taxable years, the act excludes the following percentages of capital gains from taxation: 1982, 20%; 1983, 40%; and 1984 and thereafter, 60%. The act creates a minimum tax on the following tax preferences: adjusted itemized deductions, accelerated depreciation of real property and of leased personal property, stock options, the depletion allowance and intangible drilling costs.

The act increases the following excise taxes: the tax on intoxicating liquor from $2.60 to $3.25 per wine gallon, the tax on wine from 19.5 cents to 25 cents per wine gallon and the tax on cigarettes from 16 cents to 20 cents per pack (from 32 cents to 40 cents for heavier cigarettes). The tax on cigarettes is also increased by *Chapter 317*. The act also creates a new excise tax on tobacco products equal to 20% of the manufacturer's list price.

The act requires the Department of Health and Social Services in regard to delinquent child support payments, and allows other departments, to request that the Department of Revenue (DOR) reduce the amount of tax refund or credit due an individual by the amount owed by that individual to the state agency making the request. The act increases the real estate transfer fee from 10 cents to 30 cents per $100 of value and reduces the percentage retained by the county from 50% to 20%. The act changes the percentage of sales tax receipts that a retailer may retain. Retailers annually may retain 2% of the first $10,000, 1% of the next $10,000 and 0.5% of the amount above $20,000. The act creates a Property Tax Deferral Program whereby elderly persons will receive a loan to pay their property taxes in return for granting a lien on their home to DOR. The loan is due upon transfer of the home.

Chapter 86 revises the net proceeds tax on mining of metallic minerals and the distribution of the funds from that tax. This act specifies that the tax is calculated on the basis of each mine rather than on the combined taxable income of a person engaged in mining. The act also discontinues the 3-year averaging of proceeds. The act increases the available deductions, lowers the rates and indexes the brackets. The tax is made deductible for purposes of the income and franchise tax.

The act establishes a Badger Fund administered by a Badger Board. The excess over $20,000,000 in the Investment and Local Impact Fund is transferred to the Badger Fund. Fifty percent of the interest on the fund is directed to be spent on school aids and 50% on recreation aids. This act creates a "first-dollar payment," which goes to counties, municipalities and Native American groups, and the act changes the distribution of payments from the tax collections to those entities. The act also provides for payments to them during the period when mines are being constructed. Those payments are funded from construction fees charged to mining companies.

Chapter 93 exempts transfers of property between spouses from the gift tax and the inheritance tax and specifies that the basis of property acquired from a spouse upon the death of that spouse

is the fair market value of the property at the date of death. This "stepped up" basis will lower the income tax payable by the surviving spouse if the property is sold. This act sets the shared revenue payment for 1982 at $675,000,000 minus a $38,000,000 lapse to the general fund. The act establishes minimum and maximum levels for both shared revenue payments and credits. Reductions in payments and credits because of the maximum limit fund the supplements that are needed to ensure minimum payments and credits. The act creates a special 1981 adjustment to provide additional payments to municipalities and counties the estimated payments of which are lower than their actual payments. The act also changes the date when some credits are distributed from March to July.

Chapter 167 authorizes counties and 1st class cities, by action of the county board or city council, to add an additional penalty of 6% or less to the present interest rate on delinquent property taxes. The board or council is given some flexibility in determining the applicability of the penalty.

Chapter 317 imposes a 10% surtax for taxable years 1982 and 1983 on the taxable income of corporations.

The act does not adopt the following recent federal changes in the income taxation of individuals: the deduction for 2-earner married couples, the deduction for interest earned on all-saver's certificates, the exclusion for dividends reinvested in public utilities and the charitable contribution deduction for persons who do not itemize.

The act specifies that the depreciation deduction formerly allowed under federal law, rather than accelerated depreciation, is available for property acquired by utilities during taxable years 1981 to 1983.

The act creates a system for withholding earnings to ensure the payment of income taxes by out-of-state entertainers, athletes and public speakers.

The act provides that the income from farms, mines and quarries and the income from the sale of petroleum at the wellhead are taxable by this state, subject to the rules for apportioning income among states.

The act raises the sales tax and the use tax rate from 4% to 5% from May 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983, and provides that the higher rate will remain in effect permanently if a constitutional amendment authorizing that higher rate is approved by referendum. The act extends the sales tax to interstate telephone calls placed in this state, to interstate telegraph services and to landscaping services.

The act provides $75,000,000 in property tax relief in 1983 to municipalities. One-half of that amount is distributed according to a school tax levy formula and one-half according to a school aid formula. In 1984 and thereafter if the sales tax rate is 5%, an amount equal to 10% of the prior year's sales and use tax collections is directed to be expended for property tax relief; and if the sales tax rate is 4%, an amount equal to 12.5% of the prior year's sales and use tax collections is directed to be expended for property tax relief.

The act increases the tax on cigarettes by 5 cents a pack (10 cents a pack for heavier cigarettes) from May 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983.

Transportation

Chapter 20 prohibits local authorities from arresting any person for failing "to pay a forfeiture for violation of any stopping, standing or parking" ordinance. This has been interpreted by at least one circuit court and several city attorneys to bar arrests on parking tickets only after court judgment. The Attorney General, however, has found that both prejudgment and postjudgment arrests were barred.

The act also makes significant changes in the area of transportation finance. The revenue generating package includes:

1. Increasing the excise tax rate on motor fuel and special fuel from 9 cents to 13 cents per gallon.
2. Imposing a tax of 6 cents per gallon on aviation fuel sold to general aviation users in lieu of the sales tax.
3. Increasing the annual registration fee for automobiles from $18 to $25.
4. Increasing the annual registration fee for motor trucks of more than 8,000 pounds from a

range of $117 to $1,602 to a range of $135 to $1,682; and increasing the annual registration fee for farm trucks from $18 to $21.

5. Increasing the annual registration fee for mopeds from $5 to $7.

6. Revising the permit fees for oversize/overweight trucks.

7. Increasing the additional fee for quarterly registration of vehicles from $1 to $5.

8. Revising the aircraft registration fee schedule from a range of $14 to $202 to a range of $30 to $3,125.

9. Allocating 40% of the money collected for vehicle weight and size violations to the Transportation Fund.

10. Providing $67,000,000 in bonding authority for major highway development. Not more than $28,000,000 of the bonding authority may be used in the 1981-83 biennium.

11. Shifting payments for local transportation, connecting highway lift bridges and mass transit aids from June of one fiscal year to July of the next fiscal year.

12. Changing the funding source for several transportation-related programs which are conducted by state agencies other than the Department of Transportation (DOT) from the segregated fund to the general fund.

13. Directing the sale of excess lands adjacent to DOT's administrative facilities.

Chapter 165 revises the procedures for nonmoving traffic violations. The act limits the power of a local authority to utilize the preexisting warrant and arrest procedure against a person who fails to mail the forfeiture or arrange a court appearance for a parking ticket. Instead, the traffic violation and registration program is expanded and the local authority is authorized to notify DOT if the person does not respond to a parking ticket. Upon notification, DOT suspends the registration or refuses to register any vehicle for the person until the person pays the forfeiture or appears in court. Notification of DOT tolls the statute of limitation for 4 years.

In lieu of the above procedures a warrant may be issued. The warrant directs an officer, who makes personal contact with the person, to accept a deposit of money or the person's driver's license in lieu of serving the warrant. If the person refuses to deposit money or the license, the warrant may be served and the person arrested. Once the person appears in court, the usual traffic court procedures are applicable.

Chapter 347 changes the standard to be used for determining whether to issue an authority to a motor carrier, eliminates regulation of motor carrier rates by the Transportation Commission (TC), and reorganizes, reduces and renames the TC.

Prior to this act, the legislative intent in regulating motor carriers was stated as preserving and fostering transportation systems. A common motor carrier was required to have a certificate of authority from the TC and a contract motor carrier was required to have a license from the TC. The authority determined the routes and scope of service of the carrier. The TC was required to base its decision on the issuance of a certificate or license on considerations of the "public interest," "public convenience and necessity" and "existing transportation facilities." Common carrier certificates were issued only after a hearing. A hearing on issuance of contract carrier licenses was held upon request by any interested person. The TC was required to hold a hearing on any rate action by a common carrier which had a general effect or upon request, and the TC could prescribe minimum and maximum rates for contract carriers.

This act essentially eliminates the differences between common and contract motor carriers. The TC grants the authority applied for without a hearing if the applicant is "fit, willing and able" and complies with the insurance requirements. With the exception of carriers transporting passengers, the applicant determines whether the applicant will operate as a common motor carrier under a certificate or as a contract motor carrier under a license.

The act raises the license fee for a contract motor carrier from $25 to $500; and raises the fee for a certificate from $40 to $500 for a common motor carrier of property and to $50 for a common motor carrier of passengers. Persons holding current authority receive the new expanded authority without paying the fee.

The act eliminates all rate regulation for intrastate motor carriers and creates new minimum insurance requirements which are the levels established by the federal government. The act also reduces the TC from a 3-member commission to a one-member agency, attached to DOT, which is called the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation.

Senators Gerald D. Kleczka (cochairperson of the Joint Finance Committee) and Paul Offner (Senate assistant majority leader) confer on a legislative proposal while the Senate is in session (photo courtesy of the Senate Democratic Caucus).

MAJOR PROPOSALS THAT FAILED TO PASS

Beverages

Assembly Bill 221 and Senate Bill 172 proposed a mandatory deposit on certain beverage containers.

Assembly Bills 220, 229, 250, 258 and 649 and Senate Bills 159, 220 and 533 proposed to raise the drinking age and the age for obtaining alcohol beverage licenses and permits to either 19 or 21.

Assembly Bill 690 would have prohibited 18-year-olds from consuming alcohol beverages away from licensed premises.

Senate Bill 829 proposed to raise the drinking age to 19, except for 18-year-olds who had graduated from high school.

Business, Industry and Finance

Senate Bill 245 would have authorized petitioning and distribution of literature in the common areas of privately owned shopping centers which are open to the public.

Senate Bill 473 would have established a comprehensive system for compensating persons injured in motor vehicle accidents regardless of fault.

Senate Bills 493 and 764 would have established compulsory motor vehicle insurance.

Courts and Procedure

Assembly Bill 29 would have created a determinate term sentencing system.

Crimes

Assembly Bills 56 and 240 and Senate Bills 335 and 453 would have revised the obscenity law.

Senate Bill 222 would have restricted the sale and use of drug paraphernalia.

Domestic Relations

Assembly Bill 284 proposed to change the laws governing property interests of married persons, with respect to debt and credit, property division, marriage agreements and probate.

Assembly Bill 370, known as the "marital property reform bill," proposed establishment of a system similar to that followed in the 8 community property states, under which most property acquired by a husband and wife after their marriage would have been owned by both of them equally.

Employment

Assembly Bills 452 and 510 and Senate Bills 395 and 636 would have authorized collective bargaining for members of the University of Wisconsin System faculty or academic staff, or both. *Assembly Bill 730 and Senate Bill 242* would have authorized collective bargaining for graduate assistants employed by the University of Wisconsin System.

Senate Bill 147 would have prohibited employment discrimination on the basis of age against any individual 40 years of age or over.

Senate Bill 524, known as the "whistle-blower bill," would have prohibited retaliatory disciplinary action against certain employes who had disclosed information regarding improper activities in state government.

Environment

Assembly Bills 533 and 1064 proposed to extend the ban on the sale of cleaners containing phosphates beyond July 1, 1982.

Assembly Bill 958 would have created a groundwater protection program in several different state agencies.

Senate Bill 230 proposed to establish a comprehensive wetland protection program. (see *section IV-Environment* for the more limited wetlands act).

Health and Social Services

Assembly Bill 621 would have prohibited all 3rd trimester abortions in public hospitals except as needed to save the mother's life; the bill would also have prevented 1st and 2nd trimester abortions in public hospitals except as needed to save the mother's life or to prevent grave, long-lasting physical health damage due to a preexisting medical condition, where the pregnancy was caused by rape or incest or where the fetus suffered from a severe genetic or developmental disorder.

Reapportionment

April 1982 Special Session *Senate Bill 3*, 2nd April 1982 Special Session *Assembly Bill 1*, and *Senate Bills 712, 713 and 771* would have revised legislative district boundaries based on the 1980 federal census of population.

State Government

Assembly Bill 364 would have prohibited the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, the Investment Board and the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System from investing public funds in stocks or obligations of any person or firm included on a Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations list of labor law violators.

Assembly Bill 403 and Senate Bill 79 would have regulated governmental practices regarding personal information.

Assembly Bill 1115 would have repealed and recreated the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act.

Senate Joint Resolution 4 would have approved on 2nd consideration a constitutional amendment to limit the Governor's authority to partially veto appropriation bills.

Senate Bill 759 would have abolished the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan and the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and would have created an Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

Taxation

Assembly Bill 117 would have created a tax equal to 1% of gross income on fuel sold by large petroleum companies.

Assembly Bill 167 and Senate Bill 105 would have allowed municipalities to apply to the Department of Development for designation of enterprise zones, in which owners of businesses would have been eligible for income tax benefits and exempt from certain state laws and local ordinances.

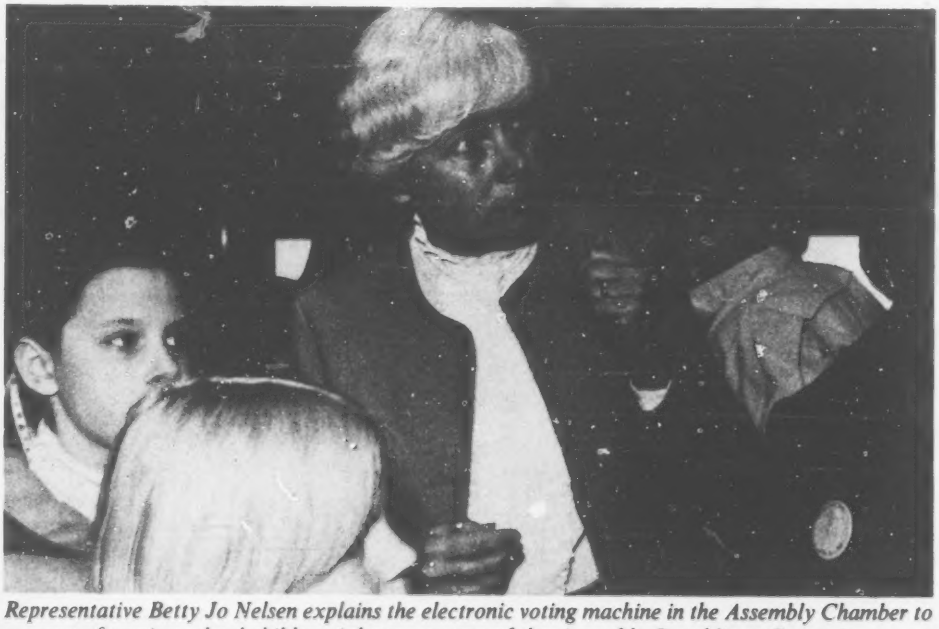
Assembly Bill 500 would have changed the occupational tax on cigarettes to an excise tax, thus allowing collection of the tax on sales by Indians to non-Indians on reservations.

Assembly Bill 1070 and Senate Bills 133 and 752 would have discontinued the inheritance tax (on recipients), leaving the present estate tax (on estates), which is equal only to the amount that may be credited against the federal estate tax for state estate taxes paid.

Senate Bill 465 would have replaced the property tax with a municipal income tax.

Transportation

Assembly Bill 907 and Senate Bill 660 would have eliminated economic regulation of motor carriers and railroads and would have abolished the Transportation Commission.



Representative Betty Jo Nelsen explains the electronic voting machine in the Assembly Chamber to a group of touring school children (photo courtesy of the Assembly Republican Caucus).

COMMITTEES OF THE 1983 LEGISLATURE

Senate Standing Committees

Administrative Rules, Review of — Otte, *chairperson;* Norquist, Chilsen, Kreul.

Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions — Feingold, *chairperson;* Otte (resigned 5/12/83), Thompson (eff. 5/24/83), Czarnezki, Kincaid (eff. 6/3/83), Johnston (resigned 5/17/83), Engeleiter (eff. 5/24/83), Lorman.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs — Moen, *chairperson;* Feingold, Kincaid (eff. 6/3/83), Offner, Opitz, Theno.

Audit — George, *chairperson;* Lee, Hanaway, Lasee.

Energy and Environmental Resources — Strohl, *chairperson;* Lee, Adelman, Ellis, Opitz.

Finance — Kleczka, *chairperson;* Maurer, Offner, Roshell, George, Norquist, McCallum.

Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services — Thompson, *chairperson;* Moen, Strohl, Norquist, Davis, Lorman.

Higher Education and Economic Development — Czarnezki, *chairperson;* Adelman, Feingold, Hanaway, Johnston.

Judiciary and Consumer Affairs — Adelman, *chairperson;* Feingold, Bablitch, Hanaway, Lorge.

Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance — Van Sistine, *chairperson;* Rosheli, Bablitch, Adelman (resigned 5/16/83), Otte (eff. 5/24/83), Thompson, Chilsen, Engeleiter.

Senate Organization — Cullen, *chairperson;* Risser, Bablitch, Offner, Harsdorf, Engeleiter.

Tourism and Revenue — Kincaid, *chairperson;* Van Sistine, Chilsen.

Transportation — Otte, *chairperson;* Moen, Maurer, Ellis, Kreul.

Urban Affairs and Government Operations — Lee, *chairperson;* Strohl, Van Sistine, Davis, Johnston.

Assembly Standing Committees

Administrative Rules, Review of — Rogers, *chairperson;* Brist, *vice chairperson;* Crawford, Seery, Nelsen.

Agriculture — Swoboda, *chairperson;* Hephner, *vice chairperson;* Clarenbach, Hasenohrl, Smith, Shoemaker, Brist, Gronemus, Stower, Tregoning, Turba, Van Gorden, Kasten, Schultz.

Subcommittee on Animal Waste Handling — Hephner, *chairperson;* Gronemus, Hasenohrl, Van Gorden, Tregoning.

Subcommittee on the Family Farm — Swoboda, *chairperson;* Smith, Turba.

Audit — Czarnezki, *chairperson* (resigned 4/13/83); Meaux, *chairperson* (effective 4/20/83); D. Travis, Panzer, Schultz.

Children and Human Development — Medinger, *chairperson;* Sell, *vice chairperson;* R. Thompson, S. Coggs, Bell, Schober, Stewart, Wimmer, Zeuske.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs — Plous, *chairperson;* Gronemus, *vice chairperson;* Swoboda (resigned 4/19/83), Miller, Williams, S. Coggs, Jaronitzky, Young, Foti, Rosenzweig.

Consumer and Commercial Credit — Tesmer, *chairperson;* Rooney, *vice chairperson;* Hephner, Plewa, Potter, Meaux, Jauch, Luckhardt, Bradley, Schober, Wimmer.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety — D. Travis, *chairperson;* R. Thompson, *vice chairperson;* Looby, Rutkowski, Medinger, M. Coggs, Ulichny, Plous, Kunicki, Prosser, Donoghue, Schneiders, Goetsch.

Subcommittee on Law Enforcement — R. Thompson, *chairperson;* M. Coggs, Goetsch.

Economic Development — ULICHNY, *chairperson;* ANTARAMIAN, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, NEUBAUER, S. COGGS, BOLLE, SEERY, PANZER, DONOGHUE, R. TRAVIS, T. THOMPSON.

Subcommittee on the Budget — ANTARAMIAN, *chairperson;* ULICHNY, CLARENBACH, SEERY, R. TRAVIS, PANZER.

Elections — CRAWFORD, *chairperson;* MOYER, *vice chairperson;* M. COGGS, D. TRAVIS, ULICHNY, NEUBAUER, CHVALA, RADTKE, PROSSER, MANSKE, WALLING.

Subcommittee on Elections Laws — CRAWFORD, *chairperson;* D. TRAVIS, CHVALA, RADTKE, PROSSER.

Subcommittee on the Open Presidential Primary — NEUBAUER, *chairperson;* M. COGGS, ULICHNY, RADTKE.

Energy and Utilities — GERLACH, *chairperson;* GILSON, *vice chairperson;* KUNICKI (resigned 3/31/83), HOLPERIN, CHVALA, SEERY, CRAWFORD (effective 4/20/83), PORTER, PROSSER, COWLES, RUDE.

Environmental Resources — NEUBAUER, *chairperson;* SEERY, *vice chairperson;* CRAWFORD, SELL, BELL, GILSON, NELSEN, PORTER, RADTKE, RUDE.

Excise and Fees — HEPHNER, *chairperson;* MENOS, *vice chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, LOOBY, HAUKE (resigned 3/16/83), KINCAID (resigned 4/13/83), HASENOHRL, MCESSY, BRADLEY, LUCKHARDT, MATTY.

Family and Economic Assistance — M. COGGS, *chairperson;* STOWER, *vice chairperson;* MILLER, MEDINGER, KUNICKI, SELL, PORTER, BUETTNER, COWLES, SCHULTZ.

Finance — MUNTS, *chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, *vice chairperson;* METZ, WOOD, BECKER, HELBACH, STITT.

Financial Institutions and Insurance — HAUKE, *chairperson;* MEAUX, *vice chairperson;* ROONEY, TESMER, PLEWA, SHOEMAKER, MATTY, YOUNG, HUELSMAN, ZEUSKE.

Forest Productivity and Rural Development — HOLPERIN, *cochairperson;* STOWER, *cochairperson;* KINCAID (resigned 4/13/83), HASENOHRL, SMITH, SHOEMAKER, ROBINSON, GILSON, JAUCH, BRIST, DONOGHUE, MATTY, LARSON, JARONITZKY, KASTEN.

Subcommittee on Wisconsin Conservation Corps — HOLPERIN, *cochairperson;* STOWER, *cochairperson;* GILSON, JAUCH, KASTEN, MATTY.

Subcommittee on Rural Economic Development — STOWER, *chairperson;* HOLPERIN, KINCAID (resigned 4/13/83), JAUCH, MATTY, LARSON.

Subcommittee on the Family Farm — SHOEMAKER, *chairperson;* STOWER, KASTEN.

Subcommittee on Forest Productivity — ROBINSON, *chairperson;* HASENOHRL, GILSON, DONOGHUE, JARONITZKY.

Government Operations — ROBERTS, *chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, *vice chairperson* (resigned 4/13/83); PLEWA, ANDREA, QUACKENBUSH, RADTKE.

Health and Human Services — KUNICKI, *chairperson;* JAUCH, *vice chairperson;* GERLACH, M. COGGS, D. TRAVIS, SMITH, PLOUS, ROBINSON, BELL, HOLPERIN, YOUNG, SCHNEIDERS, TURBA, BUETTNER, ROSENZWEIG.

Subcommittee on Community-Based Care — ROBINSON, *chairperson;* JAUCH, HOLPERIN, BUETTNER.

Higher and Vocational Education — MILLER, *chairperson;* JAUCH, *vice chairperson;* ROGERS, POTTER, MEDINGER, NEUBAUER, CZARNEZKI (resigned 4/13/83), WINEKE, GOODRICH, QUACKENBUSH, PANZER, HUELSMAN, STEWART.

Highways — VANDERPERREN, *chairperson;* MENOS, *vice chairperson;* ROBERTS, HASENOHRL, SMITH, HOLSCHBACH, LEWIS, MOYER, BOLLE, BRADLEY, MCESSY, COLEMAN, VAN GORDEN, WALLING.

Judiciary — RUTKOWSKI, *chairperson;* CHVALA, *vice chairperson;* TESMER, CRAWFORD, BRIST, LEWIS, WINEKE, PROSSER, NELSEN, SCHOBER, WIMMER.

Labor — LOOBY, *chairperson;* HOLSCHBACH, *vice chairperson;* HAUKE, CLARENBACH, GERLACH, POTTER, R. THOMPSON, CHVALA, ANTARAMIAN, MERKT, LUCKHARDT, TREGONING, GOODRICH, STEWART.

Local Affairs — ANDREA, *chairperson;* S. COGGS, *vice chairperson;* SHOEMAKER, HOLSCHBACH, ROBINSON, MEAUX, WINEKE, BOLLE, LEWIS, MOYER, DONOGHUE, LARSON, MANSKE, WALLING, GOETSCH.

Organization — LOFTUS, *chairperson;* JOHNSON, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, SHOEMAKER, ROONEY, T. THOMPSON, R. TRAVIS, TREGONING.

Primary and Secondary Education — POTTER, *chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, *vice chairperson* (resigned 4/13/83); ROGERS, ROBERTS, MILLER (resigned 3/15/83), PLOUS, NEUBAUER (resigned 3/15/83), WILLIAMS, JAUCH, SELL, GOODRICH, QUACKENBUSH, MERKT, R. TRAVIS, TURBA.

Revenue — KINCAID, *chairperson* (resigned 4/13/83); R. THOMPSON, *chairperson* (effective 4/20/83); WINEKE, *vice chairperson;* ROGERS, ANTARAMIAN, STOWER, MERKT, COLEMAN, COWLES, MANSKE.

Rules — JOHNSON, *chairperson;* LOFTUS, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, ROONEY, SHOEMAKER, KUNICKI, T. THOMPSON, R. TRAVIS, TREGONING.

Small Business — WILLIAMS, *chairperson;* LEWIS, *vice chairperson;* ROBINSON, BOLLE, MOYER, GRONEMUS, BYERS, BUETTNER, FOTI, HUELSMAN.

State Affairs — PLEWA, *chairperson;* BELL, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAMS, GRONEMUS, GILSON, BYERS, SCHNEIDERS, FOTI.

Tourism and Recreation — SMITH, *chairperson;* HOLPERIN, *vice chairperson,* SWOBODA, KINCAID (resigned 4/13/83), GERLACH, R. THOMPSON, STOWER, MATTY, JARONITZKY, COLEMAN, ZEUSKE.

Subcommittee on Promote Wisconsin — R. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* GERLACH, SMITH, ZEUSKE.

Transportation — HASENOHRL, *chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, *vice chairperson;* HAUKE (resigned 3/16/83), ULICHNY, ANTARAMIAN, CHVALA, TREGONING, KASTEN, ROSENZWEIG, RUDE.

Veterans and Military Affairs — MENOS, *chairperson;* BOLLE, *vice chairperson;* HEPHNER, LOOBY, SWOBODA, ANDREA, LARSON, BYERS, VAN GORDEN, GOETSCH.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Since the following committees are statutory, they are included in the description of statutory legislative committees and legislative service agencies: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, Joint Audit Committee, Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management, Joint Committee on Employment Relations, Joint Committee on Finance, Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF

Members: SENATOR OTTE, REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE BRIST, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATORS NORQUIST, CHILSEN, KREUL, CZARNEZKI; REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, SEERY, NELSEN.

Committee Staff: DAN ROSSMILLER, 266-0610; WALTER R. STEWART, 266-0610; SUE PERRY, 266-2056.

Mailing Address: Senator Otte, Room 31 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Rogers, Room 113 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953.

Telephone: Senator Otte, (608) 266-2056; Representative Rogers, (608) 266-0610.

Publications: 1981-82 Biennial Report (also 1979-80 and 1977-78); Report on the University of Wisconsin Regents and Central Administration's Policies and Implementation of Shared Governance, May 1982; Report of the Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.56.

History: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules was created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, and the membership was enlarged by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. Its powers were significantly expanded by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The committee is chaired by one member of each house selected by the majority party of that house. The committee meets at the call of one of its cochairpersons.

Functions: The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules, statements of general policy, interpretations of statutes by state agencies, and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. The committee may direct an agency to promulgate emergency rules when the committee determines that a statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute is a rule. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to rules and portions of rules and may suspend a rule in whole or in part, but when it does so it must introduce a bill in each house to repeal the rule or the parts suspended. If these bills are defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If one of the bills is enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be promulgated again unless authorized by law. In addition, the committee may require an agency to hold a public hearing on recommendations made as a result of an investigation of a complaint and to report back to the committee within a specified time.

The committee may also act in the rule-making process to review a proposed rule if another legislative standing committee has formally objected to a proposed rule or a portion of a proposed rule. The committee is then required to hold a public hearing and may either uphold the standing committee, or reverse the standing committee's action. If the committee supports a standing committee's objection, the agency may not adopt the rule and the committee must introduce a bill in each house to support its action. If one of these bills is enacted into law, the agency may not adopt the rule unless authorized to do so by some future law. If the bills fail to pass, the agency may adopt the rule. Once the rule is adopted, the committee has the power to suspend it as discussed above.

With the emergence of a more full-time legislature, this committee has become active in legislative oversight activities. The committee acts as an ombudsman, handling constituent complaints about agencies or rules forwarded by legislators or directly by citizens. Its more traditional rule review functions have expanded to include general problem solving, negotiation, rule modification, rule development or introduction of legislation. This committee was one of the first of its kind in the country and is a model being copied by various states.

The committee also receives notice of all declaratory judgment actions respecting rules and may intervene in any of those actions with the consent of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

The committee prepares and submits a biennial report to the governor and the legislature containing its recommendations.

AUDIT COMMITTEE, JOINT

Members: SENATOR GEORGE, REPRESENTATIVE MEAUX, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS LEE, HANAWAY, LASEE; REPRESENTATIVES D. TRAVIS, PANZER, SCHULTZ.

Mailing Address: Senator George, Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Meaux, Room 28 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Telephone: Senator George, (608) 267-9695; Representative Meaux, (608) 267-9836.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.53.

History: The Joint Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The committee consists of 2 majority party and 2 minority party senators and 2 majority party and 2 minority party representatives, appointed as are members of standing committees at the commencement of each legislative term. Each house designates a cochairperson.

Functions: The committee, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, has the responsibility of advising the Legislative Audit Bureau. The committee may:

1. Evaluate the qualifications of candidates for state auditor and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
2. Review reports of the bureau and confer with the auditor, other legislative committees and agencies audited.
3. Refer to the legislature or to an appropriate standing committee information that warrants action, request information from such a committee on action taken, and seek advice of an appropriate standing committee on program portions of an audit.

When a postaudit report cites various deficiencies, the head of the agency shall report to the audit committee of remedial actions taken. If the information is not forthcoming, the committee may report the matter to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and to the appropriate standing committees. The audit committee may also propose corrective action to remedy undesirable practices. The audit committee may hold hearings on postaudit reports, may request the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to investigate any matter within the scope of a postaudit conducted by the bureau, and may request investigation of any matter relative to the revenues and expenditures as well as the fiscal and performance activities of a state agency.

BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, *chairperson;* SENATORS RISSER, MAURER, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES PLEWA, ROONEY, LUCKHARDT; MARSHALL ERDMAN (citizen member); DORIS HANSON (secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of the engineering function, Department of Administration), Gerald D. Germanson (ranking architect, Department of Administration) (nonvoting, advisory members).

Secretary: PAUL L. BROWN, *administrator,* Division of State Facilities Management.

Mailing Address: 8th Floor, General Executive Facility II, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1855.

Total Budget 1981-83: $26,150,000 (including bond revenue amounts, building trust fund expenditures and debt service payments for state office buildings).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.48 (2).

History: The State Building Commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation) to construct public buildings, while Chapter 267, Laws of 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (Chapter 593).

An amendment to the constitution as implemented by Chapter 259, Laws of 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, has terminated the future use of the various building corporations and enlarges the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate State Bond Board, including 4 members of the Building Commission, was established by Chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. However, Chapter 90, Laws of

1973, abolished the State Bond Board and transferred the duties and responsibilities to the Building Commission. The duties include supervision of all matters relating to the contracting of public debt and revenue obligations, and the issuance of all evidences of indebtedness therefore.

Organization: The commission consists of the governor, who shall be chairperson, one citizen member appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator from each house shall be a member of the Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The secretary of administration, the head of the engineering function and the ranking architect in the Department of Administration shall be nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

Functions: The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program and recommend to the legislature a biennial building program, including the amounts for projects which must be appropriated. The commission oversees all state construction except highway development. The commission may also authorize the expenditure of sums from the State Building Trust Fund, which is used for construction of facilities, acquisition of lands and planning of future development. The commission is also the only state body which can authorize state debt. Therefore, all transactions for the sale of any instruments which result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the Building Commission.

DEBT MANAGEMENT, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR RISSER, REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATOR THOMPSON, SENATOR CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE LUCKHARDT; JULIANNA EBERT, DONALD A. SMART, THOMAS R. TUSCHEN (citizen members).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Robinson, Room 111 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Robinson, (608) 267-7990.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.49.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management was created by Chapter 317, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee is composed of 9 members: 3 senators and 3 representatives chosen as are standing committees, except that one member from each house shall also be a member of the state Building Commission, one from each house shall also be a member of the Joint Committee on Finance, and the 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house; and 3 members appointed by the governor, at least 2 of whom shall be experienced in or familiar with public debt management, public finance or municipal bond underwriting.

Officers are a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, an Assembly chairperson and vice chairperson, and a secretary elected by the committee from among its nonlegislative members.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to advise the legislature on coordinating the activities of state agencies and independent authorities issuing debt. The committee:

1. Determines the desirable amounts and forms of debt and revenue obligations to be authorized and the financial condition of the state agency or independent entity issuing the debt or revenue obligation.
2. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the issuing of debt and revenue obligations or the use of the proceeds and advises the legislature thereon.

3. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the authority of an independent entity to issue debt or revenue obligations or which would create a new authority with such powers.
4. Reviews the operational relationship between independent authorities and state agencies having program responsibilities in the same area.
5. Holds hearings and makes investigations.
6. Requires each agency or independent entity authorized to issue debt or revenue obligations to submit financial plans or reports.
7. Prepares such long-term financial plans relating to state debt, revenue obligations and other indirect debt as may be in the best interests of the state.
8. Submits a report as an appendix to any bill which relates to the authorization to issue state debt or revenue obligations, debt of independent state authorities, or for the authorization of new entities having the power to issue debt to finance a statewide public purpose. Such bills must be referred to the committee upon introduction instead of to a standing committee and shall not be considered in either house until the committee has submitted its report giving its opinion on the fiscal effect of the proposal on the state's or local government's ability to issue debt and revenue obligations, the appropriateness of the proposal in relation to the state's and local government's debt policies and the desirability of the proposal as a matter of public policy.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATOR CULLEN, REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON (majority leaders); SENATOR HARSDORF, REPRESENTATIVE T. THOMPSON (minority leaders); SENATOR KLECZKA, REPRESENTATIVE MUNTS (cochairpersons, Joint Committee on Finance).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Loftus, Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Loftus, (608) 266-3387.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.111.

History: The Joint Committee on Employment Relations was created by Chapter 270, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee comprised of 8 *ex officio* members: the Senate and Assembly cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate and the Assembly majority and minority leaders.

Functions: The committee is charged with a number of responsibilities related to state employment relations. Any changes in the general state compensation plan proposed by the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations must be submitted by the secretary to the committee for its approval. After a public hearing on the proposal, which is required by statute, the committee may approve or modify the secretary's proposal. Any modification by the committee of the proposed changes submitted by the secretary is subject to veto by the governor and, if vetoed, may be overridden by a vote of 6 members of the committee. The approved proposal (as may be modified by the committee) together with the unchanged provisions of the current compensation plan then becomes the official compensation plan until further modified. Those parts of the proposed compensation plan changes which require legislative action for implementation, when approved by the committee, must be introduced by the committee in companion bills, and these bills must be placed on the calendar. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. Since the advent of collective bargaining for certain groups of state employes in the classified service, the secretary of employment relations' recommendations for proposed changes

in the state compensation plan, insofar as it relates to providing general wage increases for employes, apply only to nonrepresented classified employes and is generally referred to as the nonrepresented pay plan.

Wage increases for most of the unclassified employes at the University of Wisconsin are not covered by the provisions of the nonrepresented pay plan but are included in a separate plan generally referred to as the faculty and academic staff pay plan. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, after receiving recommendations from the UW Board of Regents, is required to also submit to the committee a separate proposal for adjusting the compensation and benefits of such employes. Upon submittal to the committee, this proposal is handled in the same manner as is the pay plan for nonrepresented classified employes.

The committee is also responsible for approving wage increases for represented state employes. The committee is specifically assigned the duty of approving or disapproving all tentative agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations (representing the state) and any certified labor organization representing state employes. Any tentative agreement must first be ratified by the union. Following ratification, the committee is required to hold a public hearing on the tentative agreement. Subsequent to the hearing the committee may approve or disapprove the tentative agreement. If the committee does not approve the tentative agreement, the agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation. If the committee approves the agreement, the statutes require that those portions of a tentative agreement which require legislative action for implementation must be introduced by the committee in a bill or companion bills and the bill or bills must be put on the calendar or referred to the scheduling committee or the house. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. If the Legislature does not adopt the legislation as recommended by the committee without change, the tentative agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

The committee is also assigned the responsibility of approving the reimbursement rates for employes' use of personal automobiles or airplanes on state business. The Department of Employment Relations is required to submit recommended rates to the committee every biennium for its approval. One other related duty of the committee is to consider, in the same manner as the nonrepresented classified employe pay plan is considered, uniform travel schedule amounts for state officers and employes (except those covered by collective bargaining agreements). As with the nonrepresented classified employes pay plan, the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is responsible for submitting recommendations regarding such amounts to the committee for its consideration. The committee is also responsible for approving the recommendations of the administrator of the Division of Personnel as to the assignment of unclassified division administrator positions to executive group ranges.

FINANCE, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR KLECZKA (chairperson, Finance Committee), REPRESENTATIVE MUNTS (chairperson, Finance Committee), *cochairpersons;* SENATOR MAURER, *Senate vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATORS OFFNER, ROSHELL, GEORGE, NORQUIST, MCCALLUM; REPRESENTATIVES METZ, WOOD, BECKER, HELBACH, STITT.

Subcommittee on Education — REPRESENTATIVES HELBACH, SCHNEIDER, STITT; SENATORS GEORGE, NORQUIST.

Subcommittee on Health and Social Services — REPRESENTATIVES BECKER, WOOD, STITT; SENATORS OFFNER, MAURER.

Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Public Debt — REPRESENTATIVES METZ, SCHNEIDER; SENATORS ROSHELL, GEORGE.

Subcommittee on Taxes, Shared Revenue and Property Tax Relief — REPRESENTATIVES WOOD, METZ, HELBACH, STITT; SENATORS NORQUIST, OFFNER, MAURER, MCCALLUM.

Subcommittee on Transportation, Justice and Commerce — REPRESENTATIVES SCHNEIDER, BECKER; SENATORS MAURER, ROSHELL, MCCALLUM.

Mailing Address: Senator Kleczka, Room 115 South; Representative Munts, Room 122 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Kleczka, (608) 266-2500; Representative Munts, (608) 266-3784.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.09.

Organization: The committee is a joint standing committee composed of 7 senators and 7 representatives appointed as are standing committees. A Senate member and an Assembly member are designated as cochairpersons of the committee.

Functions: Any bill introduced in either house of the Legislature appropriating money, providing for revenue or relating to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before being passed. Further, a bill which must be introduced — the biennial budget bill recommended by the governor — is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance and then referred to the committee for detailed consideration. After a series of public hearings on the bill, the committee considers it in a number of executive sessions culminating in the committee-recommended version of the biennial budget bill. The committee-recommended version of the bill is then considered by the two houses of the Legislature in the course of adopting the biennial budget.

In addition to these major responsibilities, the committee also has a number of other related responsibilities, including the following:

1. The committee is required to hold regular quarterly meetings for consideration of agency requests for supplementation of their budgets — such supplementation is to be conditioned on a finding that: a) an emergency exists, b) no funds are available for such purposes, and c) the purposes for which the supplemental appropriation is requested have been authorized or directed by the Legislature.
2. The committee may also transfer funds between existing appropriations and may grant additional positions above the number authorized by the Legislature in the budget or through separate legislation.
3. The committee is also empowered to reduce certain state agency appropriations as an emergency measure when necessitated by a decrease in state revenues.
4. The committee is responsible for regularly reviewing a number of items including: a) the standard allowance for AFDC recipients, and b) the fiscal requirements for veterans housing loans and the conditions of the Veterans Trust Fund.
5. The committee is responsible for receiving a variety of statutorily required reports, including: a) quarterly reports from the Department of Administration on receipt of federal funds and on additional federal and program revenue positions authorized by that department; b) biennially, reports on their operations from the Marquette Dental School, the Medical College of Wisconsin and the UW Medical School; c) an annual report from the Department of Administration on the cost of public printing; d) a report from the state VTAE Board on the fiscal and educational impact of any reorganization of existing vocational school districts; e) periodic reports from the Department of Health and Social Services on implementation of the computer reporting network and on projected expenditures and alternative reimbursement and cost control policies in the medical assistance program; f) annual reports from the Housing Finance Authority and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority on the operations and fiscal affairs of those authorities.
6. The committee introduces — when required — the necessary legislation to provide for the payment of claims against the state, for the resolution of uncollectable shortages, or to provide funding sufficient to restore any of the Housing Finance Authority's or Solid Waste Recycling Authority's capital reserve funds to the required level when such appropriation is certified as being necessary by the chairperson of the respective authority.
7. The committee is also responsible for the final approval of a variety of fiscal or fiscally related items, including: a) rates for employe rental of state-owned housing; b) release of excess state funds provided for matching of federal funds; c) capital improvement expenditures at the State Fair Park; d) establishment of various institutional and other contingent fund accounts; e) budgets for special and executive committees created by statute or executive order; f) interstate agreements for the remission of nonresident tuition at institutions of higher education; g) local government contracts, when required to be submitted by the committee, with the Department of Health and Social Services for state aids for commu-

nity social services; h) SSI (Supplemental Security Income) payment levels; i) adjustments of earned income exemptions for AFDC; j) changes in the reimbursement formula for medical assistance payments to nursing homes; k) reimbursement guidelines and annual allocations for the payments for municipal services program; l) the annual assessment rate for recovery of administrative expenses for the state workers' compensation program; m) room rates for public patients at the UW Hospital; and (n) approval of the final general fund condition statement and schedule of appropriations for publication in the biennial edition of the statutes.

8. The committee is also statutorily empowered to inquire into the operations of any state agency to determine better methods, systems or procedures for improving state government operations.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

Members: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JAMES T. FLYNN; SENATORS RISSER (president of the Senate), CULLEN (majority leader), HARSDORF (minority leader), MAURER, LEE, LORGE; REPRESENTATIVES LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), JOHNSON (majority leader), T. THOMPSON (minority leader), ROONEY, D. TRAVIS, TREGONING; BONNIE REESE (executive secretary, Legislative Council), H. RUPERT THEOBALD (chief, Legislative Reference Bureau); 2 vacancies (state officials appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: THOMAS J. PELTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 404 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0262.

Publications: Biennial report and research reports on various interstate and federal-state topics.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.54.

History: The Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created by Chapter 273, Laws of 1937, as the culmination of an effort to establish machinery for cooperation among the states. Chapter 69, Laws of 1969, gave it new functions with regard to interstate compacts. Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, appropriated funds to the commission for staff, while Chapters 24 and 25 revised the membership and Chapter 62 revised its functions. Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, increased the membership from 17 to 18.

Organization: The commission consists of 18 members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the majority leader and minority leader of each house, 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are standing committees, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau, the executive secretary of the Legislative Council, the governor or his designee and 2 state officials appointed by him, and the lieutenant governor. If the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization approves, legislative members may name alternates.

Functions: The commission carries forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments; encourages the branches of the state government to maintain friendly relations with other states, the federal government and local units of government; promotes cooperation with other governmental units through the formulation of compacts, the negotiation of uniform or reciprocal agreements either for administrative rules and regulations or for the cooperation of governmental officials, and through any other suitable process; designates by its chairperson one or more of its members or other state officials to represent this state in conference with officials of other states or units of government; acts as coordinator and central repository for all interstate compacts to which this state is a party; maintains a continuing review of effect, cost and operation of each compact; studies proposed compacts and makes recommendations; and reports to the legislature on federal aid programs and their utilization by or availability to this state and its municipalities. The commission serves as the principal liaison contact between the Federal Aid Management Service of the Department of Administration and the legislature.

The commission reports to the governor or legislature on the need for legislative or administrative action before the state or any agency thereof enters into such compacts or federal-state relations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members 1981-83: REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON (appointed 8/81, majority leader from 1/83), *chairperson;* SENATOR BABLITCH (majority leader until 5/82, appointed 5/82), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN (minority leader until 1/83), *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON (minority leader from 1/82), *secretary* from 1/11/83; SENATORS RISSER (president of the Senate), CULLEN (appointed 5/81, majority leader from 5/82), HARSDORF (minority leader from 1/83), KLECZKA (cochairperson, Jt. Finance), MCCALLUM (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance); SENATORS FLYNN (until 1/83), STROHL (appointed 1/83), LORGE; REPRESENTATIVES JACKAMONIS (speaker of the Assembly until 1/83), LOFTUS (majority leader until 1/83, speaker of the Assembly from 1/83), TESMER (deputy speaker until 1/83, appointed 1/83), CLARENBACH (deputy speaker from 1/83), SHABAZ (minority leader, resigned from Assembly 12/81), NORQUIST (cochairperson, Jt. Finance until 1/83), MUNTS (cochairperson, Jt. Finance from 1/83), ELLIS (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance until 1/83), STITT (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance from 1/83); REPRESENTATIVES FISCHER (appointed 8/81 until 1/83), MCESSY (appointed 8/81), MURRAY (appointed 8/81 until 1/83), PLOUS (appointed 8/81), SCHNEIDER (appointed 1/83), BRADLEY (appointed 1/83).

Executive Secretary: BONNIE REESE.

Chief Staff Attorney: DAVID J. STUTE.

Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse: RONALD SKLANSKY, *director;* RICHARD SWEET, *assistant director.*

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Publications: General Report of the Legislative Council to the 1981 Legislature; Digest of Council Bills in 1981 Session; Directory of 1981-83 Legislative Council Committees; Rules Clearinghouse Reports; reports on substantive issues considered by council committees (available from the council); staff memoranda, briefs, working documents and other miscellaneous materials (on file at council office).

Number of Employes: 35.17.

Total Budget 1981-83: $1,919,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.81.

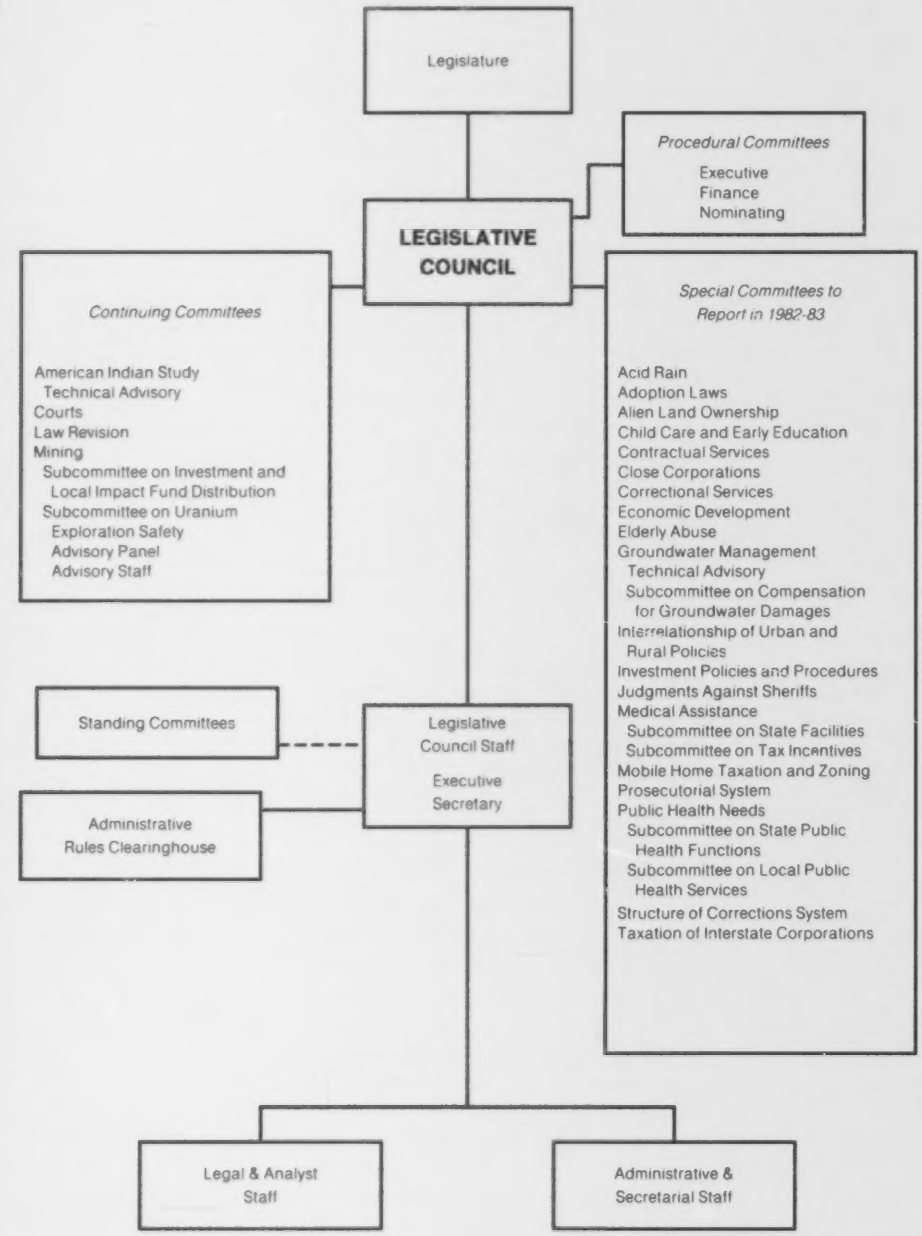
History: The Legislative Council was created by Chapter 444, Laws of 1947, and the first council was organized late that year, with 12 members. Later laws increased the membership, and Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, made it 19.

Organization: The council is composed of the speaker and deputy speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the Senate and Assembly majority and minority leaders, the 2 cochairpersons of and the ranking minority member from each house on the Joint Committee on Finance, and 3 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of each odd-numbered year.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, others are created by the council.

Functions: The original purpose of the Legislative Council was to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some studies are referred directly by the legislature to the council by enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are initiated by the council. Advisory committees and subcommittees to council committees submit their findings and recommendations to their parent

council committees. The council committees submit their reports, together with legislative proposals to carry out their recommendations, to the Legislative Council for approval. Those proposals which are approved by a majority vote (10) of the membership of the council are intro-



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

duced in the legislature. Since 1967, the Legislative Council staff has worked directly with the substantive standing committees in both houses by providing professional legal counsel, and science and research analyst staff to the standing committees. Also, the staff provides individual legislators with legal, scientific and policy research on legislative matters.

As a result of the study committee work, 39 bills and joint resolutions were recommended by the Legislative Council for introduction in the 1981 Legislature. Of these proposals, 15 were adopted and 24 were not enacted. Major enactments included proposals relating to community correctional programs, amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution, environmental health issues, interest rate practices, recodification of alcoholic beverage laws and sexual assault and abuse laws.

In addition, the council's Law Revision Committee directly introduced 25 bills and joint resolutions in the 1981 Legislature. Of these proposals, 14 were adopted and 11 were not enacted. These enactments included remedial legislation, implementation of court decisions and opinions, and revisor correction bills.

The Legislative Council staff serves the council, all of its study committees, and several statutory committees. During legislative sessions, the staff provides professional legal counsel and analyst staff assistance to all of the standing committees. The council staff also functions as the Rules Clearinghouse for review of all proposed administrative rules and assists the standing committees in their oversight of the rule-making process.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO REVIEW 1981 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILLS NOT ENACTED

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON *chairperson;* SENATORS BABLITCH, CHILSEN.

The subcommittee consisted of 2 senators and 1 representative.

The subcommittee, appointed by the Legislative Council chairperson, was directed to review the bills introduced by the council in the 1981 Legislature which were not enacted and to make recommendations to the full council as to whether these proposals should be reintroduced in the 1983 Legislature. The subcommittee reported its recommendations to the Legislative Council.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1980 AND 1981 TO REPORT TO THE 1981 LEGISLATURE

Community Correctional Programs, Special Committee on

..., Subcommittee to Draft a Community Corrections Act

Members: ED BUEHLER, ALBERTA P. CHURCHILL, AUSTIN MC CLENDON (public members).

The subcommittee consisted of 3 public members.

The subcommittee was charged with drafting a community corrections act based on such acts in other states and on the Model Act prepared by the Council of State Governments.

False Representation in Elections, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE D. TRAVIS, *chairperson;* SENATOR ADELMAN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE HELBACH, *secretary;* SENATORS BABLITCH, HARNISCH, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES HOPKINS, NEUBAUER; MICHAEL H. ELCONIN, LEON D. EPSTEIN, J. WILLARD HURST, JAMES R. KLAUSER, MARGUERITE M. MOELLER, JOHN C. OESTREICHER, DOROTHY SCHWARTZ, CAROL SKORNICKA, DAVE WAGNER (public members).

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on March 18, 1981, was directed, pursuant to a request from the State Elections Board, to study legislative alternatives dealing with false representation concerning a candidate during the course of a campaign, including consideration of appropriate penalties and the potential constitutional ramifications of proposed alternatives to present law. The committee reported its findings and recommendations to the Legislative Council on March 10, 1982.

School Dropout Prevention, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP, *chairperson;* SENATOR MOODY, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SMITH, *secretary;* SENATOR KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES COGGS, GOODRICH, LOFTUS, PLOUS; CHARLES ALBERTSON, DWAIN EHRLICH, BETTY FEY, FAY FLOOD, JEFFREY GOLL, LAURA JACOBS, BETTY JOHNSON, PROFESSOR MARSHALL SMITH, STANLEY SPANBAUER, JULIE STAFFORD, ED VON FELDT (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators and 11 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on August 28, 1980, is directed, pursuant to a May 22, 1980 letter from Rep. Richard Flintrop, to study the problem of school dropouts including: a) evaluating whether the current school aid formula creates disincentives for school districts to establish dropout prevention programs; b) determining if successful programs for reducing dropouts have been established and, if so, what the state could do to facilitate such programs; and c) recommending policy changes to obtain a greater commitment from the VTAE system to meet its statutory obligation to serve dropouts between the ages of 16 and 18. The Special Committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 9, 1983.

... , **Subcommittee on Coordination of Services**

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP, *chairperson;* SENATORS KRUEL, MOODY; REPRESENTATIVES COGGS, LOFTUS, PLOUS; CHARLES ALBERTSON, DWAIN EHRLICH, BETTY FEY, FAY FLOOD, JEFFREY GOLL, BETTY JOHNSON, JULIE STAFFORD (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators, 4 representatives and 7 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with focusing on the possibility of increasing coordination of educational and other services for dropouts and potential dropouts.

... , **Subcommittee on School Aid Formula**

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES GOODRICH, SMITH; LAURA JACOBS, PROFESSOR MARSHALL SMITH, STANLEY SPANBAUER, ED VON FELDT (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 representatives and 4 public members. The subcommittee consists of 3 representatives and 4 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with reviewing possible changes in the school aid formula to encourage dropout prevention efforts.

Sexual Assault and Abuse, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ULICHNY, *chairperson;* SENATOR GEORGE, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BECKER, *secretary;* SENATORS ADELMAN, ENGELEITER; REPRESENTATIVES KLICKA, RUTKOWSKI, TESMER; CARY CLAYTON, WAYNE HEIKKILA, LYNNE KETCHUM, NANCY KOSTECKI, MICHAEL MALMSTADT, JUDGE JOHN E. MCCORMICK, TOM METZ, DR. ASHER PACHT, MARY PATOKA, KENNETH J. PHILLIPS, PROFESSOR LORETTA ROPELLA, BETTY WHITE (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 3 senators and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 30, 1980, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 117 and A.J.R. 119, to study sexual assault and sexual abuse of children including: a) the causes of sexual assault and methods for reducing incidences of sexual assault and b) the problems of incest with, and the sexual exploitation of, children. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on August 27, 1981; October 2, 1981; and March 9, 1983.

... , **Child Sexual Abuse Subcommittee**

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ULICHNY, *chairperson;* SENATOR GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES KLICKA (term expired 1/83), TESMER; CARY CLAYTON, WAYNE HEIKKILA, LYNNE KETCHUM, NANCY KOSTECKI, MICHAEL MALMSTADT, JUDGE JOHN E. MCCORMICK, TOM METZ, KENNETH PHILLIPS, PROFESSOR LORETTA ROPELLA, BETTY WHITE (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 3 representatives and 10 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with studying all aspects of the problem of incest and the sexual exploitation of children and to develop recommendations for consideration by the full committee on ways to deal effectively with this problem.

... , Sexual Assault Subcommittee

Members: SENATOR ENGELEITER, *chairperson;* SENATORS ADELMAN, GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES BECKER, RUTKOWSKI; CARY CLAYTON, WAYNE HEIKKILA, NANCY KOSTECKI, MICHAEL MALMSTADT, JUDGE JOHN E. MCCORMICK, DR. ASHER PACHT, MARY PATOKA, PROFESSOR LORETTA ROPELLA, BETTY WHITE (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 senators, 2 representatives and 9 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with studying all aspects of the problem of sexual assault and to develop recommendations for consideration by the full committee on ways to prevent sexual assaults and on improving the current sexual assault law.

COMMITTEES CREATED TO REPORT TO THE 1983 LEGISLATURE

Acid Rain, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RADTKE, *secretary;* SENATOR HARSDORF; REPRESENTATIVES JARONITZKY, MUNTS (resigned 1/83), NEUBAUER (appointed 1/83), OTTE (elected senator 1/83); LOREN ANDERSON, ROBERT ELLIKER, MERLIN HORN, RICHELLE LISSE, PAT WOLFF, WILLIAM ZABOR (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 3 senators and 6 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to a March 2, 1982 letter from Senator Strohl and others, to conduct an extensive and intensive review of all relevant research, data and available information relating to acid deposition in Wisconsin, including an examination of the causes and effects of acid deposition and methods and costs of controlling acid deposition, an examination of the recommendations of the National Commission on Air Quality, and any proposed amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act now being considered by Congress. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by January 17, 1983, subsequently extended to October 1, 1983.

... , Subcommittee on Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Control Policy

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, RADTKE; MERLIN HORN, PAT WOLFF, WILLIAM ZABOR (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives and 3 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with developing and anlyzing a proposal for controlling aggregate emissions of sulfur dioxide from existing stationary sources of air pollution.

Adoption Laws, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE LEOPOLD (term expired 1/83), *chairperson;* SENATOR RISSER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MILLER, *secretary;* SENATOR LORGE; REPRESENTATIVES BERNDT (term expired 1/83), SCHNEIDERS; JOHN FRANZ, ROBERT HINTZ, TERRY HOTTENROTH, KAY KITZMAN, PROFESSOR MARYGOLD S. MELLI, ELLIE RICHARDS (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 2 senators and 6 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 96, to study adoption laws and the delivery of adoption services in this state. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on January 11, 1983.

Alien Land Ownership, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR HARNISCH (term expired 1/83), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE KINCAID (elected senator 4/83), *secretary;* SENATOR KRUEL; REPRESENTATIVES BRADLEY, EVERSON (term expired 1/83), SWOBODA, TREGONING; WILLIAM BAKER, DANIEL MEYER, MILTON NESHEK, GILBERT C. ROHDE (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators and 4 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to an April 5, 1982 letter from Senator Bablitch and an April 15, 1982 letter from Rep. Vanderperren, to study; 1) the current state policy on ownership of Wisconsin land by nonresi-

dent aliens or by corporations substantially owned by nonresident aliens; 2) trends in the purchase of land in the state by these persons and corporations; 3) the extent to which land in this state is already held by these persons and corporations; and 4) the need for further regulation of acquisition of Wisconsin land by these persons and corporations. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 15, 1983.

American Indian Study Committee

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SMITH, *chairperson;* JIM SCHLENDER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN, *secretary;* SENATORS GOYKE (term expired 1/83), HANAWAY (appointed 1/83), KRUEGER (term expired 1/83), MOEN (appointed 1/83), VAN SISTINE; REPRESENTATIVES KINCAID (appointed 1/83, became senator 4/83), JARONITZKY, ROGERS (resigned 1/83), SCHMIDT (term expired 1/83); ED A. BEARHEART, SR. (resigned 1/83), DOROTHY DAVIDS, TOM GORDON, GERALD L. HILL, RITA KESHENA, LEWIS TAYLOR (appointed 1/83) (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 4 senators and 6 public members, selected from names submitted by the Wisconsin Indian Tribes and Great Lakes Intertribal Council.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council on January 28, 1982, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (3), Stats., to study the problems and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to American Indians and the various Indian tribes in this state.

... , Technical Advisory Committee

Members: DR. DONALD ANDERSON, ROBERT DEER, JOHN NIEMISTO, JON SKAVLEM, THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., LUANNE WOPP, NANCIE YOUNG (department representatives).

The committee consists of one representative from each of the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; Revenue; and Transportation.

The committee was established pursuant to Section 13.83 (3) (f) of the Wisconsin Statutes to assist the American Indian Study Committee in performing its statutory functions.

... , Subcommittee to Draft a Bill Relating to the Relief of Needy Indian Persons (RNIP) Program

Members: JIM SCHLENDER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE ZEUSKE; TOM GORDON, RITA KESHENA (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 representative and 3 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with drafting a bill relating to the Relief of Needy Indian Persons (RNIP) Program.

Child Care and Early Education, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE METZ, *chairperson;* SENATOR BRAUN (term expired 1/83, public member), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR LORMAN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES LEOPOLD (term expired 1/83, public member), LUCKHARDT, PAULSON (term expired 1/83), SCHNEIDERS (appointed 1/83), PLOUS, SELL (appointed 1/83); PROFESSOR BETTE HANSON, GARY LARSON, PATRICK LISTON, PATRICIA MAPP, KWAME SALTER, MARY VAN DEN HEUVEL, ELIZABETH WEINDORFER, R.N. (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 1 senator and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on January 28, 1982, is directed, pursuant to an April 21, 1981 letter from Representatives Metz and Tesmer, to study the state's fiscal and regulatory involvement in day care and early education programs, including a review of present and past fiscal commitments to these programs and alternatives thereto and an examination of the need for coordination of the state, federal and local activities regarding these programs. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on April 20, 1983.

Contractual Services, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE HAUKE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TUCZYNSKI, (term expired 1/83) *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE ANDREA, *secretary;* SENATORS BERGER (term expired 1/83), OPITZ; REPRESENTATIVES KLICKA (term expired 1/83, PORTER; DENNIS L. BOYER, JOHN D. ST. JOHN (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 2 senators and 2 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 83, to study state contractual service procurement, including a review of the recommendations made in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau study, and to develop its own recommendations for obtaining greater legislative involvement in and strengthening of the contractual service procurement monitoring process and to develop appropriate legislation. The committee reported to the Legislative Council On January 11, 1983.

Close Corporations, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE WAGNER (term expired 1/83, public member), *chairperson;* SENATOR BERGER (term expired 1/83), vacancy, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MEAUX, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES NEUBAUER, SCHOBER; PROFESSOR KENNETH DAVIS, THEODORE F. GUNKEL, KARL I. SALZBERG, WILLIAM G. SMITH, GAAR W. STEINER, G. LANE WARE (public members).

The committee consists of 3 representatives, and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to a May 7, 1982 letter from Senator Risser and Rep. Miller, Cochairpersons of the council's Law Revision Committee, to study the desirability of creating a separate part of the statutes pertaining to close corporations; to consider the Close Corporations Supplement to the Model Business Corporation Act, which supplement has, as its objectives, to provide a flexible statutory framework for close corporations; to provide basic protections for minority shareholders; to codify the customary practices used to achieve the objectives and expectations of investors in close corporations; and to integrate the special close corporation statutory provisions with all other statutory provisions governing business corporations. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on April 27, 1983.

Correctional Services, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BECKER, *chairperson;* SENATOR THOMPSON, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS, *secretary;* SENATORS GOYKE (term expired 1/83), MCCALLUM (resigned 9/82); REPRESENTATIVES PANZER, WOOD; STEVEN BRIST (elected representative 1/83), DON CUENE, PROFESSOR WALTER DICKEY, JUDGE ROBERT HAWLEY, E. MICHAEL MCCANN, MARIAN THOMPSON, RODNEY SIMMS (appointed 9/82) (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 1 senator and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on October 2, 1981, is directed: 1) pursuant to SECTION 2033 (4), Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, to study alternatives to imprisonment for persons convicted of crimes and to examine prison programs, the security classification system and industrial good time; 2) pursuant to a request from the Legislative Council's Special Committee on Community Correctional Programs, to examine the relationship between state and local governments regarding corrections responsibilities, including a review of (a) state financial incentives to localities for accepting new correctional facilities; and (b) establishment of facilities to serve both offenders with short sentences and offenders returning to a community from maximum and medium security facilities. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 9, 1983.

Courts, Committee on

Members: SENATOR FLYNN (term expired 1/83), vacancy, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LEE (elected senator 1/83), vacancy, *secretary;* SENATORS ADELMAN, CULLEN, HANAWAY, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES HAUKE, MCEWEN (term expired 1/83), MUNTS, vacancy; JUDGE ROBERT M. CURLEY, JUDGE WILLIAM F. EICH, ELEANOR FITCH, JUDGE WILLIAM D. O'BRIEN, JUDGE PETER G. PAPPAS, RICHARD ROSENBERG, vacancy (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 5 senators and 7 public members.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council on October 2, 1981, is directed: 1) pursuant to Section 13.83 (6) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to make recommendations for the development and revision of a statutory formula for the creation and elimination of courts based on work load data, and recommendations for legislation directing

the director of state courts to apply the formula when preparing budgetary requests for the court system; and 2) pursuant to a Legislative Council directive, to review and make recommendations regarding statutory changes proposed in the Judicial Planning Committee study, on the incidence and causes of case-processing delay in the state's trial courts. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on January 28 and February 2, 1982.

Economic Development, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE CLARENBACH, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE NEUBAUER *vice chairperson;* SENATOR STROHL, *secretary;* SENATOR ENGELEITER (resigned 9/82); REPRESENTATIVES ALBERTS (term expired 1/83), Jackamonis (term expired 1/83, public member), NELSEN (appointed 1/83), PLEWA, STITT, ULICHNY (appointed 1/83); HAL BERGAN, PROFESSOR JOHN G. BOLLINGER, JOSEPH CHECOTA, KEN GERMANSON, DONALD HASELHORST, PAUL E. HASSETT, PAUL JUHNKE, DAVID NEWBY, PROFESSOR DONALD A. NICHOLS (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators and 10 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 77 and A.J.R. 88, to study ways to expand existing business activity in and attract new business activity to this state, including the suitability of this state as a high technology business location. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by January 17, 1983.

Elderly Abuse, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE TESMER, *chairperson;* SENATOR ADELMAN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *secretary;* SENATOR CHILSEN (appointed 1/83), KRUEGER (term expired 1/83); REPRESENTATIVES M. COGGS, HOLSCHBACH, MCESSY, NELSON; HELEN DABEL, ROSEMARY ELBERT, JUDGE DAVID V. JENNINGS, BARBARA KOHLBECK, MARTHA SCHMIDT (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators and 5 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 8 and S.J.R. 44, to conduct a study of: 1) the problem of abuse of the elderly, including but not limited to, physical and psychological abuse and damage to or theft of property by family members, the elderly's employes or employer, employes of health care facilities in which the elderly reside, and juveniles; and 2) the elderly as victims of crime, including research concerning the actual victimization of the elderly by criminal acts, the reasons for fear by the elderly about crime and community solutions and programs which have been successful in reducing crimes against the elderly. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by January 17, 1983.

Groundwater Management, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MUNTS, *chairperson;* SENATOR STROHL, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE GOODRICH, *secretary;* SENATOR OPITZ; REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, HARER (term expired 1/83), HELBACH, HEPHNER, PANZER (appointed 1/83); ROGER CLIFF, JAMES DEROUIN, MYRON EHRHARDT, PROFESSOR JAMES HOFFMAN, TERRY KAKIDA, LONNIE KROGWOLD, TOM KUNES, DOUGLAS MORMANN (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on January 28, 1982, is directed, pursuant to SECTION 139 of Chapter 374, Laws of 1981, and a September 29, 1981, letter from Rep. Munts, to study and submit recommendations necessary to establish the goals and objectives of the state's groundwater management policy, including recommendation on all relevant issues such as: a) formulating a statutory goal statement clarifying the state's groundwater management policy; b) developing directions to state agencies to develop groundwater management rules, where applicable, in compliance with the statutory policy; c) formulating means to implement groundwater management procedures; d) establishing statutory authority and regulatory programs to resolve groundwater management problems; and e) suggesting programs which are not solely regulatory, such as public education programs or coordinating councils. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 1, 1982.

... , **Technical Advisory Committee** (nonvoting)

Members: DR. HENRY ANDERSON, LINDA BOCHERT, PROFESSOR STEPHEN BORN, THOMAS DAWSON (appointed 1/83), ORLO R. EHART, DAVE FREDERICKSON, MEREDITH OSTROM, PETER PESHEK (resigned 1/83) (public members).

The committee consists of 7 state agency representatives.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on February 2, 1982, will assist the special committee in completing its assignment.

... , **Subcommittee on Compensation for Groundwater Damages**

Members: REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, MUNTS; ROGER CLIFF, JAMES DEROUIN (public members); DR. HENRY ANDERSON, LINDA BOCHERT, THOMAS DAWSON (added 1/83), ORLO R. EHART, PETER PESHEK (resigned 1/83) (technical advisory committee members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 representatives, 2 public members and 4 technical advisory committee members.

The subcommittee is charged with reviewing the current methods whereby individuals can obtain compensation for groundwater damages and preparing recommendations for the special committee, as appropriate, for amendments to the current methods or the creation of new methods of compensation.

Interrelationship of Urban and Rural Policies, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE KIRBY (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE EVERSON (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR KRUEL, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES GOETSCH (appointed 1/83), LAATSCH (term expired 1/83), ULICHNY; LELAND MULDER, RICHARD M. SCULLION, PROFESSOR RICHARD L. STAUBER, NADINE STONER, RICHARD SUSCHA, FLORENCE WHALEN (public members).

The committee consists of 2 representatives, 1 senator and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to the May 14, 1982 letter from Representative Michael Kirby and A.J.R. 32, to: 1) identify and examine state programs and policies relating to preservation of agricultural lands and maintenance of urban centers to determine whether such programs are achieving their intended objectives and whether these objectives are in conflict or produce competition between urban and rural interests; 2) examine the feasibility and advisability of authorizing incorporated municipalities to levy real property taxes on the value of land only, rather than on the value of land and improvements, to determine what effect such a tax would have on the development and improvement of land within such municipalities and adjacent unincorporated territory; and 3) make recommendations for any needed modifications in the Constitution or various state programs to assure maximum compatibility between competing or conflicting interests and to promote a consistent and coherent approach to the resolution of problems which are identified in the study. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 15, 1983 and April 20, 1983.

Investment Policies and Procedures, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ROONEY, *chairperson;* SENATOR GEORGE, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE NORQUIST (elected senator 1/83), *secretary;* SENATORS BIDWELL (term expired 1/83), CULLEN, KLECZKA; REPRESENTATIVES DELONG (term expired 1/83), SCHNEIDER; ANTON ANDAY, MORRIS ANDREWS, MARTY BEIL, ALLAN G. GRUENISEN, GORDON GUNNLAUGSSON, WILLIAM A. HALVORSON, LYLE IBELING, ROY KUBISTA, KAY PLANTES, JOHN G. POWLES, ROYAL TAYLOR, DR. MICHAEL WALLS, PROFESSOR MARSHALL WICK, PROFESSOR H. EDWIN YOUNG (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 4 senators and 14 public The committee consists of 4 representatives, 4 senators and 14 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on January 28, 1982, is directed, pursuant to SECTION 65 (12) of Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, to conduct a study of state investment policies and practices, including, but not limited to, studying: a) the administrative structure,

procedures and costs of investing; b) statutory provisions on types of investments; c) the state's trustee responsibilities to participants; d) the advantages and disadvantages of adopting alternative investment objectives, including investment targeting within the state; e) the ability to adapt investment policies to changing economic conditions; and f) the social, economic and political effects of consolidating all state investments. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 9, 1983.

Judgments Against Sheriffs, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MURRAY (term expired 1/83), *chairperson;* SENATOR VAN SISTINE, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *secretary;* SENATOR KRUEL; REPRESENTATIVE MCEWEN (term expired 1/83); JEFF ANDERSON, ROBERT BODETTE, KENNETH BUKOWSKI, RICHARD JOSEPHSON, MARK ROGACKI (public members).

The committee consists of 3 representatives, 2 senators and 5 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on October 2, 1981, is directed, pursuant to Chapter 74, Laws of 1979, to study the provisions of Ch. 74, relating to payments of judgments against sheriffs, and shall conduct hearings and collect information relating to the number of actions brought against deputy sheriffs; the number and amounts of judgments being made; and the impact, if any, on the conduct and morale of deputy sheriffs. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on January 11, 1983.

Law Revision Committee

Members: SENATOR RISSER AND REPRESENTATIVE MILLER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ADELMAN, ENGELEITER, GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD (appointed 1/83), PROSSER (appointed 1/83), ROBERTSON (term expired 1/83), ROBINSON, RUTKOWSKI, WAGNER (term expired 1/83).

The committee consists of 4 senators and 5 representatives.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council on October 2, 1981, has the ongoing responsibility, pursuant to Section 13.83 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to prepare bills on the following subjects and to introduce those bills directly (not through the council) into the Legislature: a) review remedial legislation based on nonsubstantive changes recommended by agencies (formerly performed by the Remedial Legislation Committee); b) review court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General which state that a statute is unconstitutional, ambiguous or otherwise in need of revision (formerly performed by the council's Judiciary Committee); and c) review Revisor correction bills (formerly performed by the Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws). The committee also is directed to review suggestions for major codifications and revision of portions of the statutes and to cooperate with the Revisor of Statutes in a 10-year systematic examination of the statutes to identify provisions needing revision.

Medical Assistance, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS, *chairperson;* SENATOR BERGER (term expired 1/83), THOMPSON (appointed 1/83), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *secretary;* SENATOR LORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES DILWEG and KIRBY (terms expired 1/83, appointed public members 1/83), KUNICKI (appointed 1/83), ROBINSON, STITT; PROFESSOR RALPH ANDREANO, PROFESSOR JAMES BOWER, JOSEPH CZERWINSKI, JOHN W. MATHEUS, ROBERT POLLOCK, TAMARA STARK, GLADYS VOEGTLI (public members); PETER TROPMAN (agency representative-nonvoting).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 2 senators and 9 public members and a nonvoting state agency representative.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on October 2, 1981, is directed, pursuant 1) to SECTION 2033 (2), Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, to study the medical assistance program and recommend alternatives to reduce the state's long-range financial commitment to the program. The study shall include: a) cost containment measures at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King and at the state centers for the developmentally disabled; b) modifications in the coverage of optional and mandated services; c) expansion of the role of nongovernmental health insurers; and d) mechanisms for providing a more cost-effective, market-oriented health care delivery system, such as publishing price information, placing a maximum on the dollars available through health insurance and providing consumers with information pertinent to making in-

formed decisions regarding their health care; and 2) pursuant to A.J.R. 55, to examine the current system of tax incentives for a person to maintain an elderly relative in the person's home and the feasibility of providing new tax incentives for maintaining the elderly relative in the person's home. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by December 1, 1982, subsequently extended to January 1984.

... , Subcommittee on State Facilities

Members: SENATOR THOMPSON, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES KIRBY (term expired 1/83 public member), MEDINGER.

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 1 representative and 1 public member.

The subcommittee is charged with examining medical assistance cost containment at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King and at the state centers for the developmentally disabled.

... , Subcommittee on Tax Incentives

Members: REPRESENTATIVE DILWEG (term expired 1/83, public member), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES ROBINSON, STITT; PROFESSOR JAMES BOWER, JOSEPH CZERWINSKI, JOHN W. MATHEUS (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 representatives and 4 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with examining tax incentives to keep elderly and disabled persons in homes of relatives and charges to adults for part of the cost of care for their parents in nursing homes.

Mining Committee

Members: SENATOR CULLEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE KINCAID (elected senator 4/83), vacancy, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR KRUEGER (term expired 1/83), REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, *secretary;* SENATORS BABLITCH, THENO; REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER; HENRY DORMAN, FRANK L. NIKOLAY, CHARLES RAU, JOHN STRASMA (public members); CHANDLER L. MCKELVEY (term expired 1/83), MICHAEL LEY (appointed 1/83) (department representative).

The committee consists of 3 representatives, 3 senators, 4 public members and 1 department representative named by the Governor. The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council on October 2, 1981, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (5) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to study the social, educational, economic and environmental impacts of mining on state and local governments and advise the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board on the investment and distribution of revenues received by the board; and study the environmental and economic effects of smelting of metallic minerals in this state.

... , Subcommittee on the Investment and Local Impact Fund Distribution

Members: REPRESENTATIVE KINCAID (elected senator 1/83), vacancy, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES SCHNEIDER, TREGONING.

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator and 2 representatives.

The subcommittee is directed to: 1) examine the statutes pertaining to distributions from the Investment and Local Impact Fund and determine the appropriate purposes for which these distributions may be made; 2) examine the guidelines developed by the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board, and the payments which have been made by the board, to determine whether the guidelines and payments are within the limits of the statutory requirements; and 3) make suggestions, if necessary, for changes in the statutes and in the guidelines and procedures of the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board, so that the intent of the legislature with respect to distributions from the Investment and Local Impact Fund may be more nearly achieved.

... , Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety

Members: SENATOR CULLEN, *chairperson;* JOHN STRASMA (public member), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER; SEYMOUR ABRAHAMSON, T.S. ARY, STEVE CORNELI, HENRY JAROSZ, BETTY MACDONALD, SUSAN STEINGASS (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 1 representative and 7 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to: 1) review all available literature and contact all appropriate federal and state agencies for any reliable studies on the subject; 2) study the methods of drilling

employed by mining companies to determine where and how radioactive contamination might enter air, soil or water, or otherwise threaten the public health or the environment; 3) determine whether existing natural levels of radiation (background) could pose any problems in themselves, for the public health or the environment; 4) work with appropriate state agencies to determine whether Wisconsin now has adequate equipment and staffing to determine radiation levels in the areas of present or potential uranium exploration drilling and, if not, recommend needed improvement; 5) review the concerns presented in testimony before the subcommittee, the Mining Committee and the Metallic Mining Council, and recommend the scope, scientific design and methods by which radioactivity levels could be measured before, during and after exploration drilling; 6) recommend whether monitoring of radiation levels before, during and after exploration drilling should be carried out and, if so, how, when and where; and 7) summarize the reasons for and against a moratorium on uranium exploration drilling, and recommend whether further consideration should be given to a moratorium on uranium exploration drilling; and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislative Council Committee on Mining.

... , Advisory Panel of the Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety

Members: R.T. AGAR, GREY BOGDEN, LEW BOYD, KATHLEEN CHERRY (resigned), ROSCOE CHURCHILL, BEN COLLINS, WILLIAM DENUCCI, REPRESENTATIVE DONOGHUE, LEONARD GLEASON, JAKE GOSTISHA, JR., GORDON HELMEID, WALTER JANCZY, ROBERT M. JONES II, REPRESENTATIVE KINCAID (elected senator 1/83), vacancy, SENATOR KRUEGER (term expired 1/83, public member 1/83), ALFRED LUND, THOMAS MOORE, Y.S. NIKHANJ, ELSA NIMMO, JIM PATRAW, R.S. PERELES, PETER PESHEK, DAN H. POLER, ART SHERREN, DALE SMITH, WILLIAM SIMPSON, STAN SOPKOWICZ, PATRICIA TRAVIS, REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, DAVID A. WAUPOOSE, ANITA L. WILLIAMS, DAVID WOODBURY.

The Advisory Panel of the Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety was established to review proposals developed by the subcommittee.

... , Advisory Staff of the Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety

Members: PROFESSOR JOHN CAMERON, THOMAS EVANS, KEVIN LYONS, LAWRENCE MC DONNELL, GORDON REINKE.

The advisory staff of the Subcommittee on Uranium Exploration Safety was established by the Mining Committee to provide technical assistance to the subcommittee. Advisory staff members will attend subcommittee meetings, participate in subcommittee discussions and advise subcommittee members on technical questions that arise during the subcommittee study.

Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE HASENOHRL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE HOLSCHBACH, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR VAN SISTINE, *secretary;* SENATOR KRUEL; REPRESENTATIVES BARCZAK (term expired 1/83, public member), DONOGHUE, SHOEMAKER, R. TRAVIS; PAUL F. GEHRKE, JAMES R. GRASSMAN, DAVID LESNIK, PAUL MULLINS, JOHN OESTRICHER, WILLIAM G. TROTTIER (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 2 senators and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 62 and a March 31, 1982 letter from William Trottier, to study the property taxation of mobile homes and the treatment of mobile homes by local zoning ordinances. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on April 20, 1983.

Prosecutorial System, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON, *chairperson;* SENATOR RISSER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE DUREN (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), *secretary;* SENATOR ENGELEITER; REPRESENTATIVES DILWEG (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), HAUKE, PROSSER, ROBERTSON (term expired 1/83, appointed public mmeber 1/83), RUTKOWSKI, TESMER; WAYNE HEIKKILA, JUDGE GERALD W. JAECKLE (resigned 9/82), JUDGE VICTOR MANIAN, MICHAEL J. MULROY, PROFESSOR FRANK REMINGTON, MICHAEL ZALESKI, RODNEY A. ZEMKE, (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 2 senators and 10 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 104, to study the effectiveness of the current district attorney prosecutorial system in Wisconsin, including, without limitation because of enumeration, the method of selection and appointment; adequacy of training and funding; size and fluctuations of caseloads; availability of investigative and other supportive staffs; relationships with law enforcement agencies, courts, county corporation counsels and the State Department of Justice; and the effect of prosecutorial discretion on the screening, charging, plea negotiation and diversion functions of the prosecutorial system. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on April 27, 1983.

Public Health Needs, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN, *secretary;* SENATOR GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES BECKER, JAUCH (appointed 1/83), LEWISON (term expired 1/83), MEDINGER, MERKT, MILLER, YOUNG; DR. JOHN BEASLEY, DR. THOMAS BELSON, BUETTNER (appointed 1/83), MICHAEL GIESE, DIANE GRAVESEN, R.N., GEORGE A. KUPFER, WILLIAM SCHMIDT, GEORGE SNYDER (public members).

The committee consists of 8 representatives, 2 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to A.J.R. 100, to study the existing public health system at both state and local levels, including a) the consolidation of state administration of public health services in the Division of Health in the Department of Health and Social Services; b) integration of community health services, environmental health services and mental health services; c) necessary changes in state law to accomplish these purposes; d) methods of resolving personnel matters that may arise due to consolidation; e) determining the need to reorganize or consolidate local public health agencies; and f) determining the need to provide state funding to these agencies. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by January 17, 1983.

... , Subcommittee on State Public Health Functions

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *chairperson;* SENATOR GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES BECKER, MERKT, MILLER, ROBINSON, YOUNG; DR. THOMAS BELSON, GEORGE A. KUPFER, WILLIAM SCHMIDT (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 6 representatives, 1 senator and 3 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study the consolidation of state public health functions and funding for these functions. The subcommittee will review issues relating to: 1) the overlap of public health activities currently carried on by different state agencies; 2) the number of state agencies with which local public health agencies must deal; 3) the reliance on federal funding for state activities related to public health; and 4) the cost-effectiveness of state public health functions. The subcommittee completed its assignment November 1982.

... , Subcommittee on Local Public Health Services

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), *chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN; REPRESENTATIVES LEWISON, ROBINSON; DR. JOHN BEASLEY, MICHAEL GIESE, DIANE GRAVESEN, R.N., GEORGE SNYDER (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 representatives, 1 senator and 5 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study services provided by local public health agencies and funding for local public health agencies. The subcommittee will consider issues relating to: 1) the types and quality of services provided by local public health agencies; 2) the variation in services provided by different local public health agencies throughout the state; and 3) funding for local public health services. The subcommittee completed its assignment December 1982.

... , Subcommittee on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Members: DR. THOMAS BELSON, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES BUETTNER, MEDINGER, MILLER, ROBINSON; TERRY HOTTENROTH, DOUG NELSON, NEAL NEUBERGER, VICKY SCHUR (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 4 representatives and 5 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with considering: 1) mechanisms for shifting the emphasis in alcohol and other drug abuse programs from treatment to prevention and 2) whether to move the alcohol and other drug abuse programs from the Division of Community Services, Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), to the Division of Health, DHSS.

... , Subcommittee on Retail Food Regulation and Inspection

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MILLER, SENATOR CHILSEN, NORMAN E. KIRSCHBAUM, GEORGE A. KUPFER, EDWARD J. LUMP, LLOYD S. RIDDLE, WILLIAM SCHMIDT, ROBERT G. TURCOTT (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives and 6 public members.

The subcommittee is charged with studying the consolidation of the retail food regulation and inspection activities carried out by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the Department of Health and Social Services.

Revision of Town Laws, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SHOEMAKER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE EVERSON (term expired 1/83, public member), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CONRADT (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), *secretary;* SENATORS LASEE, MOEN (appointed 1/83); REPRESENTATIVES LARSON (appointed 1/83), SCHMIDT (term expired 1/83), R. THOMPSON (appointed 1/83), WAGNER (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), WOOD; ROBERT BRAUNEL, LAURENCE DAY, MARILYN HARDACRE, RINDERT KIEMEL, JR., ARTHUR KIND, PROFESSOR JOHN MARTIN, FRANK L. NIKOLAY, ROGER PRANGE (public member); RICK STADELMAN (nonvoting technical advisor, appointed 4/83).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 2 senators and 11 public members and one nonvoting technical advisor.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to a May 7, 1982 letter from Sen. Risser and Rep. Miller, Cochairpersons of the council's Law Revision Committee, based on the May 22, 1980 letter from Rep. Shoemaker and April 1, 1982 letter from Mike Lotto, to revise and recodify the statutes relating to town government, to bring together scattered provisions, to remove archaic and obsolete language, to resolve ambiguities in the statutes, to deal with the special needs of urban towns, and to recognize the modern problems faced by town government. The committee is directed to report to the Legislative Council by January 17, 1983, subsequently extended to January 1984.

Structure of the Corrections System, Special Committee on the

Members: SENATOR KLECZKA AND REPRESENTATIVE ULICHNY, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE M. COGGS, *secretary;* SENATORS BERGER (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), LORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES MATTY, PANZER, PLOUS, D. TRAVIS; JOSEPH COUGLIN, JR., PROFESSOR JAMES R. DONOGHUE, JAMES M. GUZNICZAK, MICHAEL HOULIHAN, STEPHEN KRONZER, FRANK LOTTER (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to an April 13, 1982 letter from Sen. Kleczka and Rep. Ulichny, to study the present structure and organization of the Wisconsin corrections system, including alternatives thereto, and examine the structural and organizational patterns for corrections services which can best assure: a) professional direction and leadership, b) accountability and responsiveness to policymakers and the public, c) managerial effectiveness, and d) purposeful planning and program development and implementation. The study would include, without limitation because of enumeration, a review of institutional correction services as well as noninstitutional services such as probation and parole, juvenile services, productive work programs such as prison industries, health care services, and other activities related to corrections responsibilities. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 15, 1983.

Taxation of Interstate Corporations, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ROBERTS, *chairperson;* SENATOR ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MENOS, *secretary;* SENATOR HANAWAY; REPRESENTATIVES CZARNEZKI, HOPKINS

(term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), KNOX (term expired 1/83, appointed public member 1/83), LOOBY; GARY BRUNK, BRUCE HEUER, PROF. CHARLES IRISH (resigned 8/82), GERALD KONZ, BERTRAM MCNAMARA, JOHN SUBY (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 2 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council on May 27, 1982, is directed, pursuant to a May 4, 1982 letter from Rep. Johnson, to study the taxation by this state of corporations and affiliated corporations which do business in more than one state, including oil companies. The committee shall evaluate: 1) alternative methods of taxation in order to recommend a method or methods that will ensure that this state receives its fair share of corporate income taxes and may consider such topics as the possible revenue benefits to this state of various methods of taxation; 2) the equity and administrative costs of worldwide and domestic combinations of income; 3) the possibility that certain taxes may discourage investment in this state; and 4) the legal issue of various methods of taxation. The committee reported to the Legislative Council on March 9, 1983.

LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS CULLEN (majority leader), HARSDORF (minority leader), OFFNER (assistant majority leader), ENGELEITER (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES JOHNSON (majority leader), T. THOMPSON (minority leader), SHOEMAKER (assistant majority leader), R. TRAVIS (assistant minority leader).

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.80 and Joint Rule 23.

History: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization was created by Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, and by 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 91; and was amended by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapters 3 and 325, Laws of 1977; 1977 Assembly Joint Resolution 23; and by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee which consists of 10 *ex officio* members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, and the majority and minority and assistant majority and minority leaders of each house. The committee has established a Subcommittee on Legislative Services to advise the committee on text processing matters and other matters referred to the subcommittee by the Joint Committee. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions:

1. Supervise and make policy for all legislative staff services.
2. Serve as policy-making board for the legislative service agencies; to wit, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, the Legislative Audit Bureau and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
3. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the bureaus within statutory limitations, and the quantity and quality thereof.
4. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
5. Determine the salary level of each bureau head.
6. Make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
7. Select the director of each bureau. In the case of the state auditor, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee shall make recommendations for the approval of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
8. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
9. Inquire into misconduct of members or employes of the legislature.

10. Supervise the development of programs for computer use and approve and monitor computer operations in the legislative process.
11. Advise the Ethics Board on matters relating to the board's operations.
12. Investigate, at the request of the Legislative Audit Committee, any matter within the scope of a postaudit completed or being conducted by the Legislative Audit Bureau and generally supervise the responsibility of the Legislative Audit Committee.
13. Reserve such space as is necessary in the Capitol for the use of the legislature.
14. Determine the officer who has operational responsibility for legislative document sales and distribution.
15. Recommend to the legislature a newspaper to serve as the official state newspaper.

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

State Auditor: R. DALE CATTANACH.

Deputy State Auditor: THOMAS L. MICKELSON.

Audit Directors: General Government, LEROY DOCKTER; *Program Evaluation,* JUDITH F. CORLISS; *Human Relations and Resources,* JACOB K. KLAM; *Education,* RONALD YATES.

Mailing Address: 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2818.

Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs. The reports are not reproduced for general distribution, but a copy of each report is on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Number of Employes: 71.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $3,634,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.94.

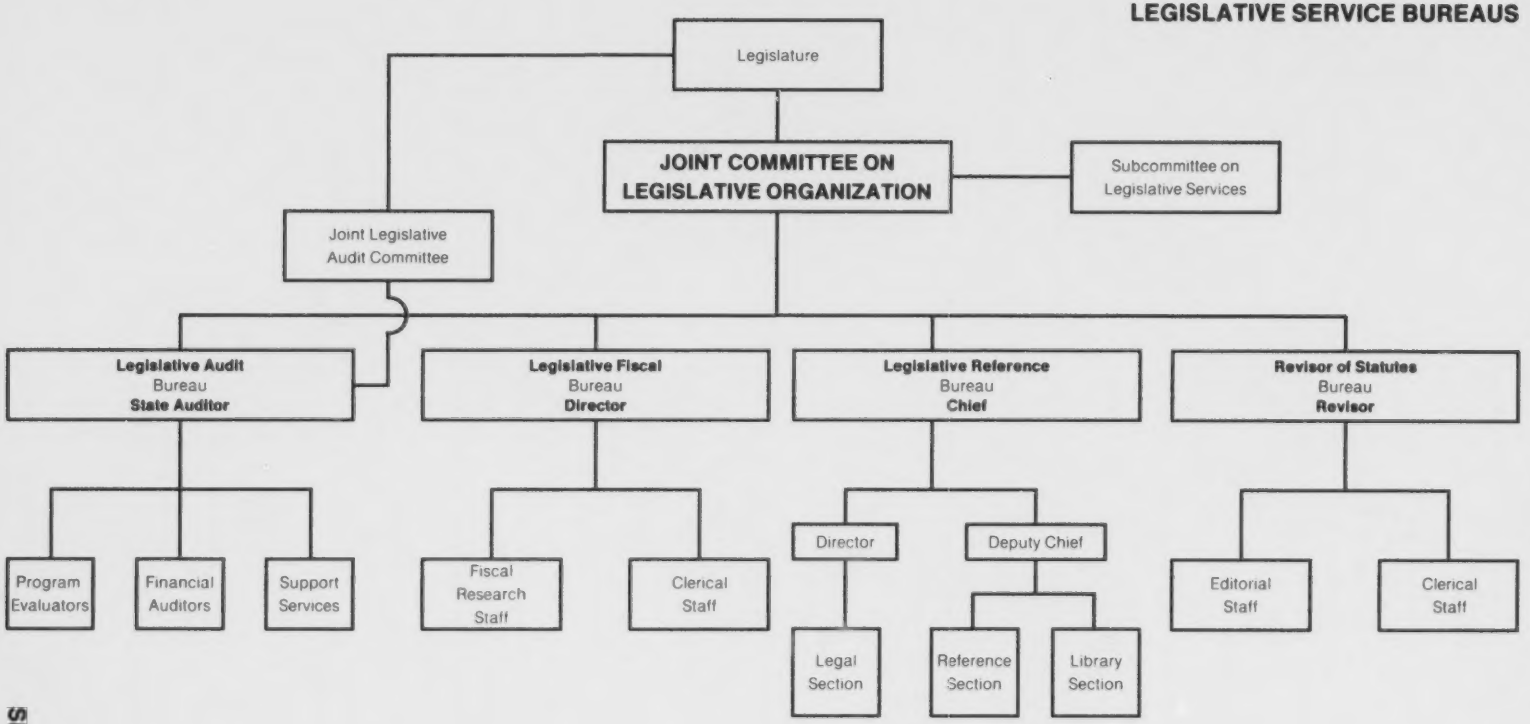
History: The Legislative Audit Bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch, under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965. A Joint Legislative Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975. Prior to the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, its functions had been performed by the Department of State Audit, which was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, and dissolved by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965.

Organization: The director of the bureau is the state auditor, appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which is the policy-making board for the Legislative Audit Bureau. The Joint Legislative Audit Committee has advisory responsibilities for the bureau, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Functions:

1. Conduct postaudits of the accounts of every state department, board, commission, independent agency or authority at least once every 5 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner. The state auditor may contract with outside audit groups to conduct such audits when he deems it advisable to do so.
2. Review the performance and impact of various state agency programs to determine whether the department carried out the policy of the legislature and governor. This function ranges from examinations of economy and efficiency in government to evaluations of program results and policy impacts. This information provides the legislature with timely evaluations of state programs which may be in need of revision, modification, or reduction as a result of changing public priorities and fiscal limitations.
3. Biennially audit the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, the central accounting records of the Department of Administration, the Wisconsin Investment Board, Employe

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAUS



Trust Funds, the expenditures from the state appropriation to the Medical College of Wisconsin, and the expenditures under the Higher Educational Aids Board contract for dental education services.

4. Annually audit the Capital Improvement Fund and the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.
5. Audit the records of providers of medical assistance under Chapter 49, Wis. Stats.; and corporations, institutions, associations, or other organizations which receive more than 50% of their annual budget from appropriations made by state law. The audits will be made when the state auditor deems it advisable or when so directed and shall cover only those records and operations which pertain to the receipt, disbursement or other handling of appropriations made by state law.
6. Provide auditing services at the direction of the Elections Board.
7. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the governor or legislature directs.
8. At least once every 3 years, perform a financial audit of the state life insurance fund, the local property insurance fund and the patients compensation fund.
9. Certify to the State Treasurer the balance in the treasury when he came into office and upon leaving office.
10. Require each department to file annually with the bureau a report on all receivables due the state.
11. Disseminate information concerning department accounting, auditing and fiscal matters.
12. Prepare a biennial report of its activities.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Director: ROBERT WM. LANG.

Assistant Director: TERRY A. RHODES.

Program Supervisors: Education, JUDITH WARD; *Health and Social Services,* KEN JOHNSON; *Natural Resources and Public Debt,* MIKE STEAD; *Tax Policy and Local Finance,* MONICA JAEHNIG; *Transportation, Justice and Commerce,* STEVE WATTERS.

Administrative Assistant: VICKI HOLTEN.

Mailing Address: Room 107 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3847.

Publications: 1981-83 Wisconsin State Budget--Summary of Governor's, Joint Committee on Finance and Legislature's 1983-85 Budget Provisions. January 1983 informational reports: State Budget Process, Elementary and Secondary School Aid; Wisconsin State Property Tax Relief Credit; Shared Revenue Program; Municipal and County Levy Limits; Payments for Municipal Services Program; Homestead Tax Credit; Farmland Preservation Program; Transportation Aids (General Transportation and Connecting Highway Aids); University of Wisconsin Enrollment Funding Formula; Vocational, Technical and Adult Education State Aid Formula Outdoor Recreation Action Program; Wisconsin Grant Programs for Water Pollution Abatement (Point Source and Septic System Aids): Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Grant Program; State Level Debt Issuance; Veterans Programs Administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs; Adult and Juvenile Corrections Programs; Medical Assistance Program (Eligibility Requirements, Program Benefits, Funding and Expenditure Levels); Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Student Financial Aid in Wisconsin; Governmental Programs and Funding for the Elderly, Fiscal Years 1974-1983; and Health Care Cost Containment.

Number of Employes: 33.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $1,818,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

History: The Legislative Fiscal Bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. The original establishment of a legislative fiscal staff resulted from a recommendation of the legislative improvement program initiated by Chapter 686, Laws of 1961. From 1963 to 1968, the fiscal staff (known then as the Legislative Budget Staff) was financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the State of Wisconsin as part of a 6-year legislative improvement program grant.

Responsibility for supervision of the improvement program and, therefore, the fiscal staff was vested in the Legislative Programs Study Committee. In February 1968 the committee redesignated the Legislative Budget Staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, spelled out the functions of the bureau and subsequently sought specific statutory authorization.

Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, repealed the Legislative Programs Study Committee and transferred the responsibility for the supervision of the bureau to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, as the policy-making board for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, is responsible for setting general policy for the bureau and for selecting its director. The bureau serves as staff to the Joint Committee on Finance and provides fiscal information services to other standing committees and to any legislator requesting such services.

Functions:

1. Develop and make available to the legislature and its standing, procedural, special or statutory legislative committees, such fiscal information as will assist the legislature or any legislative committee in its deliberations, and may recommend alternatives to the legislature and to any legislative committee concerning: a) the state budget and its long-range implications for every state fund, and b) the revenues and expenditures of the state.
2. Perform fiscal and program analysis for the legislature and its appropriate committees.
3. Review existing and proposed programs and present such alternatives to the governor's recommended programs and budgets as will assist the legislature or its appropriate committees.
4. Review and evaluate requests for appropriations, including proposed plans and policies related to such requests, and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Finance and the legislature in relation thereto.
5. At the direction of the legislature or its appropriate committees, or on its own initiative, conduct such other studies and perform such other duties as the legislature, its committees and members may require in dealing with the financial affairs of the state.
6. Attend all meetings of the Joint Finance Committee.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Chief: DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD.

Director Reference and Library: PATRICIA V. ROBBINS, *deputy chief.*

Director of Legislative Attorneys: PETER J. DYKMAN.

Librarian and Legislative Index: MINA WALDIE.

Mailing Address: Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Drafting Section — (608) 266-3561; Reference Section — (608) 266-0341.

Publications: Wisconsin Blue Book (biennial, odd-numbered years; may be ordered from Document Sales and Distribution, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison 53702 — $2); Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs (issued irregularly, each on a different topic.)

Number of Employes: 45.72.

Total Budget 1981-83: $2,021,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.92.

History: The Legislative Reference Bureau was originally created by Chapter 168, Laws of 1901, as part of the Free Library Commission, and was assigned responsibility for legislative bill drafting by Chapter 508, Laws of 1907. It came to be known as the Legislative Reference Library, which was its official name until 1963. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, renamed it a bureau and transferred it to the legislative branch under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The bureau is headed by a chief selected under the classified service by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. The joint committee is the policy-making body for the bureau.

Functions:

1. Collect, index and make available in the most suitable form to legislators, other public officials, students of government and citizens generally, information relating to governmental subjects which will aid the legislature and others in the performance of their duties.
2. Prepare and publish studies and reports on matters of concern to legislators and others.
3. Draft legislation for legislators and others authorized to utilize such services. Prepare in the proper form all legislation introduced.
4. Prepare a bill analysis for each bill and for every substantive resolution or joint resolution.
5. As a service to the chief clerks, enroll all bills passed by the legislature.
6. Maintain a collection of public documents of Wisconsin, other states and the federal government.
7. Maintain the drafting records of legislation introduced and utilize such records to provide information on legislative intent.
8. Carry out loan and exchange arrangements with other states.
9. Prepare copy for and edit the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.
10. Coordinate and administer the scheduling and use of computer programs and machine time to facilitate the use of computers and other modern office machines by the legislative branch.
11. In cooperation with the revisor of statutes, compile and publish the subject index to session laws and the table of statute sections affected.
12. Provide for the processing and printing of all legislative proposals and amendments.
13. Compile and publish the subject and author index to legislation and legislative journals.
14. In cooperation with the secretary of state, publish the bound volumes of session laws.
15. Cooperate with the revisor of statutes in systematically examining and revising the statutes and session laws.
16. The chief is an *ex officio* member of the Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

Revisor of Statutes: ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD.

Assistant Revisors, Statutes: DOLORES TOPP THIMKE, BRUCE E. MUNSON.

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON.

Publications Editor; MRS. ELEANOR W. WHEELER.

Mailing Address: Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

Number of Employes: 10.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $507,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

History: Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes (Chapter 546, Laws of 1909). A major function, the editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was acquired in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution was transferred in 1963 to the Department of Administration.

Organization: Until 1963 the revisor was appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the State Library. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, put the office under civil service, changed the name to Statutory Revision Bureau, and placed it under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, renamed it Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

Functions:

1. Edit the biennial editions of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize Supreme Court decisions, decisions of the Court of Appeals and attorney general's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume *(Wisconsin Annotations)* or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms". These forms are for the use of town officials in administering statutes relating to town government.
5. Assist the Legislative Reference Bureau in compiling the subject index to session laws and the table of statutes sections affected.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
7. Prepare the *Wisconsin Administrative Register*.
8. Report to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council those reported opinions of the attorney general and those reported decisions of any federal district court, or any state or federal appellate court, in which Wisconsin statutes or session laws are stated to be in conflict, ambiguous, anachronistic, unconstitutional or otherwise in need of revision.
9. Present to the Law Revision Committee bills that eliminate defects, anachronisms, conflicts, ambiguities and unconstitutional or obsolete provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes prepared as a result of a systematic examination of the statutes and session laws.
10. Administer the payments for the costs of certain publications.
11. The revisor of statutes serves as a member of the Judicial Council, a member of the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws and is the nonvoting secretary of the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR OTTE, REPRESENTATIVE HOLSCHBACH *cochairpersons;* SENATORS MAURER, MCCALLUM; REPRESENTATIVES ANDREA, GOODRICH; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (Attorney General's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (Governor's appointee) (all members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems); ERIC STANCHFIELD (designee of the secretary of employment relations); PHILIP DEATON (representing county or municipal employers), WILLIAM KIENZLE (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund), SALLY WORZELLA (representing state, county and municipal employes), RONALD W. HICKS (representing State Teachers Retirement System); WILLIAM J. CALVANO, DELMAR E. DELONG, JAMES J. DILLMAN, (public members.)

Mailing Address: Room 203-204, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: *Staff Report 58:* The JSCRS and Retirement Legislation During the 1981 Session; *Staff Report 59:* The RRC Studies and Recommendations for the 1983 Session; *Staff Report 60:* 1982 Comparative Survey of Major Public Pension Plans; *Staff Report 61:* PERISA/PEPPRA Acts - 1982; *Staff Report 62:* 1982 FAIR Plan Review (Formula Adjusted Income Retirement Plan); *Staff Report 63:* 1982 Update of the Dual Pension Coverage Issue for Certain U.W. Extension Personnel; *Staff Report 64:* 1982 Study of Voluntary Contribution Programs Under the D.E.T.F.; *Staff Report 65:* 1982 Study of D.E.T.F. Benefit Program Bargaining; *Staff Report 66:* Age 70 Mandatory Retirement and Public Policy; *Staff Report 67:* 1982 Update on the State's Accumulated Sick Leave Conversion Credit Program; *Staff Report 68:* 1983 Wisconsin Retirement System Early Retirement Issues.

Staff: Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.51.

History: The Retirement Research Council was created in 1959 (Chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the Retirement Research Committee by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and its membership was changed by Chapter 249, Laws of 1975, and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and all members of that committee serve *ex officio* on the research committee. The secretary of the department of employment relations or his or her

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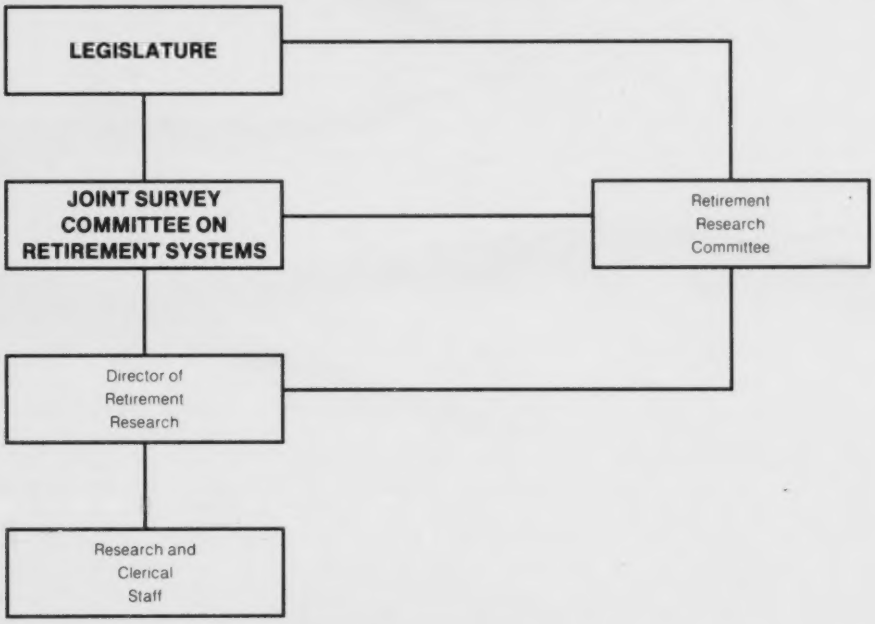
JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE



RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; RETIREMENT RESEARCH

designee is an additional *ex officio* member of the research committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public to represent taxpayers, and the other 4 shall be a) a representative of state or nonteaching local government employes, b) a teacher not employed by the state or the city of Milwaukee, c) a teacher employed by the city of Milwaukee, and d) a representative of local government. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he or she ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

Functions:

1. Provide a continuous review and study of the retirement benefits afforded by the state and of the complexities of modern retirement programs.
2. Investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employes.
3. Require financial reports from officers or employes administering any public employe pension or retirement plan.
4. Maintain a library of all public employe pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR OTTE, REPRESENTATIVE HOLSCHBACH, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS MAURER, MCCALLUM; REPRESENTATIVES ANDREA, GOODRICH; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (Attorney General's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (appointed by Governor).

Research Director: BLAIR L. TESTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 318, 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: Reports on retirement bills and amendments thereto, introduced in the 1981 Legislature, are printed as appendices to such measures and attached thereto. A summary compilation of such reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employes: 3.00 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Total Budget 1981-83: $179,000 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.50.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems was created by Chapter 376, Laws of 1947. Major changes in the law were made by Chapter 395, Laws of 1959; Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapter 249, Laws of 1975; and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee consists of 10 members: 2 majority party senators, one minority party senator, 2 majority party representatives, one minority party representative, appointed as are standing committees; an assistant attorney general appointed by the attorney general; the commissioner of insurance or a staff actuary designated by the commissioner; a public member appointed by the governor; and the secretary of employe trust funds. Terms are for 4 years. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service.

Functions:

The committee analyzes all proposed legislation creating or modifying any system for, or making any provision for, the retirement of or payment of pensions to public officers or employes. The committee submits a written report pertaining to the probable costs, the actuarial soundness, and the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy, which shall be attached to the proposal as an appendix.

STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE, JOINT LEGISLATIVE

Members: SENATOR VAN SISTINE, REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE MENOS, *Assembly vice chairperson;* SENATORS GEORGE, MOEN, FEINGOLD, OPITZ; REPRESENTATIVES PLEWA, TESMER, BRADLEY, WIMMER.

Mailing Address: Senator Van Sistine, Room 19 South; Representative Vanderperren, Room 23 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Van Sistine, (608) 266-5670; Representative Vanderperren, (608) 266-0616.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.47.

History: Chapter 266, Laws of 1973, renamed the Committee to Visit State Properties to be the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee and expanded its duties. The Committee to Visit State Properties can be traced back to a similar committee created in 1881, which remained in operation until 1927. The Committee to Visit State Institutions, created in 1947 by Chapter 525, was directed to inspect buildings, equipment, lands and management of institutions. It consisted of 7 members until 1965, when the membership was increased to 11. Another committee, the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance, with 3 members, was charged with various duties relating to the State Capitol and State Office Building, including assessing the state of repair, maintenance and housekeeping of these buildings and studying legislative space requirements.

Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, merged the 2 committees and provided that the successor committee, the Committee to Visit State Properties, assume the functions of the 2 previously existing committees. In 1973 it became the present committee.

Organization: The committee has a membership of 5 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are standing committees in each house. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. Section 13.48 (2) of the statutes specifies that one legislative member of the Building Commission from each house shall be a member of the committee. The committee meets when the legislature is not in actual session. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions: The committee is directed to "visit all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state and the capitol building and inspect the grounds and the buildings thereon." It "shall thoroughly inspect the state buildings or grounds and shall have free access to any part of such state buildings or the surrounding grounds and all persons therein in order to make such examination as it sees fit of the conditions found."

Under the 1973 law, the committee may also visit institutions, programs or organizations which receive state financial support.

TAX EXEMPTIONS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR ROSHELL, REPRESENTATIVE BRIST, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS NORQUIST, ENGELEITER; REPRESENTATIVES WINEKE, QUACKENBUSH; JOHN LAABS (designee of secretary of revenue); JOHN J. GLINSKI (appointed by Attorney General), R. SAMUEL SUNDET (appointed by Governor).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.52.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions was created by Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, as a permanent statutory committee. Its membership was revised by Chapter 163, Laws of 1973, effective February 22, 1974, and by Chapter 215, Laws of 1975, effective April 24, 1976.

Organization: The 9-member committee is comprised of 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are members of standing committees (2 from the majority party and one from the

minority party in each house), a representative of the Department of Justice appointed by the attorney general, the secretary of revenue or the secretary's designee, and a public member appointed by the governor by January 15 of each odd-numbered year who is familiar with tax problems. The officers of the committee are an Assembly and a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, appointed as are chairpersons in the respective houses; and a secretary, elected by the members from among its nonlegislator members. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years, and each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. The committee may employ such personnel as is necessary; any intermittent employment of professional, technical or research personnel may be made outside the classified service. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council and Legislative Fiscal Bureau staffs.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to provide the legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect, and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. To carry out its function, it is empowered to make investigations and hold hearings. Any measure, except the executive budget bill and the budget review bill, introduced in the legislature relating to the exemption of property or persons from a tax shall be immediately referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal may be considered by either house. The committee must also prepare a written report on tax exemptions contained in the executive budget bill and the budget review bill, although the bills are not referred to the committee. The report is printed as an appendix to the bill.

Representative Charles Coleman addresses the Assembly during debate on the 1983-85 state budget bill. (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin State Journal).

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSION ON

Members: JUSTICE WILLIAM G. CALLOW, *chairperson;* STEPHEN D. WILLETT (both appointed by Governor), ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes), *secretary;* SHAUN P. HAAS (designee of executive secretary, Legislative Council), PETER DYKMAN (designee of chief, Legislative Reference Bureau); SENATORS GEORGE, DAVIS; REPRESENTATIVES CRAWFORD, PROSSER.

Mailing Address: Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Total Budget 1981-83: $28,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.55.

History: The Commission on Uniform State Laws was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members as the Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931, Chapter 67, Sec. 150, designated the revisor of statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by Chapter 173, Laws of 1941, to add the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form and the membership expanded to include 2 members of the State Bar appointed by the governor by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957. Chapter 135, Laws of 1959, added the executive secretary of the Legislative Council as a member. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, effective January 1, 1981, added 4 legislative members and deleted the requirement that the members appointed by the governor be members of the State Bar.

Organization: The 9-member commission consists of 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Assembly from the 2 major parties appointed as are members of the standing committees for 2-year terms, 2 public members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau or a designee, the executive secretary of the Legislative Council or a designee and the revisor of statutes.

Functions: The commission is authorized to advise the legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner may attend the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the laws of Wisconsin for introduction in the legislature. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, also added a requirement that the commissioners work toward allowing nonlawyers to become voting commissioners or associate members of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

6

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive branch: profile, accomplishments, descriptions of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies. Arranged by functional areas: commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, general executive functions

ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL STATE OFFICERS

Officer	Name	Home Address*	Term Expires	Annual Salary
Governor	Anthony S. Earl	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$75,337
Lieutenant Governor	James T. Flynn	West Allis	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$41,390
Secretary of State	Douglas La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$37,334
State Treasurer	Charles P. Smith	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$37,334
Attorney General	Bronson C. La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1987	$58,139
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Herbert J. Grover	Cottage Grove	1st Mon. July 1985	$58,139

* Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

Source: 1981-82 Wisconsin Statutes, Section 20.923 (1); Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Personnel, "Classification Plan 1981-1983, January 1982", departmental data.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Structure of the Executive Branch

The "republican form of government" guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution contemplates the separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of government. The legislative branch, discussed in the preceding section, has the broad objective of determining new or changed policies and programs, and of reviewing performance for policies and programs previously authorized; the executive branch carries out these programs and policies; and the judicial branch has responsibility for the adjudication of any conflicts which might arise from the interpretation or application of the laws. It is a traditional concept of American government that the three branches are to function separately, without intermingling of authority, except as specifically provided by law.

Government Is Complicated. "The executive branch carries out these programs and policies" — how neatly this can be stated, and how simple it could be structured when our state's constitution was ratified by the people of Wisconsin in 1848. In their constitution, the people provided for a governor elected to represent them at the seat of government and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. They provided for a lieutenant government to become governor in case there was a vacancy in the governor's office, and made him president of the Senate so that there would be some liaison with the legislative branch. They created an office of state treasurer to handle all the state's fiscal affairs: to collect the tax monies coming in and to pay all the bills arising out of the operation of state government. In deciding to elect a secretary of state, they provided for just about all the "administration" needed in 1848: a small office to carry on the correspondence between the state government in Madison, the citizens back home, the municipalities, and the federal government, and to keep the written records of all Wisconsin state government transactions. If the governor or the legislature needed legal advice, an attorney general, elected by the people, would take care of the matter. If the people back home wanted advice on how to run a school system, a state superintendent of public instruction, elected statewide, could provide all the advice necessary.

Perhaps state government never really was as simple as the constitution's basic outline would lead one to believe. Emphatically, it is not that simple today. The Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that modern government can no longer be neatly divided into precise "legislative", "executive" and "judicial" domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation had become so complicated and full of technical detail, that the legislature agreed to leave the detailed implementation of a law to the executive branch by granting "rule-making" authority to an administrative agency. At the same time, so as to free the judicial branch from the same staggering load of technical detail, these administrative agencies were given "quasi-judicial" powers. Said the reorganization committee:

> .... the complexity of modern life has required the delegation of substantial rule-making and quasi-judicial authority to administrative regulatory agencies of the state government. Some of these regulatory agencies, engaged primarily in the supervision of private business activities, are intended to be relatively independent from executive control.

Reorganization 1967. By the time the reorganization committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had concluded that there were 85 state agencies comprising the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government. Since the Wisconsin Constitution vests the executive power in the governor, the governor holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. However, the proliferation of state agencies over the years made it increasingly impossible for a governor to

exercise effective executive authority. Many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis, thus providing a less unwieldly and more efficient structure which would be more responsive to the chief executive and, consequently, to the people.

When the committee's recommendations were enacted into law by the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature, the structure was considerably altered and the number of agencies drastically reduced from 85 to 32. The executive branch was reorganized to include 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including 2 headed by constitutional officers), and 14 independent agencies.

State Government Today. Like everything else, state government does not remain static. Reorganization is an ever continuing process. New state agencies have been created, while others have been abolished by the legislature since the 1967 reorganization. In addition to the same 4 constitutional offices, there are now 15 operating departments, 18 independent agencies, and 4 authorities. Since the 1967 reorganization, the Grain and Warehouse Commission and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education have been abolished; the University of Wisconsin and the State University System have been merged; the Educational Communications Board became a separate agency when its former parent agency, the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, was abolished; the Department of Development was created in 1980 by consolidating the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development, the latter having previously been established from part of the former; 6 other agencies were established with functions previously performed under a still-existing agency, while one agency was created to perform new functions; and 4 authorities have been established. The 6 agencies are the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions, with functions previously under the Office of the Commissioner of Banking; the Elections Board, part of whose functions had been under the Secretary of State; and the Department of Employment Relations, Personnel Board, and Personnel Commission, all of which have functions previously performed by the Department of Administration. The Drug Abuse Control Commission, created independently in 1969, was placed in the Executive Office in 1971 and is now called the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Board on Aging started out as the Council on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services, then became an independent board, but in 1981 was attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes as the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care. The Office of the State Public Defender was transferred in 1977 from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the executive branch as an independent agency. The Ethics Board was created in 1973 to administer a code of ethics for public officials. The 4 authorities created were the Housing Finance Authority in 1971, the Health Facilities Authority and Solid Waste Recycling Authority (abolition proposed in 1983-85 budget bill) in 1973, and the Community Development Finance Authority in 1981.

Thus, as a result of the various changes between 1967 and 1983, there has been a net increase of one department (from 14 to 15), a net increase of 4 independent agencies (14 to 18), and the creation of 4 authorities. The authorities do not follow structural patterns recommended by the reorganization act.

Constitutional Officers. The constitutional officers, whether they maintain independent offices or function as heads of departments, are elected by the voters. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the constitution in 1848. They include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the attorney general and superintendent of public instruction, who head departments. Beginning with the elections in 1970, the terms of office of all constitutional officers are 4 years. Formerly, only the state superintendent held a 4-year term.

Departments. A "department" means the principal administrative agency within the executive branch, but does not include the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Departments are organized into divisions as the major subunit, and the divisions are headed by administrators. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, headed by directors, and bureaus may include sections and — smallest of all — units.

Of the 15 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by the attorney general and the superintendent of public instruction

respectively. Eight departments are each headed by a single secretary who is nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed: Administration; Development; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Regulation and Licensing; Revenue; and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor alone for a 5-year term. The remaining 4 departments are each headed by a part-time board, which appoints the secretary to serve at it pleasure. The departments under part-time boards are Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Employe Trust Funds; Natural Resources; and Veterans Affairs.

Secretaries appointed by the governor serve at his pleasure, except that the secretary of regulation and licensing serves a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. Members of boards supervising departments are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for fixed terms expiring on March 1 of odd-numbered years.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 18 units of the executive branch which have been specifically designated as independent agencies. They either have quasi-judicial functions or are concerned with the higher educational institutions. Five of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner — the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. Except for the commissioner of insurance, who serves a 4-year term, commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years. Three independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions — the Employment Relations Commission, the Personnel Commission, and the Public Service Commission. These, too, are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years, excepting the Personnel Commission, whose members serve 5-year terms.

Finally, there are 10 independent agencies headed by part-time boards: the Elections Board, the Ethics Board, the Investment Board, the Personnel Board, the Public Defender Board, and the educational agencies — the Educational Communications Board, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the State Historical Society, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With 3 exceptions, these boards are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, although several also have some *ex officio* members. The exceptions are the State Historical Society, which has a self-perpetuating board of curators elected by the society's membership, the Higher Educational Aids Board, which does not require Senate confirmation, and the Elections Board, whose members are appointed upon designation by certain officials. The number of members and the length of the term varies from board to board, although the Higher Educational Aids Board serve at the pleasure of the governor. Terms on these boards expire on May 1; Personnel Board terms, however, expire on July 1.

Authorities. The Community Development Finance Authority, Housing Finance Authority, the Health Facilities Authority, and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority are corporate public bodies created by the legislature for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds. Although they are agencies of government, they operate outside the regular structure of government and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. Members are appointed by the governor with Senate consent, but the Housing Finance Authority also has *ex officio* members, and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority has some members appointed as recommended by various organizations. Terms are for 4 years on the Housing Finance Authority, for 5 years on the Community Development Finance Authority, for 6 years on the Solid Waste Recycling Authority, and for 7 years on the Health Facilities Authority.

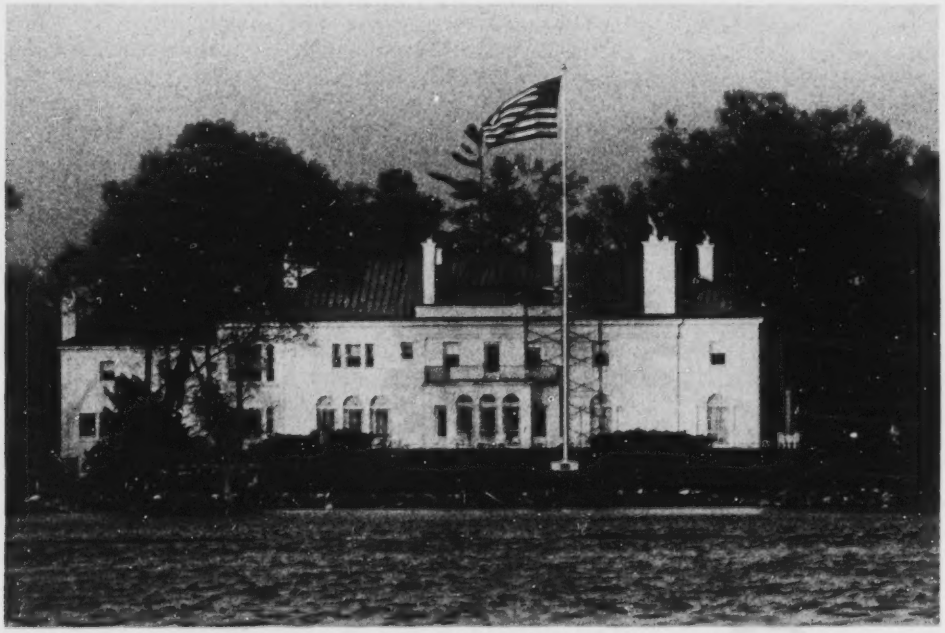
Attached Boards, Councils, Committees. Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The 1967 reorganization act regularized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares, conducts and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, grants licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it

by law". A council, on the other hand, is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government"; while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head may also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of his department or independent agency requires.

Certain boards, commissions and divisions which had formerly either been independent or subsidiary to another agency were, under the 1967 reorganization, attached to new agencies as distinct units of the new agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency, but the latter usually supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units. These units comprise 23 boards (including 1 inactive) , 3 commissions (including 1 inactive), 3 divisions, 1 council, and 2 offices.

The Executive Power. We said that the constitution vests the executive power in the governor. By making the heads of additional major departments subject to direct appointment by the governor, the 1967 reorganization of the executive branch made this provision more of a reality than it had been. 1975 legislation added the Department of Health and Social Services to the direct appointment group by abolishing its governing board, while 1977 legislation added the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations — making the Labor and Industry Review Commission an independent unit of the department — and created the new Department of Employment Relations. As can be seen from the foregoing, however, a number of agencies (4 departments, 10 independent agencies) — and their administrative heads — still remain separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards; while members of 3 commissions served staggered terms and 2 departments are headed by elected constitutional officers. The governor, of course, appoints board members, but since they serve for staggered terms, a governor must serve for at least one 4-year term to appoint a majority of



A view of the Governor's mansion from Lake Mendota (photo courtesy Division of Tourism, Wisconsin Department of Development).

the typical board. The commission is usually used to head quasi-judicial agencies, while a board heads most educational agencies.

It is still a matter of considerable debate whether or not all or almost all of the *department* heads should be directly appointed by a governor. Although public administration theory has long held that a governor cannot, in fact, be the chief executive if he lacks the authority to hold department heads directly accountable to him without an intervening board, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism in their operations. Wisconsin to date has not opted completely for one system or the other, although the trend has been toward single-headed departments.

Civil Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. The unclassified service includes all officers elected by the people, all officers and employes appointed by the governor, certain officials of the State Historical Society, the instructional staffs of the University of Wisconsin System, most division administrators, deputies and executive assistants to certain agency heads, boys and girls in youth camps and certain others specifically exempted by statutes; legislative officers, employes and designated agencies;and Supreme Court employes.

The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employes, includes all other state employes. Appointments and promotions in the classified service are made on the basis of merit, ascertained — as far as possible — by competitive examination.

Not only was Wisconsin one of the first states to adopt a merit system, but it has generally been considered to have one of the strongest such systems. That is, only a small part of the total state personnel does not come under the system, and those who do not are generally omitted for logical reasons.

Salaries. All positions in the civil service are classified so that positions in which the incumbents have similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications are placed in the same category and are paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain grades, with a salary range for each grade. Each salary range contains a minimum and maximum for that position. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations establishes salary schedules and ranges (the compensation plan) each biennium for classified employes not covered by collective bargaining agreements. The Joint Committee on Employment Relations may modify the plan, but such modifications are subject to the governor's veto, which may be overridden by the vote of 6 members of the committee. Some provisions of the compensation plan approved by the committee may require legislative action for implementation, including changes in fringe benefits and other changes in laws.

State employes may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but are prohibited by state law from striking. Collectively bargained agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations are also submitted to the joint committee, which, if approved, are submitted to the legislature in companion bills for approval of salaries, fringe benefit changes, and other changes in the law. If the committee or legislature does not approve the agreement, it is returned for renegotiation.

Agency heads are, under the law, systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The dollar value for the salary range minimum and maximum for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers are set at the midpoint of their ranges, but the governor's salary is set at the maximum of that range.

Number of State Employes. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employes. While a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906, in October 1982, state employment amounted to 61,992 employes, of whom 35,236 were permanent classified, 16,135 were unclassified (primarily teaching employes and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System), 4,352 were limited term employes, 481 were seasonal, and 620 were project employes. Limited term employes represent a form of classified service, but are temporary employes who do not have civil service tenure and benefits.

State Government's Physical Plant. The first Capitol in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory cost somewhat over $60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was replaced by a greatly enlarged building around 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current Capitol began. The present Capitol was completed in 1917, at a total cost of $7,258,763.75.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the Capitol, the 5 state office buildings on Wilson Street, East and West Washington Avenue, and South Webster, and the Hill Farms State Office Building on the far west side of the city, but still have to rent additional quarters from private landlords. Nor does this complete the catalog of buildings needed for Wisconsin state government: there is the imposing Milwaukee State Office Building; there are other, smaller state office buildings in La Crosse, Eau Claire and Wisconsin Rapids; and there are district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments.

So far, we have talked only about office buildings. In addition, there are also the educational, correctional and mental institutions maintained by the state. The University of Wisconsin System has its main campus in Madison (1982-83 enrollment 42,230), and its second largest campus at Milwaukee (1982-83 enrollment 26,122). In addition, the system maintains campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater (comprising the former Wisconsin State University system); the Parkside campus, which serves Racine and Kenosha Counties; and the Green Bay campus, which serves the northeastern area of the state. Two-year extension centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) are maintained in Baraboo, (Baraboo-Sauk County) Fond du Lac, Janesville (Rock County), Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield (Marshfield-Wood County), Menasha (Fox Valley), Rice Lake (Barron County), Richland Center (Richland County), Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wausau (Marathon County), and West Bend (Washington County). For the entire state university system, the total 1982-83 enrollment was 159,868.

The state's correctional facilities consist of: Waupun Correctional Institution (penitentiary for men), the Dodge Correctional Institution (the correctional treatment center at Central State Hospital), Taycheedah Correctional Institution (penitentiary for women), Green Bay Correctional Institution (penitentiary); Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution at Plymouth, Fox Lake Correctional Institution (medium security penitentiaries); Oakhill Correctional Institution at Oregon (minimum security penitentiary); the Wisconsin Correctional Camp System at Oregon (comprising several camps); the Ethan Allan School at Wales, the Lincoln Hills School at Irma; and the Wisconsin Resource Center at Winnebago.

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the State of Wisconsin operates 6 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. The institutions are the Central State Hospital at Waupun, the Mental Health Institute-Mendota at Madison and the Mental Health Institute-Winnebago at Winnebago; the Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Madison, the Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Chippewa Falls, and the Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Union Grove.

At Janesville, the state maintains a school which offers special training to visually handicapped and blind persons; at Delavan, a similar school is maintained for the hard of hearing and for the deaf.

The state also maintains the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in Waupaca County. This is a home for Wisconsin veterans of all wars who are 50 years old or older and are permanently disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Under certain conditions spouses, surviving spouses or parents of veterans are also admitted to the Veterans Home.

The Building Program. In the past several decades, providing adequate building space for Wisconsin state services has seemed a never-ending problem of space facilities not catching up to expanding state services. For many generations, the state had been able to add to its physical plant without much thought to eventual replacement. In the depression of the 1930s the state could not afford an extensive building program; during the years of World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

"Main Place" in the Irvin G. Wyllie Library-Learning Center at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside (photo courtesy of the University of Wisconsin System).

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war. Even more important, perhaps, was the action of the 1943 Legislature which set aside a certain portion of the state's revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the Legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of obsolete structures.

None of the planning and none of the saving of state funds for new and replacement building was equal to the "population explosion" which followed the war and which was followed by correspondingly increasing demands for governmental services. Wisconsin's population increased from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 4,705,642 in 1980.

From the early 1950s until the 1972-73 school year, there were more children in the public schools than ever before. By 1960, these children began reaching college. In addition, there have been more people in our public welfare institutions and in our correctional institutions.

Wisconsin long had a proud tradition of financing all its state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, our forefathers limited Wisconsin state government to a constitutional state debt — other than "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war" — of $100,000. Wisconsin had begun its savings program for postwar construction in 1943, and the money accumulated, supplemented by generous boosts from current revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly $192 million from 1949 through 1965. It was not enough.

The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction. The 1953 Legislature passed a law which authorized private corporations to issue bonds, secured by future office rent-

als, for the purpose of building facilities for the state. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel*, 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held:

> Where the objective of a lease of an addition to the state office building by the state from the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, a private corporation, was to benefit the state, and the arrangement was one highly advantageous to the state, the obligation of the state to pay future rentals to the corporations until the corporation's loan to provide funds with which to construct the new addition should be paid, thereby enabling the corporation to obtain the loan, did not constitute giving or loaning the credit of the state for the benefit of the corporation in violation of the provision in sec. 3, art. VIII, const., prohibiting the giving or loaning of the credit of the state in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

This decision opened the way, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself, for bond financing of buildings required by the state. In the press, the new instrumentalities created to provide office buildings for the state, or dormitories for the state universities, were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations". This somewhat derogatory term notwithstanding, the building corporations were a real boon to the State of Wisconsin at a time when current revenues proved insufficient to provide the facilities required for a rapidly expanding population and to keep abreast of an increasing demand for public services.

Corporation borrowing for the purpose of state building began right after the 1954 decision. In the 1955-57 biennium, corporation borrowing added about $17 million to the funds available for state building construction; by August 1974, all corporation debt stood at $359.3 million.

In 1969 the use of "dummy corporations" was terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. Subsequent legislation created a state Bond Board to administer and approve all matters relating to the incurrence of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the state. The board was abolished and the function was transferred to the state Building Commission in 1973. By February 1983 the total state indebtedness was over $2 billion.

Functions of the Executive Branch

Following the 1967 reorganization of the executive branch and as Wisconsin developed its program budget, the practice evolved of grouping the functions of state agencies into broad subject categories in the state budget. These categories have been designated as *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources*, and *general functions*. We will use substantially the same categories in this profile, as we do throughout the departmental descriptions of the executive branch agencies, because this seems a most helpful way of grasping the total panorama of activities performed by state government. Inevitably, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one of the categories, so that some categorizations may seem arbitrary. Please bear in mind that the categories selected merely represent a choice among alternatives.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The governor and the lieutenant governor could very properly be classified under the general functions of the executive branch. Since the governor, however, is the repository of "the executive power" and occupies a supervisory function over the entire executive branch, it seems preferable to consider the functions of the Office of the Governor separately.

The governor is the chief executive officer of the state and, as such, represents all the people of the state. Administratively, his authority is exercised through his appointing power, through consultation with department heads — individually and in cabinet meetings — and through the executive budget. The governor's influence on the legislative process comes both through the biennial budget, which he submits to the legislature with recommendations in the form of a bill, through his state-of-the-state message and special messages to the legislature on topics of urgent or desirable legislative action, and through his power to veto legislation. He appoints numerous committees or task forces to study state problems and make recommendations for legislative action. The governor's office is a channel for receiving complaints and suggestions on state affairs. In addition, in his various speaking engagements around the state, the governor is also kept informed of current problems and, in turn, informs the people of current problems.

The lieutenant governor, like the vice president of the United States, is the stand-by who assumes the governorship in the event of the governor's death, incapacitation, or absence from the state. The governor may assign the lieutenant governor additional duties, such as coordinating certain state services or representing him on any board, commission or committee on which the governor is an *ex officio* member or on a nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body. Governor Earl is the first governor to appoint the lieutenant governor to serve simultaneuously as head of a of a state department. He appointed Lt. Gov. Flynn secretary of the Department of Development.

Commerce. While the regulation of interstate commerce is specifically delegated to Congress by the United States Constitution, regulating intrastate commerce is the province of the states. The two areas, of course, are not that clearly divided between the two jurisdictions. Over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. There is overlapping of activities, including the dual exercise of authority; in short, there is an intricate interrelationship between the federal government and the states in the performance of the function known as commerce. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that there is very little nowadays that has not been interpreted to be interstate commerce, considerable power over commerce continues to be exercised by the states.

If we understand commerce as involving trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, we can readily envision the scope of this area of state concern. The state's interest in this field lies in regulating the conduct of commercial transactions. The primary objective of such regulation is to protect the public as consumers of agricultural products and manufactured goods and services and as participants in financial transactions and to maintain an orderly market for the carrying out of these activities.

How does the state protect the consumer of goods and services? One way is to inspect the raw products and the conditions under which they are grown. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases, research is carried on in animal and plant diseases, fruits and vegetables are graded for marketing, standards are set for the contents of processed food. The beef roast and the quart of milk you buy at the grocery are the end products of explicit standards set forth either in the Wisconsin Statutes or in departmental regulations.

Another way of protecting the consumer of goods and services is through the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, these trades and professions involve practitioners whose activities affect the health of individuals, such as doctors and nurses, or on matters where it is considered of importance for public safety to make certain that the practitioner is competent, such as architects and engineers.

The state also protects the consumer by maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business. This may be done by specifying methods of fair competition, by regulating the rates that public utilities may charge for their services, by setting standards for the operation of banks, savings and loan companies and credit unions to protect depositors, or by regulating the sale of securities and insurance.

The state agencies in the field of commerce include the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, which is concerned with the conditions of the growth and processing of food and with fair trade practices in general; the Department of Regulation and Licensing, which supervises a variety of examining boards in the various trades and professions; the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Savings and Loan, Securities, and Insurance, which regulate the several types of financial institutions; the Public Service Commission, which regulates the rates and services offered by public utilities (heat, light, power and water companies); and the Department of Development, which promotes economic development throughout the state and is concerned with local-state-federal relations.

Education. Realizing how vital the education function of the state is, the drafters included in the Wisconsin Constitution an article on education. Provision was made for the establishment of local school districts and the free education therein of all children in the state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund. The constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. Under this system 784,830 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools in 1982-83; the 1982 fall enroll-

ment in the University of Wisconsin System reached 159,868; while for the 1981-82 academic year, 135,117 were enrolled in the post-secondary programs of the vocational school system, with a total enrollment of 461,080 in all programs. Total expenditures for public education in the 1981-82 fiscal year were over $3.7 billion.

There are 433 school districts in the state, which administer the elementary and secondary schools within those districts. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the entire state be divided into vocational, technical and adult education districts. Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, some areas of the state did not have access to them. Under the 1965 law this changed, and such education is now available to everyone. There are 16 such districts. The elementary and secondary schools and the schools of vocational, technical and adult education are operated by district boards, but a state level agency functions in each case to supervise the system. The state Department of Public Instruction, headed by the state superintendent, supervises the former; the state Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the latter.

In the field of higher education other than the vocational system, the state directly operates the institutions. The 1971 Legislature, by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, integrated Wisconsin's publicly financed institutions of higher education into a single University of Wisconsin System. These comprise the former University of Wisconsin and the State Universities. In addition to its central campuses in Madison — the largest campus in the state — and Milwaukee, the system includes the 11 other degree-granting institutions providing 4-year courses of study, and 13 center system campuses providing 2-year courses. State monies also contribute to the support of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (formerly the Medical School of Marquette University).

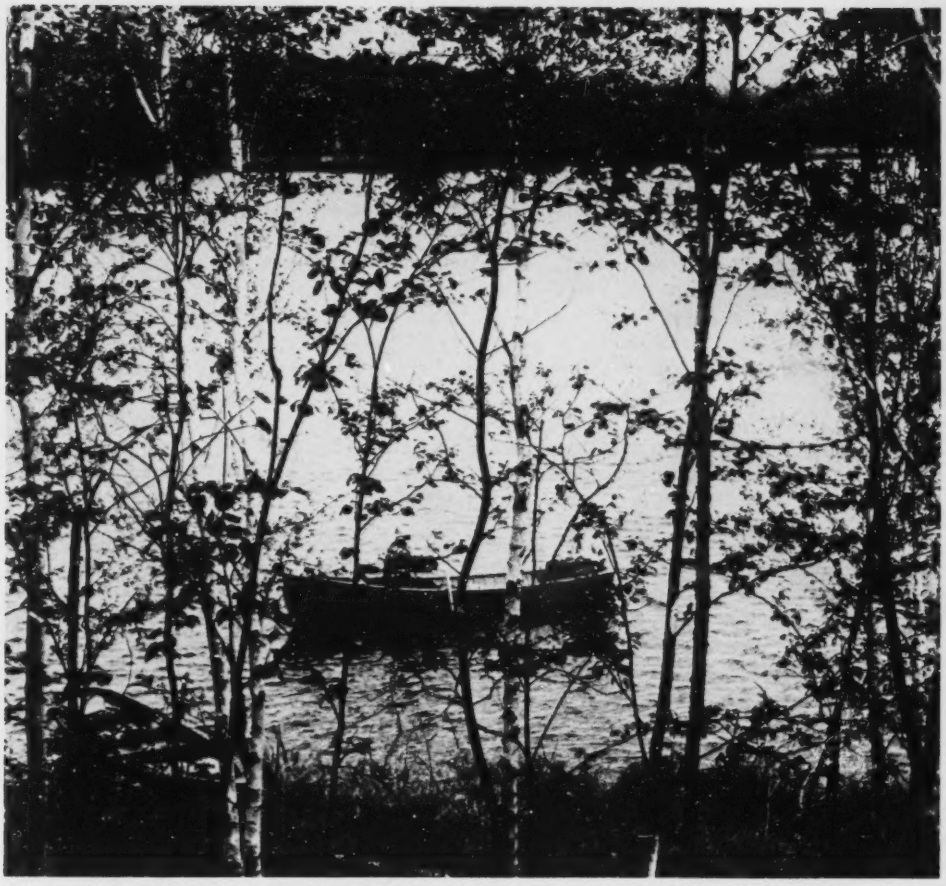
Three other agencies are concerned with the education function of the state — the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Educational Communications Board and the State Historical Society. The first-named administers federal and state programs for student financial assistance. The Communications Board operates the state FM radio network and educational television network. The Historical Society maintains the state historical library, museum and various historical sites.

Environmental Resources. Another array of state functions is brought together under the category of environmental resources. Just what is meant by this? In the context used here, environmental resources refer to the functions of those state agencies that affect the natural resources of the state; that is, they may protect, develop, or modify in some way the land, forests, waters, air or minerals of the state. As we said at the beginning of our presentation, there is a certain amount of arbitrariness in assigning an agency to a category. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, for example, which is certainly concerned with the conditions of the soil and water, has been placed in the commerce category, while the Department of Transportation, which also relates to commerce, has been placed in environmental resources.

Only 2 state agencies — Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources — are discussed in this category, but these are concerned with some of the most important functions of state government.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850 the state has grown into a complex society with a 1980 population of 4,705,642. People work vast changes in a landscape. Although most of Wisconsin is not densely populated and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space, even here we are encountering serious problems of environmental pollution, and such problems seem to increase with population growth and improved living standards.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, clear the land, cut the forests, and hunt and fish with little thought of any damage they might be doing to the soil, the streams, or the wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or, indeed, from extinction. Municipalities and industries must be prevented from dumping untreated sewage or industrial wastes into the lakes and streams; smokestacks and automobile exhausts must be prevented from polluting the air; parks and forests must be established and maintained both to preserve unusual phenomena of nature and to provide the public with recreational and educational opportunities; private forest owners must observe scientific conservation practices so that new growth may replace cut timber; hunting and fishing limits must be set and hunters and fishermen licensed to preserve the fish and wildlife from extinctive practices; farming procedures must be such as to preserve the quality and stability of the soil.



Wisconsin is proud of its natural resources. Here a fisherman is enjoying Miles Lake in Price County (photo by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).

Governmental activities for preserving and protecting our natural resources are largely the province of the Department of Natural Resources, but the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the Land Conservation Board attached to it are also actively involved.

Resources must not only be preserved, they must be used, both in the work and in the recreation of the people. They must be developed and consumed for a multitude of purposes. Timber must be used in the housing and paper industries, land must be cultivated for crops or used for grazing, minerals must be extracted for industrial use, and scenic areas must be preserved for campsites, resorts and ski areas. For all these aspects of environmental control, the Department of Natural Resources was authorized a budget of $306 million for the 1981-83 biennium.

In addition — and to an ever increasing degree — the land is cut up by highways. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizable amounts of land have been taken away from housing in the cities and from cultivation in the country to handle the traffic. The freeway in the city and the interstate highway in the country exercise an enormous impact on the use and development of the surrounding land. They affect where people live, where they work, and where they play. Highways and city streets must be planned with great foresight not only to weigh how well they will handle the flow of traffic, but to determine what effects they will have on people's lives.

The state's elaborate system of highways consists of interstate highways, financed from federal and state funds, and of state highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village

streets, and park and forest roads. Closely connected with the highway building and maintainance functions of the state government and the aid granted to local units for streets and highways are the objects for which these roads are built — the motor vehicle and its occupants. While the state is concerned with the building and maintenance of an adequate number of roads of certain standards to meet the traffic demands, it is also very much concerned with the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Almost 3.5 million vehicles are registered each year, and over 3 million drivers are licensed. With 813 traffic fatalities in 1981 — and comparable figures in prior years — traffic safety is of constant concern.

The state must see to it that the drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It keeps track of the accident rate of drivers through a point system and removes those who prove hazardous to themselves and to others. It collects taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, for the policing of the highways, and for the enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. In addition to its highway concerns, the state is concerned with the development of aviation and of airports in the state and with the preservation of mass transit and of an adequate supply of railroad transportation facilities. The state programs for all modes of transportation, including aeronautics, railroads and aid to urban mass transit, are the province of the Department of Transportation. To perform these functions, the state, through its Department of Transportation, was originally authorized to spend over $1.3 billion for the 1981-83 biennium.

Human Relations and Resources. In addition to dealing with the natural environment, the state must also deal with the human environment. The increase in population that affects the quality of the land, the water and the air resources also has an increasingly complex effect on the people themselves and their relations to each other and to the state. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and a state must look after their general welfare and insure peaceable relations among them.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in this category are concerned with people — their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships with each other.

How does the state protect the health of its citizens? In the early days of the state, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. The restaurant you dined in last night has been inspected by the state; the barber who cut your hair last week possesses a state license; your local sewage system must comply with state standards; and the theater you recently attended was built according to specifications of the state building code. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are on file with the state.

In addition to health activities, financial services for dependent children and a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped, and children are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services.

In his or her capacity as a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law. If a worker is injured on the job, state worker's compensation comes to his rescue; if he loses his job, he is aided by unemployment compensation. If he is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides a job service to help him find one or to acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects that he is being discriminated against because of age, race, creed, color, handicap, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestory, arrest record or conviction record, the state will investigate the matter. The state's agent in protecting and assisting the worker is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The state also mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers, which is the task of the Employment Relations Commission.

If the individual is a veteran, the State of Wisconsin has loan programs to help him acquire a home, business or education. These programs are the province of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

To promote the general welfare of its citizens and insure peaceable relations among them, the state must not only protect their health and their ability to earn a living, but must also protect

them from lawless elements in society by maintaining those conditions of stability and order necessary for a well-functioning society. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the state's Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for segregating convicted criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Office of the State Public Defender represents indigents in trial and post-conviction legal proceedings. The Department of Justice furnishes legal services to state agencies and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. It enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution and narcotic drugs.

The state also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergencies, natural or manmade, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive Functions. The state operates to perform services that are considered necessary for the well-being of the people and the progress of the state. Such services are called line services. Thus, if a state agency maintains a state park in which you may camp, requires a physician to obtain a license before practicing in this state, or provides you with information on job opportunities, it is directly carrying out the functions for which it was created.

In order to perform these direct functions, however, it must also perform indirect — or staff — functions. These are necessary to help the state perform its line functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to supervise the hiring of personnel to carry out the state's tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries and a retirement system for that personnel. It must lay and collect taxes to support its activities and must manage such state funds. It must see to it that the state funds are spent according to law. It must evaluate the needs of each department so that the department can perform its assigned tasks and prepare for future needs, both to carry out present functions and anticipated functions likely to arise from future events.

Each line agency must contain within itself some staff functions; there must be employes to supervise the staff, to hire personnel, to maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, to prepare the agency budget, and to order and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform staff functions.

Some agencies perform staff functions almost exclusively. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the "housekeeping" department of the state. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, engineering and facilities management, state planning, data processing, and emergency government functions. The Department of Employment Relations operates the state's civil service system and is assisted by the Personnel Board and the Personnel Commission. The Ethics Board administers a code of ethics for state public officials. The Department of Revenue is another strictly staff-type agency. It collects the taxes imposed by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to the local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government. Still another staff agency is the Department of Employe Trust Funds, which manages the retirement systems of the state. Whether it be your local city garbage collector, your teacher, a conservation warden, or a typist in the Department of Health and Social Services, all are covered under a state retirement plan. At any one time the state must have large sums of money on hand in its various funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds and real estate in order to make the best use of the funds, and have them earn the maximum amount of interest possible while waiting to be used by the state. The Office of the State Treasurer processes the receipt and disbursement of these monies. Functions of the Office of the Secretary of State include registering lobbyists, keeping various state records, affixing the state seal on certain records to authenticate them, and chartering corporations. The State Elections Board oversees the election processes of the state, monitoring campaign expenditures and keeping election records. The Community Development Finance Authority, Health Facilities Authority and Housing Finance Authority are authorized to issue bonds to assist in promoting their respective functions.

Thus it can be seen that state government touches our lives at many points. In the course of any one day, each resident is helped or restrained by state government in innumerable ways. The rates for the gas you use to heat your house and the electricity you use to light it were approved by the state; the street you traveled to work on may have been built with state aid; your labor contract may have been written according to the standards of fair labor practices determined by

Part of the parade activities at the 1982 Wisconsin State Fair (photo by Eric Oxendorf, Milwaukee).

the state; the milk your children drank today was processed at a dairy maintained according to state regulations; the beautician who styled your hair was licensed by the state; the bank where you have your account and the savings and loan where you have your mortgage are probably regulated by the state; you may watch a television program this evening on a state television station or drive a snowmobile registered with the state; and you go to sleep at night on a mattress labeled and sold as required by state law. From a birth assisted by licensed doctors and nurses in a licensed hospital and recorded in the permanent records of the state to a death with the burial arrangements administered by a licensed funeral director in a cemetery operated under state law, state government exercises a pervasive influence on your life.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

The primary purpose of the Wisconsin Blue Book is to describe to the citizens of Wisconsin the operations of their state government. Other sections of this book explain what our government does; this section explains how our government does it. The agencies that comprise the executive branch seek to illustrate here what they have accomplished in the last biennium toward carrying out their functions.

Functional Area: Commerce

The commerce function of the state government embraces the promotion of economic development and the orderly regulation of commercial transactions, utilities, trades, occupations and professions in order to protect the consumer.

During 1981 and 1982, the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION revised and updated AG 107 Wis. Admin. Code (Sampling and Testing of Milk and Cream), updated Ag 70 (Frozen Desserts), and revised Ag 30 and 31 (Sanitary and Quality Standards for Milk — Dairy Plant Standards). The department also proposed Ag 56 (Labeling of Imitation Dairy Products) and went to hearing, as a result of Chapter 345, Laws of 1981, which created statutory requirements for labeling of imitation dairy products.

The department made a major thrust in exploring opportunities for Wisconsin agricultural products in 7 international markets. Ag 26 (Certified Seed) and Ag 93 (Dairy Cattle Grades) were updated and the department worked closely with the Legislature in updating and revising Chapter 96, Wis. Statutes (Wisconsin Agriculture Marketing Act).

Animal health requirements for cattle being imported into the state were strengthened by requiring Brucellosis vaccination, which helped reduce the number of Brucellosis-infected herds in the state from 24 to 3 in the past 2 years. The department also established a private vaccination program for Johne's disease involving over 200 cattle herds.

The department worked with the Legislature in revising and updating the state's rendering law (Section 95.72, Wis. Stats.). The new law includes animal food processors as well as renderers.

By amending Ag 29 (Pesticide Use and Control), the department addressed the issue of groundwater contamination by restricting specific uses and application of certain pesticides. In a joint cooperative state-federal national plant pest survey and detection program, the department has been selected as one of 16 pilot states to institute a national computerized survey system.

To achieve management efficiencies, the Trade Division and Consumer Protection Division were merged into a single Trade and Consumer Protection Division, effective July 1, 1982. As a result of the merger, the Bureau of Weights and Measures was integrated into the Consumer Protection Bureau and will operate under regional consumer protection office supervisors to bring about improved utilization of personnel.

During the last 2 calendar years ending December 1982, the STATE FAIR PARK BOARD achieved the following statutory goals.

Permanent construction and maintenance continued in both the Park, state and private sectors with DNR constructing 2 new buildings valued at some $800,000, construction of a new swine barn and an administration building by the Fair Park plus new paving and structural renovations to the tune of almost $2 million.

Non-fair events continued to grow in both number of events and event days (number of days a building is rented for an event). Fiscal 1981-82 events totaled 129, up from 37 events in fiscal 1972-73. There were 770 event days compared to 129 in 1972-73, a very considerable increase.

Park attendance continued to climb with non-fair attendance in fiscal 1981-82 surpassing fair attendance for the first time. 1981 fair attendance was 878,241 with non-fair event attendance over one million. Major agricultural shows held in 1982 were the National Junior Angus Show, National Junior Polled Herford Heifer Show and the National Duroc Swine Show.

Gross income has set a record each of the past 10 fiscal years with 1981-82 income reaching $6,611,578, the first time the 6 million dollar mark has been reached and almost a million dollars higher than 1980-81's gross of $5,792,327.

These events provided visitors with a variety of unique educational, recreational, agricultural and industrial programs and helped maintain our self-supporting requirements.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE is administering new laws enacted to eliminate unnecessary regulation of the insurance industry, including laws updating and revising insurance agent licensing regulations, eliminating tuberculosis as a mandated benefit, and eliminating the $100,000 limit on group term life insurance. The office also:

Adopted revised procedures to monitor the financial solvency of insurance companies licensed to do business in Wisconsin;

Reduced the prima facie rate for credit life insurance by one-third;

Simplified the notification procedure for life insurance replacements;

Streamlined the procedure for listing agents with insurance companies;

Adopted biennial licensing of insurance agents and adopted a procedure to suspend and revoke licenses for agents who do not pay fees promptly;

Developed a rule on Medicare supplement insurance which will bring Wisconsin into compliance with federal regulations;

Increased prosecutions of serious violations of insurance laws;

With Wisconsin Insurance Security Fund, provided continued insurance coverage to 125,000 policyholders of Reliable Life and Casualty Company;

Participated on the Supplement Health Insurance Panel established by Congress to oversee implementation of the federal regulations on health insurance sold to the elderly.

The office adopted rules:

To set minimum standards for nursing home policies;

To require an "Information Sheet on Cancer Insurance" to be given to each person who applies for cancer insurance;

To implement the statute requiring readable insurance policies;

To implement the law relating to the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan (HIRSP) in the continuation and conversion of group health insurance;

To simplify the way assessments are determined and to distribute examination costs more equitably (an amendment); and

Relating to the compulsory and security surplus requirements for insurance companies.

In order to assure adequate energy supplies at the lowest possible prices for Wisconsin consumers, the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION continues to encourage conservation. At the direction of the Legislature, the commission has completed an alternative electric power supply study that identifies conservation programs and renewable resources that could meet the state's electricity requirements in the year 2000 without constructing new conventional power plants. The Third Biennial Advance Plan for electric generating facilities, required by the Power Plant Siting Law, examines the issue of how to meet future requirements through renewable/conservation methods or through conventional generation. Also, the commission has ordered major natural gas and electric utilities to undertake financing assistance programs to help low-income customers weatherize their homes. Time-of-day and seasonal rates, as well as load control and load management devices (such as on water heaters), are being phased in by major utilities to give customers incentives to conserve and to signal the actual cost of peak energy demands. Utility rates and rules have been implemented to encourage cogeneration and small power production (such as from windmills or small dams).

To improve the ability of customers to understand their energy bills, the commission ordered the largest state utilities to provide more information on those bills. Customers can calculate their own bills and evaluate their personal consumption characteristics. Finally, commissioners took an active role in promoting a favorable settlement between American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the U.S. Justice Department to insure that Wisconsin consumers will continue to have affordable telephone service in the future.

The DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING has assumed additional responsibilities as a result of legislation passed during the 1981 legislative session. Chapter 94, Laws of 1981, transferred authority for licensing and examining real estate brokers and salespersons, approving real estate education programs, and promulgating administrative rules regulating real estate brokers

and salespersons from the Real Estate Examining Board to the department. The legislation retained the board's authority to take disciplinary action against licensees and made the board advisory to the department on other matters. Chapter 20, Laws of 1981 (the 1981-83 biennial budget act) transferred the responsibility for providing legal counsel to the examining boards to the Department of Regulation and Licensing from the Department of Justice.

In recognition of the economic impact of government regulation on health care costs, the department created a Health Professions Regulatory Review Task Force in July 1981 to review state regulations related to the licensure of health care professionals and to make proposals for repeal and revision of unneeded or unnecessarily restrictive regulations. The task force was comprised of one representative from each of the health care-related examining boards; representatives from the Legislature, industry, higher education, and hospital administration; public members; and representatives from the department. The task force completed its work in June 1982 and made recommendations for statute and rule changes in the following areas of regulation: entry requirements, examinations, enforcement, scope of practice and continuing education. Legislation incorporating the recommendations will be introduced during the 1983 session.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN has continued the development of an automated examination system begun early in 1979 to improve the monitoring of the financial condition of state-chartered savings and loan associations in Wisconsin. The first phase was operational during the past biennium. Phase 2 of the system has now been implemented and includes the addition of several statistical reports to the primary system and the addition of a census tract analysis system. The census tract analysis system involves the tracting of mortgage loans made in a Wisconsin SMSA with special reporting on loans made in designated lower income and minority population tracts.

The office has now developed a computer-to-computer communication link with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, D.C. which allows the office direct access to up-to-date financial data about Wisconsin savings and loan associations on an automated basis. This arrangement provides the Commissioner's office with greatly enhanced capabilities for ongoing monitoring of the financial health of individual savings and loans and the industry as a whole.

The Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monitory Control Act of 1980 and rules established by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board gave federal savings and loan associations expanded authority. The Wisconsin Savings and Loan Commissioner then issued emergency rules granting state-chartered savings and loan associations identical authority to bring them up to parity with their federal counterparts. These and other rule changes have been proposed to keep Wisconsin state-chartered associations at the parity level and to continue the deregulation of the state savings and loan industry in Wisconsin.

The legislative program of the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES was enacted by the 1981 Wisconsin Legislature. Amendments were made to the Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law (Chapter 53, Laws of 1981), the Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law (Chapter 16, Laws of 1981), and the Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law (Chapter 54, Laws of 1981).

In February 1981, the Commissioner appointed a Citizen Advisory Committee on the Raising of Venture Capital in Wisconsin to review how the Office of the Commissioner of Securities can do a better job of encouraging the raising of venture capital in Wisconsin. The advisory committee submitted its Report to the Commissioner in March 1982, and a number of committee recommendations were incorporated into administrative rule revisions that took effect on January 1, 1983.

As part of the multifaceted consumer protection and enhanced enforcement program of the Office of the Commissioner of Securities, a statewide toll-free "hot line" system for receiving citizen inquiries and an "investor alert" news release program were initiated. In addition, the Commissioner prepared and had distributed to all high schools in Wisconsin an educational pamphlet entitled "Investing — Questions and Answers."

Effective on July 1, 1981, the method of funding the Office of the Commissioner of Securities was changed from General Purpose Revenue (GPR) to Program Revenue — Other (PRO), bringing the funding process for the agency into conformity with all other Wisconsin independent regulatory agencies.

The Commissioner had completed in 1982 a study of the record-keeping needs of the agency, which recommended converting the agency's present manual record-keeping process to an elec-

tronic record-keeping retrieval system in 1983 in conjunction with installing a computerized word-processing system.

Functional Area: Education

The education function embraces the supervision of local elementary and secondary school districts and the administration of higher education, historical preservation and research, and educational radio and television.

From July 1980 to July 1982, the EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD:

1. Completed, through a federal grant, the feasibility phase of a project to form telecommunications networks with 5 neighboring midwestern states.

2. Participated in a study to assess the state's present telecommunications resources and determine its future needs.

3. Began installation of a television translator station at Bloomington in 1982. The completion of construction in January 1983 extended the present Wisconsin Educational Television Network coverage to Grant County.

4. Participated in the development and operation of the first use of new technology in television with the start of the teletext service on WETN.

5. Improved public radio service in Milwaukee and La Crosse through agreements with WYMS in Milwaukee and WLSU in La Crosse.

6. Expanded the SCA signal to approximately 65 locations throughout the state and increased its utilization for the K-12 instructional service.

7. Broadcast more than 80 hours of the 1980 and 1982 Wisconsin political campaigns.

8. Expanded the broadcast of telecourses for adults in cooperation with various state institutions and private colleges. Also in process are 2 pilot cable projects in Green Bay and Eau Claire to deliver adult education.

Approximately 20 courses were offered in basic education, electronics, business, humanities, teacher education and professional development.

9. Produced over 20 informational and public affairs programs in addition to the weekly "Spectrum" and "Encompass" series. Six of these were distributed nationally through the Public Broadcasting Service and many received program awards.

10. Produced 14 instructional programs. Two programs, "The Inside Story with Slim Goodbody" (1981) and "Let Me See" (1982) received Corporation for Public Broadcasting awards and are distributed nationally.

11. Increased radio and TV usage in classrooms by one out of two public school teachers.

12. Established a data processing system internally with mini-computer capability which allows computerization of contributions and financial and program scheduling systems.

13. Began statewide televised fund drives and radio on-air fundraisers twice a year to make up for cuts in federal and state support.

The STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN continued to advance in several areas of its mission to collect, preserve, and disseminate the history of Wisconsin, the Midwest and the nation during the 1981-83 biennium.

Archives, assisted by several federal grants, created pioneer programs to handle machine-readable records, such as computer data, and other nontraditional archival materials. The Midwest State Archives Guide, completed in 1982, provides a data base and finding aids for Wisconsin as well as some Minnesota and Illinois state records. The Wisconsin Conservation Services Center was begun to provide document repair and other such services to other institutions with archival holdings. Arrangement, description and processing of the holdings of the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research was also started.

Another grant, administered through Archives, was received by the Wisconsin Historical Records Advisory Board to assess the condition of the state's historical records programs.

Several decades of research work was brought to a conclusion with the publication of the "Guide to the Draper Manuscripts", a user's guide to one of the most significant manuscript collections at the society.

Visual and Sound archives created "Six Generations Here", a special exhibit for a nation-wide tour, the story of an extended family's transition from immigrant Germans to Americans.

A microfilm edition of the papers of the intellectual leaders of the Progressive Movement in Wisconsin was begun.

The Library received a grant for a nation-wide pilot project in newspaper cataloging. The society's newspaper collection, second largest after the Library of Congress, will be made more accessible through the use of the latest computer technology.

A grant from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction provided for "Native Americans: Library Resources in Wisconsin", a project that produced an international list of Native American periodicals and newspapers, and a conference on the Native American press in Wisconsin and the nation.

The library added more than 78,000 books, newspapers, microfilms and other materials to its collections during the biennium. Reference questions handled by staff increased 10 per cent to more than 33,955 for the 2 years. Circulation of materials to patrons through the main desk and inter-library loan services increased about 7 per cent to 270,500 items during the 2 years.

Library staff provided work and editorial leadership for publication of *Alternative Materials in Libraries* and *Women's Periodicals and Newspapers from the 18th Century to 1981: A Union List of Holdings of Madison, Wisconsin Libraries*, two nationally important reference works.

In response to a need for more storage space for historical materials in its headquarters building, in 1980 the society acquired a large commercial building on Madison's Capitol Square for the creation of a new State Historical Museum. Planning for the new museum and remodeling of building mechanical systems is continuing.

In addition, the Museum created exhibits on Wisconsin-made furniture and quilts.

During the biennium Local History aided the continued expansion of local history activity in Wisconsin. The number of local historical societies affiliated with the society increased from 171 to 182. Eight local societies, assisted by a museum interpretation specialist, along with the Museum, mounted a new exhibit, "Beginnings", which revealed the historical origins of the 8 communities.

Operating for the biennium as a newly reorganized unit, Historic Sites has increased its level of research and program activities at the 6 outdoor sites operated by the society. Increased promotion funds, improved programs and more special events aided visitor attendance, which totaled more than 194,000 during the 1982 operating season. Major research reports were completed on 6 of the historic sites, and collection cataloging was completed at 2 sites and begun at a third. With the addition of 12 historic buildings, Old World Wisconsin approached completion of its initial core of 55 ethnic structures from throughout Wisconsin, including completion of the major portion of the 1870s Village area.

During the 1981 and 1982 fiscal years, the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION underwent a reduction in force because of reduced state and federal funding. This reduction was combined with a general department reorganization which emphasized desirable educational objectives and management effectiveness. Increased budget and policy issue analysis, program evaluation, securing of private foundation support, and centralized word processing and information services were carried out to improve departmental services. Several categorized federal programs were consolidated into block grants and called for formation of advisory committees and new coordinative and directional initiatives.

The department identified a number of needed curriculum initiatives, particularly in the area of improving science, mathematics, and technology instruction. A new Office for School Improvement was developed to work with districts to maximize those elements that are descriptive of effective schools.

Content frameworks for the voluntary statewide competency testing in English, language arts, mathematics and reading were developed by broad-based statewide committees, and competency testing staff continued development of item bank test questions for use by school districts.

Services for Limited English Speaking (LES) students were expanded to include students from Southeast Asia.

Through joint agreement with the Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education Board, a pool of federal vocational education funds was set aside to provide occupational preparation opportunities for 16-to-18 year-old students.

Effective July 1, 1983, life licenses for school personnel will no longer be issued. Rather, a 5-year license renewal pattern will be instituted and require that school personnel complete approved programs of continuing education to qualify for each license renewal.

Ten years ago, the Legislature enacted laws which incorporated the concept of public library systems. Since that time, 17 public library systems have been created which include 68 of Wisconsin's 72 counties, and 93 percent of the state's population is now served by public library systems.

The transfer of the Wisconsin Educational Opportunity Program to the department from the Higher Educational Aids Board was successfully made. This program has the goal of increasing the numbers of disadvantaged secondary school students who go on to successful participation in post-secondary school education and training.

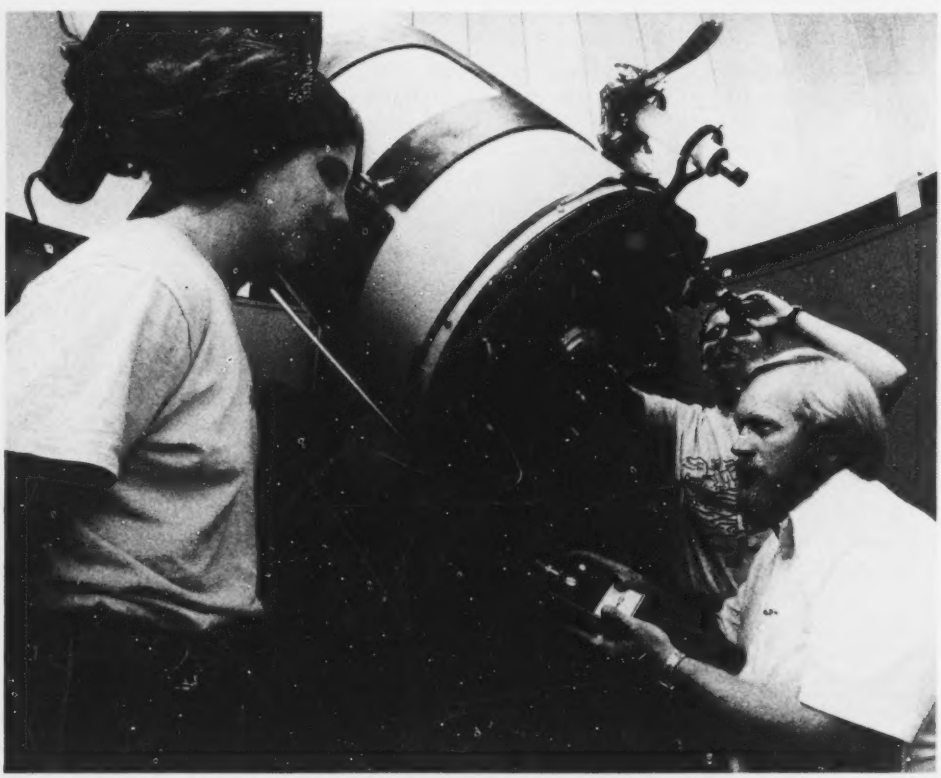
Continued emphasis has been given to improvement in the quality of special education programs through the development and implementation of alternative programming options for children with exceptional needs.

The department's hearing conservation program emphasis has shifted to screening of preschool children.

Expanded assistance has been given to school districts for the implementation of alcohol and other drug abuse programs.

The UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM marked its tenth anniversary in October 1981 with a record enrollment of 158,971 at 26 campuses, making it the fifth largest system of higher education in the nation.

At UW-Madison, the new School of Veterinary Medicine building opened in the spring of 1983 with clinical facilities at UW-River Falls completed in 1982. A $3.5 million Allied Health



An instructor at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls shows a student how to operate a telescope at the planetarium (photo courtesy of the University of Wisconsin System).

and Clinical Services Center at UW-Eau Claire was dedicated in November 1982, and at UW-Platteville a new Center for the Arts was completed in early 1983.

UW-Extension was restructured to reduce administrative costs. The reorganization specified there be 3 Extension deans, instead of 5, and that Extension faculty be more fully integrated with campus faculties. A change in administration of the UW Centers placed a new executive dean, rather than a chancellor, in charge of the centers.

In 1982, a report on the status of women showed that 14.9% of tenured faculty were women and that women chair 49 departments and hold 9 deanships in the system. More than 29% of academic staff administrative or managerial positions are held by women.

The system initiated efforts to contribute more effectively to state economic development by making faculty expertise and research more widely accessible to Wisconsin business and industry. The University-Industry Research Program created a computerized inventory of services and resources available and published an alphabetical directory of service units, categories of assistance, and industries being served.

Together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the system appointed a 16-member Council of Educators, which developed a uniform statement on academic preparation expected of college-bound high school students.

The GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY was involved in more than 60 projects during the last 2 years. A major program emphasis was research and investigation of groundwater quantity and quality, as interest escalated in water issues relating to land use and particularly to waste disposal, materials storage, and agricultural chemicals. Investigations of county water resources continued. Mapping of the surficial/Pleistocene geology was expanded because of the critical nature of this information for water resource problem assessment and planning.

In late 1981, after a 30-year suspension, the biology program was reestablished. The Biology Section was very active during the 1920s and '30s, especially in the study of lake biology. Priority in the newly reestablished section is to provide the Legislature, industry and private citizens access to the most current information about Wisconsin's biological resources.

A major accomplishment by the Geology Section was the completion of a new state bedrock geologic map at the scale of 1:1,000,000. The new map reflects 6 years of research on the Precambrian geology of Wisconsin and represents the first significant update on the state's bedrock geology map in over 60 years.

Bedrock mapping of the northwest map sheet at a scale of 1:250,000 is nearing completion and will be published by 1984. Mapping of the east-central and west-central sheets has also begun and will be completed by 1984. These projects will provide a better understanding at a more detailed scale of the Precambrian and Paleozoic geology of central Wisconsin.

A continuing program to revise and refine the Pleistocene stratigraphy of Wisconsin was established by the Geology Section. This program will aid the understanding of geologic units which serve as one of the major groundwater reservoirs for much of central and northern Wisconsin.

The Surficial/Pleistocene geology program was expanded further. Detailed surveys of the surficial geology of Forest, Florence, Brown, Langlade, Portage, Vilas and Brown Counties were initiated. Mapping of the surficial geology of the Superior sheet was completed at a scale of 1:250,000. This program will provide information on near surface deposits useful to land-use planning, groundwater resource evaluation, sand and gravel resource evaluation, and waste disposal facility siting.

A major accomplishment by the Geology Section was the establishment of a gravity base-station network. This program establishes a permanent reference network for future gravity work which is useful to interpreting the distribution and character of bedrock geologic formations. A gravity map of northeast Wisconsin was also completed.

The Subsurface Laboratory (water well examination program) received samples from 411 wells and test holes. Over 92,000 feet of samples were studied and made available to interested users. During 1982, the subsurface program was accelerated to provide more timely information on geologic units in the subsurface, which is critical to water resource evaluation and planning.

A major accomplishment of the Water Resources Section was the completion of a project investigating the availability of groundwater for irrigation and groundwater heat pump use in the Golden Sands region.

Research continued on a long-range project on groundwater levels in Wisconsin. The project, initiated in 1980, is designed to continue monitoring of groundwater levels throughout the state with emphasis on areas of heavy pumping and to distribute information on groundwater levels collected from the observation well network.

A detailed study of the groundwater resources of Rock County was completed. Similar projects are in progress or were initiated in Forest, Brown, Langlade, Vilas and Barron Counties.

Other accomplishments of the Water Resources Section include progress towards the integration and improvement of existing information files including well constructors' reports, graphic logs, well schedules, and outcrop descriptions.

The Water Resources Section completed research and field work on a study assessing the feasibility of locating high capacity irrigation wells in fractured crystalline rock. This study analyzed the adequacy of the groundwater supply in north central Wisconsin, an area that has historically experienced severe drought-related groundwater problems because of the geologic nature of the area.

Information Circular 40, "Hydrology of Wisconsin Wetlands", was published in 1982. This detailed study of 15 wetlands sites and reconnaissance of 219 wetlands was used to describe the hydrologic characteristics of Wisconsin wetlands and to suggest a simple hydrologic classification system. A similar study of Wisconsin lakes is in progress.

During the past 2 years, the Soils Section completed field study and initiated laboratory analysis of peat deposits in Wisconsin in order to determine the amount and location of fuel-grade peat that may be harvested and utilized in an environmentally acceptable manner. The section also conducted research and reported on the impact of manure storage on groundwater quality and is nearing completion of 2 studies on mined-land reclamation.

The Soils Section responded to numerous requests for information and advice concerning soil-related problems, subsoil and mound absorption systems for septic effluent, and other topics. Training sessions were held for soil testers to measure the hydraulic conductivity of soils. Research progressed on the numerical classification of soils, on processes affecting the incorporation of organic matter in soil, and on the characterization of C horizons of major soils in Wisconsin.

An accomplishment of the Mineral Resources and Mining Information Section was the completion of a major study of the effects of recent mine closings on groundwater quality in the Shullsburg area of the southwest Wisconsin zinc-lead mining district. This investigation highlights the importance of integrating water resources research into long-standing activities, such as mining, in order to more fully understand the interrelationships of the state's natural resources.

A new listing of active mineral producers in Wisconsin was completed by the Mineral Resources and Mining Information Section. This project involves a comprehensive integration of mineral producer data from several diverse federal, state, and local sources. This listing provides important information on the mineral resource extraction industry in Wisconsin.

In early 1982, the Geological and Natural History Survey formally opened its Sample Repository to private and public users. This storehouse of rock samples, well cuttings, exploration core, and related materials, under the coordination of the Mineral Resources and Mining Information Section, represents a large volume of one-of-a-kind information necessary to study the geologic and mineralogic framework of our state. The repository is open to the public upon request.

During the last 2 years, major efforts in the Climatology Section focused on public service by providing assistance and solving climatological problems. Other program accomplishments include the continued archiving of all weather and climate data from Wisconsin, and the development of easily accessible and useable computer data files and data summaries. A project summarizing tornado activity in the state was completed and will be published in 1983.

The STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE is providing an increasing scope of services to meet the health needs of Wisconsin's citizens in areas of contagious and chronic diseases, the environment, and educational outreach programs. The laboratory provides the most up-to-date and sophisticated types of testing to detect communicable and chronic diseases; these include newborn and pre-natal screening, testing for sexually transmitted disease (chlamydia, herpes, gonor-

rhea, syphilis), testing for alpha-fetoprotein, toxic shock, legionnaires' disease, and virus surveilliance. The laboratory has successfully implemented the "drugs in driving" program in support of the implied consent statute. In the environmental area, facilities have been upgraded to provide the most up-to-date testing capabilities (GCMS), and the laboratory continues to support the increasingly sophisticated programs of the Department of Natural Resources. In the outreach area, short course programs have provided over 20 courses, as well as bench training and numerous interlaboratory, voluntary quality control programs at the State Laboratory. The changing demands of the entire area of public health laboratory support are addressed through a series of continuing, integrated programs and capabilities.

The WISCONSIN BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION has participated in the delivery of training to economically disadvantaged individuals through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). With a Special Governor's Set-aside Grant, WBVTAE provided direct training to 3,204 persons plus additional supportive services such as counseling to many others. In addition, training and services were coordinated between the 16 VTAE Districts and 10 prime sponsors to provide training and services for 7,491 economically disadvantaged persons in the state.

The board implemented a U.S. Department of Energy-funded Electric Vehicle Test and Demonstration Project using 10 battery-powered passenger cars to assess efficiencies of such alternate energy — oil conservation — mode of transportation. Progress reports will be published twice a year during the 3-year testing activity in Green Bay and Madison.

During the 1981-82 school year, over 2,600 Wisconsin residents participated in *Technical School of the Air* offerings. The educational offerings are delivered in part via broadcast or cable television, radio and newspaper. Video-based materials provide training on site at businesses or industry as well as to those who, due to distance, handicaps or work/family responsibility, could not attend regular classes at campus or outreach sites. $750,000 generated from increasing the state's marriage license and divorce fees were designated by former Governor Dreyfus for services to displaced homemakers. Legislation enabled 10 VTAE districts and nonprofit community-based organizations to provide outreach, community education, job development and placement services to 1,500 people entering the job market after years of providing unpaid services in the home.

The board initiated development and use of an audio-based teleconferencing system in cooperation with UW-Extension. Plans were initiated for conducting longitudinal follow-up studies of graduates. The plan includes a study of graduates 3 years and 5 years after completion of training. First report will be processed in 1983. Each of 16 VTAE districts has designated economic development coordinators, who call on business and industry on a regular basis to assess training and technical assistance needs and who work with state and local developers to attract new business to the state.

The EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD adopted amendments to its rules regulating private business, vocational, technical and correspondence schools doing business in Wisconsin. The amendments aided schools by clarifying the rules relating to refunds to students who terminate enrollment, and benefitted consumers by requiring that schools disclose information needed to make informed decisions concerning enrollment. The board docketed 59 hearing cases, made over 1,000 investigations and inspections, and reviewed over 800 applications for approval during the 1980-82 biennium. Its hearings and investigations resulted in over $70,000 being recovered for Wisconsin citizens in that same period.

Functional Area: Environmental Resources

The environmental resources function embraces both the conservation and use of the environment.

The DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES' 1982 report to Congress on Wisconsin water quality documents the "vastly improved" quality of the state's rivers and streams. DNR monitors background water quality on a monthly basis at 44 stations throughout the state to document improvements or degradation. A comparison of 1980-81 data with 1977-78 data for 6 water quality parameters shows a notable trend in total phosphorus and suspended solids: an average statewide reduction of one-third. This reduction primarily reflects a decline in nonpoint source pollution. Data also show a decrease in average biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) at 75% of

the monitoring sites; the source of this type of pollution is generally municipalities and industries. Since 1978, over 100 municipal wastewater treatment plants have been built or upgraded with the help of $250 million in the Wisconsin Fund and $65 million in federal construction grants. Under the Wisconsin Fund Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program, cost sharing has helped initiate intensive application of land management practices to control pollution runoff in the watersheds of the Galena River, Elk Creek, Hay River, Lower Manitowoc River, Root River, Onion River, Sixmile — Pheasant Branch Creek, Green Lake, Upper Willow River, Upper West Branch Pecatonica River and Lower Black River. During the biennium, DNR also developed a nationally recognized wasteload allocation system to reduce pollutant loadings along the heavily industrialized segments of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Municipal and industrial wastewater dischargers on the rivers have improved treatment to the point that early fish surveys show increased dissolved oxygen levels, improving the sport fishery and recreational potential of the 2 rivers.

The state's solid waste management program has implemented several new codes to better protect the environment, including rules revising mining exploration, prospecting, and solid waste disposal regulations. New rules also govern hazardous waste management and mining waste disposal. The agency developed a statewide, systematic approach for managing hazardous wastes. A manifest system now tracks large shipments of hazardous wastes. Standards are in place for treating, storing and disposing of hazardous wastes. The Wisconsin Fund solid waste grant program encouraged 52 counties to plan future solid waste needs. Inspections resulted in recommendations for closing open dumps in Wisconsin. Department staff handled numerous cases of spilled wastes and abandoned dumps, including pollution problems resurfacing at some old sites.

The 1979-81 biennium saw a push to control a number of air pollution sources in Wisconsin. The DNR conducted voluntary emissions tests on thousands of automobiles at 16 locations in southeast Wisconsin and found that a significant percentage of vehicles failed the test for hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions. Beginning in 1984, the state Department of Transportation will administer the mandatory program which will require that emissions from cars and light-duty trucks fall within certain limits, or the vehicles will need repairs prior to reinspection. Control of auto emissions will help prevent the formation of ozone and reduce the danger to people with heart and respiratory problems. A pollution problem of international significance, acid rain, has become a major air management issue in Wisconsin. Testing has found our rain and snow to be 10 times more acid than normal. Rainfall samples collected near Rhinelander in the fall of 1979 showed an average pH of 4.5. This preliminary information prompted the formation of an Acid Deposition Task Force at DNR. A joint committee made up of representatives from DNR, the Public Service Commission and the Wisconsin Utilities Association implemented 6 acid deposition research projects; federal funds helped DNR expand its efforts by adding a seventh project in its North Central District. About 2,200 lakes in the northern third of the state are considered sensitive to acid rain damage. To comply with the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments, DNR put together the State Implementation Plan in 1979. This plan details air pollution problems in Wisconsin and DNR's proposals for cleaning up those problems. The Air Resource Allocation Council, authorized as part of the 1980 air permit legislation, is setting policy on the future of Wisconsin's clean air. This policy will have significant implications for local governments planning industrial growth. The goal is to keep clean air clean and prevent further degradation of dirty air while it's being cleaned up.

Bolstered by substantial increases in transportation taxes enacted by the 1981 Legislature, the DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION stepped up its efforts during 1981 and 1982 to reverse the trend toward highway deterioration during the late 1970s, when construction costs soared and revenues slipped.

With the infusion of new revenues, the department developed plans or constructed 8 major highway projects; maintained previous levels of reconstruction, reconditioning and resurfacing on existing highways; and started a new $20 million program to rebuild local bridges.

The department continued to provide both financial and technical assistance to urban transit systems, to specialized transportation systems serving the elderly and the handicapped, and to employers engaged in ride-sharing activities.

Starting in 1982, aids for urban transit were based on 30 per cent of operating costs, rather than the operating deficits base of previous years.

Wisconsin's airline service has seen a slight increase in daily flights and available seats over the past 2 years, mainly due to an increase in commuter airline activity. Total passenger activity, however, decreased slightly during that period. Effective January 1, 1982, all gasoline purchased for general aviation aircraft became subject to a 6-cent per gallon tax. Revenue from that tax is being used, in large part, to expand state participation in local airport improvement projects. A "6-Year Airport Development Plan" was completed and published, and work is under way on an update for the 6-year period beginning July 1, 1983.

The department continued railroad and harbor programs, assisting in the acquisition and rehabilitation of 200 miles of railroad, enabling rail service to continue under both shortline and trunk line operation, and awarded 3 harbor assistance grants for maintenance dredging and dock wall repair. Support of the Ann Arbor car ferry system continued for most of the biennium.

During the 1981-82 biennium, the department distributed $312 million in local road and bridge aids to the villages, towns, cities, and counties in the state.

Among highway safety initiatives were a strengthening of anti-drunk driving laws, including personal alcohol counseling assessment of the 32,500 drivers convicted each year.

Responding to increasing motorcycle fatalities, the department began a motorcycle safety program financed from state motorcycle registration fees.

The state's first photo drivers licenses were issued in December 1982.

Starting in April 1982, the Division of Motor Vehicles began sending license renewal notices on postcards instead of the familiar window envelopes. The move was expected to save the state $800,000 each year.

Functional Area: Human Relations and Resources

The human relations and resources function is concerned with health, welfare, corrections, industrial relations, and military and veterans affairs.

During the last biennium, the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS implemented 2 computerized projects which are designed to handle unemployment compensation employer accounts and claimant benefits more efficiently.

In a nontraditional role funded by CETA, an employment and training participant learns weatherization techniques and energy conservation methods while working on a low-income family's home in Iowa County (courtesy Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations).

The Equal Rights Division strengthened its fair housing program by establishing a housing-testing program in conjunction with the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council and by implementing an agreement with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to eliminate duplication in processing complaints. The division also published "Decision Digest II", an updated compendium of precedent-setting decisions relevant to Wisconsin anti-discrimination laws.

Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Division of Employment and Training Services has encouraged the active participation of the private sector in providing jobs and training opportunities to CETA-eligible people. In fiscal year 1982, 5,259 people were placed in jobs. Of those, 86% were placed in private sector jobs.

The Worker's Compensation Division implemented a computer system which permits swifter, more detailed and more complete monitoring of claims. This reduces the need for additional staff as claim loads rise. The division also improved systems for coordinating rehabilitation services to injured workers and for recording insurance records, and improved compliance and enforcement programs.

The Apprenticeship and Training Division certified more than 18,000 completed apprentices as journeymen during the 1970s. This represented the largest group of skilled workers trained in any 10-year period since the program began in 1911.

The Safety and Buildings Division streamlined operations through computer word and list processing equipment and completed consolidation of the plumbing and code development operations. The division also developed a fast track building plan approval system to speed project approval. Through receipt of additional federal funds, the division also increased its on-site OSHA consultation program for the private sector.

In the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, the Legal Services Division issued 167 formal opinions and numerous informal opinions and attended 3,213 hearings and trials during the 1979-81 biennium. The Consumer Protection unit handled 31,179 complaints from state citizens and recovered $1.3 million for state citizens through mediation and formal legal action. The Medicaid Fraud Control unit prosecuted 38 cases, obtained 20 convictions and collected $3.5 million in fines and overpayments.

The White Collar Crimes Bureau of the Division of Criminal Investigation collected more than $257,000 in restitution and fines as a result of investigations completed in 1981. The General Investigations Bureau handled 47 investigations during 1981, 31 of which dealt with homicide. Fourteen of the cases went to trial and convictions were handed down in all but one case. The Narcotics and Vice Bureau conducted 585 investigations in 1981, which resulted in charges being filed against 254 people. Of the 225 investigations conducted by the Arson Bureau in 1981, 106 were determined to be arson and 55 persons were charged. In April 1981 the Wisconsin Arson Tip Line was initiated in cooperation with the Wisconsin Arson Insurance Council.

The Crime Laboratory Bureau provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in the field of physical evidence. During the 1979-1981 biennium 14,023 cases were received by the bureau, which resulted in 84,401 exhibits and required 448,492 forensic examinations. Bureau analysts also provided expert testimony in 1,097 court proceedings.

The Crime Information Bureau provides a central identification service to law enforcement agencies including a fingerprint and criminal history file. During 1979-81 the bureau handled over 48 million messages generated by the state's law enforcement agencies to the TIME computer system. In 1981, the bureau was able to identify from the fingerprint identification files over 900 persons who were arrested but used different names and/or personal descriptions.

The Training and Standards Bureau provided training to 676 recruit officers, 4,850 in-service and 2,166 specialized officers during 1981. Local government agencies were reimbursed $2,291,126 for training costs incurred.

In the fiscal year 1980-81 the Crime Victim/Witness Assistance Program reimbursed $1 million to innocent victims of crime in Wisconsin. Thirteen district attorneys' offices in Wisconsin were funded by the program for victim/witness assistance.

At the DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS, achieving and maintaining unit personnel goals is a continuing process for Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard units. During the 2-year pe-

riod, the Army Guard reached 94 percent of its authorized strength while the Air Guard maintained 100 percent plus.

Units of the Army and Air Guard received top performance evaluations for training readiness from active Army and Air Force evaluators.

A new approach to armory heating plant maintenance applied on a statewide basis has saved state taxpayers thousands of dollars and contributed to energy conservation. National energy conservation awards were earned by the department in 1980 and 1981. Both years Wisconsin was a runner-up for the Department of the Army energy conservation award for the Army Guard throughout the country. Wisconsin has again been nominated for the national award for 1982.

Modernization of the Army Guard's state headquarters personnel structure has brought this command element of the state more in line with federal mobilization requirements.

A major expansion of educational programs for enlisted members of the Army Guard has improved the overall readiness of the Guard for federal and state emergencies.

The Air Guard's 128th Tactical Fighter Wing, Truax Field, Madison, converted from a Tactical Air Support Wing to a Tactical Fighter Wing flying the A-10 aircraft in an anti-armor role. The unit achieved combat ready status in 6 months, well under the norm for a conversion of that magnitude. The Permanent Field Training Site at Volk Field was designated as a training base for European deployments. The aerial tankers assigned to the 128th Air Refueling Group, General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee, have a world-wide mission and the crews continue their round-the-clock alert status in support of the U.S. Air Force. The 128th Tactical Control Flight was

The Marinette Company C, 1-632nd Armor Battalion, receives the Draper Award, which is presented annually to the best armor unit in the Army Readiness and Mobilization Regions (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs).

the first unit of that type to earn an excellent rating on an evaluation by the U.S. Air Force. All of the units have received ratings of excellent or better in their recent Air Force evaluations.

The 264th Engineer Group headquarters, a major command of the Army Guard, recently spent 2 weeks in Germany as a command element in the 1982 REFORGER exercise, an annual readiness exercise conducted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This was the first time a Guard unit had been placed in command of active Army units for such an exercise direct from their state status.

The department, under a mandate from the Wisconsin Legislature, completed a 2-year effort to design, manufacture and present a Wisconsin Medal of Honor for permanent display in the Arlington Memorial Display Room at the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery. Presentation took place on September 24, 1982, when a delegation, headed by Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus, traveled to Arlington for this historic event honoring the more than 25,000 Wisconsin citizens who gave their lives in the service of their country. A replica is on permanent display in the GAR Museum at the State Capitol.

John R. Moses retired in October 1982 as secretary of the DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS after over 20 years of service. He was succeeded by John B. Ellery.

The new leadership continues to stress the importance of meeting the needs of Wisconsin veterans — especially the unique needs of Vietnam veterans. A complete evaluation of the department was undertaken, which led to codification and publication of standard operating procedures. There was a reassessment of the department's short-and long-term priorities and goals based on identification of the veterans' needs. In an effort to be both responsive and responsible, state veterans programs were evaluated from the standpoints of program effectiveness and efficiency of administration.

Outstanding accomplishments by the department during the biennium ranged from revitalization of the first mortgage home loan program to attainment of high energy savings and the setting of an affirmative action record.

As of March 25, 1983, the department had approved over 38,000 first mortgage home loans to Wisconsin veterans, totaling more than $1.2 billion since the agency's program began in 1974. The program has been financed through the sale of general obligation and, most recently, revenue bonds. August 25, 1982 marked a return to general obligation bonding for the program. At that time, $30 million in first mortgage money was made available to qualified Wisconsin veterans at a fixed interest rate of 10.2%. Another general obligation bond sale, for $20 million, was held on April 12, 1983. The mortgage interest rate for this issue was 9.2%. Most of the loan applicants have been Vietnam veterans.

During the biennium, the department approved over 3,000 economic assistance loans to needy veterans, totalling $7.3 million. Also approved were: 421 second mortgage home loans, $2.0 million; 19,229 part-time study grants, $2.4 million; 3,052 full-time study grants, $380,000; and, 1,246 emergency subsistence of health care grants, $884,000.

Under a department ruling effective May 1, 1983, Vietnam veterans undergoing inpatient or outpatient treatment for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder at federal Veterans Administration hospitals may be able to quality for a subsistence grant.

During calendar years 1981-82, the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Veterans Affairs jointly undertook an Agent Orange identification program for Wisconsin veterans who had served in Southeast Asia. Questionnaires were sent to veterans in all 72 counties, and 39,506 responses were received. The project, funded by the Veterans Trust Fund, featured a toll-free Agent Orange Hot Line, a special television documentary, talks, seminars and slide presentations.

A new $7.7 million medical clinic and nursing care building at the Wisconsin Veterans Home, King, was scheduled for completion in October 1983. The medical clinic, located on the first floor, will provide outpatient care for the home's more than 700 members, while the second and third floors will provide nursing care to 116 members.

During fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82, the home admitted 247 aging veterans and 40 dependents.

In 1983, a major staff reorganization took place at the Wisconsin Veterans Home. The major realignment was largely brought about by: (1) the sharp increase in the number of members at the home requiring skilled nursing care; (2) accelerated retirement of employes over 60 years of

age, including several key supervisors; (3) opening of the new medical clinic, which will result in the addition of 45 skilled nursing care beds; and (4) construction of three tunnels which will change the method of transporting members and supplies between buildings and activities at the home.

A number of energy conservation projects at the Wisconsin Veterans Home resulted in overall energy savings of 8-10 percent. Additional energy conservation plans, expected to be implemented within a year's time, include modifications to 5 major buildings. More energy-efficient street lighting will be installed, and heat exchangers will be installed for the production of domestic hot water. The department estimates energy savings of $166,000 in reduced demand for steam annually, once all conservation measures have been applied. Savings resulting from reduced electrical consuption are estimated at $39,000 annually.

During the biennium, the Department of Veterans Affairs ranked first among medium to major size state agencies in the number of female employes on the payroll. As of July 1982, 70.9% of the department's work force were female employes.

On Veterans Day, November 11, 1982, the replica of the Wisconsin Medal of Honor was installed at the State Capitol, in a solemn ceremony conducted by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The replica of the Wisconsin Medal of Honor is enshrined in G.A.R. Memorial Hall, maintained by the department. On September 24, 1982, the original medal was enshrined at Arlington National Cemetery in a ceremony sponsored by the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin Medal of Honor is a tribute to the 25,000 Wisconsin men and women who gave their lives in the defense of freedom.

On September 29, 1982, a ceremony was held at the G.A.R. Memorial Hall in the State Capitol to commemorate the restoration of 12 of Wisconsin's Civil War battle flags. The flag restoration projects, begun in 1975, is continuing, with $20,000 in state financing and matching private funds.

During the biennium, funds were raised for a granite "Doughboy" statute, which was dedicated at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King on May 20, 1983. Financed entirely with private funds, the statue is a memorial to all Wisconsin veterans who served in "the war to end all wars".

Functional Area: General Executive Functions

While most state agencies are concerned with line work — providing services directly to the public — agencies concerned with general executive functions are primarily engaged in providing staff — that is administrative — services to other departments and independent agencies. Staff services include budget and personnel activities as well as tax collection and election supervision.

In view of Wisconsin' fiscal and economic situation in 1981, the DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION took steps to maximize the state's investment earnings and to improve its cash flow position. A new "working bank" contract was negotiated, permitting the state to take full advantage of the latest cash management techniques, and arrangements were made for 6 new lock boxes to accelerate deposits, thereby increasing investment earnings and improving cash flow.

DOA's Bureau of Financial Management set up a new financial reporting system to provide accurate and timely data to administrators and program managers. The unit now prepares a regular quarterly review of the state's cash balances and its federal appropriation, and it developed billing mechanisms and rate-setting methodologies for direct bill services on a cost-recovery basis.

DOA broke ground on the construction of 2 new state office buildings — a 4-story building in Waukesha scheduled for completion in January 1983 and a 6-story office building in Green Bay, which will be in use by August 1983. Major remodeling of the Wilson Street State Office Building in Madison will be completed by August 1984.

Work progressed on the long-awaited School of Veterinary Medicine on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. The large animal clinic at UW-River Falls is already completed and the primary building and the Charmany Farms complex in Madison will be ready for the first class of students by the fall of 1983.

Portions of Winnebago and Mendota Mental Health Institutions are being remodeled to house inmates from the overcrowded state correction facilities. Similarly, planning and design work continues for the new prisons in the Portage, Milwaukee and Oshkosh areas.

The State Capitol underwent a facelift in 1982. The roof, outside steps and nearly half of the first floor were renovated. Outside, grounds crews restored beauty to the Capitol lawns with a landscape plan that has won national recognition, including first place in the national Professional Grounds Maintenance Awards program, as well as the admiration of Madison residents and visitors.

In 1981, DOA assumed responsibility for the state employes worker's compensation program and integrated it with the state property and liability programs under a self-insured risk management unit. Streamlining the once cumbersome program resulted in timely payment of claims and better incentives for employes to return to work.

In the area of affirmative action, the dollar value of minority business activity increased 63 percent in the statewide procurement program.

DOA's Division of Emergency Government trained over 4,000 individuals in ways to handle local emergencies. Likewise, the division conducted 6 major local-state safety exercises at nuclear power generating stations in the event of a nuclear disaster.

Over $2.5 million in state and federal funds were disbursed through the Division of State Energy for energy conservation/renewable resources programs. Grants supported energy conservation measures and technical assistance to Wisconsin schools, hospitals, local government buildings and public care facilities. New energy conservation technologies were tested through the pioneering Energy Development and Demonstration Grant Program; the Wisconsin Anemometer Program studied wind as an alternate source of power in the state; and the State Facilities Conservation Program helped reduce energy consumption in state-owned facilities.

To streamline administrative functions, several DOA agencies computerized part of their operations. A fully computerized budget system and a sophisticated system of microcomputers, for example, has expanded DOA's abilities to respond to complex questions regarding the state budget. Further, Central Fleet operates a computerized management information system which allowed it to absorb small agency fleets without additional staff.

From January 1981 through December 1982, there were 307 claims filed with the STATE CLAIMS BOARD. The board held 8 meetings in 1981 and 8 in 1982, during which 177 and 91 claims, respectively, were scheduled for decisions by the board. In 1981 the board awarded payment of 49 claims totaling $20,168.06, and recommended 4 claims to the Legislature for payment totaling $22,326.86. In 1982, 34 claims were awarded payment amounting to $53,987.48, and 4 claims were recommended to the Legislature totaling $24,874.80.

In 1981, Section 16.007 (6m), Wis. Stats., was created, providing the board authority to specify a department appropriation for payment of a claim.

The STATE ELECTIONS BOARD has developed and distributed a series of guides to assist candidates for office, political committees, election officials, and county and municipal clerks in complying with applicable election and campaign laws and rules. The 5 guides are laid out in easy-to-use flip-chart format, and they contain the applicable laws, rules and procedures in easy to understand and read language. As part of its election and campaign education program, the board has also developed and conducted a series of workshops and information meetings throughout the state for clerks, election officials, candidates and political committee representatives. A total of 32 such sessions were conducted during the past biennium in 20 different locations throughout the state.

The standardization of many technical and administrative retirement provisions was accomplished by the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS as a result of the passage of Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, which completed the merger of the technical benefit provisions of the 3 previously separate retirement funds into the Wisconsin Retirement System.

In 1982 the department extended the system of paying teacher annuities on an estimated basis to non-teaching retirees. This minimized the time after retirement before the first monthly benefit was paid.

In 1983, the Group Insurance Board extended the Spouse and Dependent Life Insurance Program already in effect for state employes to municipal employes covered under the basic plan.

In 1983, a voluntary deferred compensation plan for state employes was established through contracts with a plan administrator and deferred compensation plan providers.

The department formalized plans for publication of a newsletter as a part of its goal to improve member understanding of benefit programs and knowledge of current issues affecting benefit programs.

At the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS an automated system was developed which has resulted in significant reductions in the time required for the processing of applications, the scoring of multiple choice examinations, and the certification of applicants to agencies for appointment. Individual applications are now processed within one day of receipt compared to several weeks frequently required with manual processing, and the automated scoring and grade generation for multiple choice examinations has reduced scoring and certification time from approximately 3 weeks to 4 or 5 days.

In response to the increasing layoffs of permanent state employes resulting from the tight economic situation, the system for assisting laid off employes locate reemployment opportunities in the state service has been revised and strengthened. Under the revised layoff referral system, lists and resumes of laid off employes are distributed regularly to agency appointing authorities for consideration for position vacancies, and no recruitment or certification action can be initiated until it is determined that no laid off employes are qualified and available.

The effectiveness of the "expanded certification" concept that the department implemented in 1981 for better attainment of affirmative action goals was demonstrated in an evaluation of hiring during fiscal year 1981-82, which disclosed that 9.7% of the state's original hires, excluding the UW System, were minorities.

Information on affirmative action and equal employment opportunity is provided to all new supervisors during Part B of Basic Supervisory Training and to many ongoing supervisors as a section of a supervisory update workshop.

Staffing assistance was provided to the State Affirmative Action Council, a 15-member body appointed by the Governor to review and monitor affirmative action. The council has reviewed all state agencies and all boards in the UW System for AA/EEO compliance, sponsored a conference on comparable worth, and co-sponsored a conference on "Minority Women: Networking".

Three original guidelines were developed, including "How to Establish and Maintain Agency Affirmative Action Committees", an agency guide to "Service Delivery: Self-Compliance Audit", and "Parity". The guidelines on Affirmative Action Progress and Planning Reports were extensively revised to reflect a biennial planning process.

Technical assistance was also provided to the Office the Governor in drafting an executive order addressing the subject of sexual harassment. Executive Order 63 was issued by Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus in March 1981. Together with the Division of Human Resource Services, the State Affirmative Action Office planned and held a training session on sexual harassment. Similarly, a session on layoff was held together with the Affirmative Action Assembly.

The Division of Collective Bargaining negotiated agreements covering 12 bargaining units. All negotiations were accomplished within the economic and management guidelines prescribed by the executive branch and the Legislature. The division is involved with establishment and clarification of bargaining units.

Assets under management of the INVESTMENT BOARD as of June 30, 1982 were $6.9 billion. Yield on income for fiscal 1981 was 12.18% and in fiscal 1982, 13.02%.

In January 1981, the PERSONNEL BOARD completed the Limited Term Employe Investigation. On March 1981, a report on their findings and recommendations was printed and distributed.

In November 1981, the Personnel Board conducted recruitment procedures and provided the Governor with a list of names to fill 2 vacancies on the Personnel Commission.

The board approved a statement of goals submitted by the Administrator of the Division of Personnel to be used as a basis for the board's evaluation of the Administrator's performance.

The board conducted public hearings on recommended classification surveys concerning the Institutional Aide series and the Supervisory and Management Classification of Nonrepresented Employes. The board also commenced a series of investigative request hearings.

Tax reform, efficient processing of tax returns, and improved services for local units of government continued to be key goals of the DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE in 1981 and 1982.

The department worked with the Legislature on a number of major tax law reforms. These included the phased federalization of capital gains treatment, adoption of revised accelerated

depreciation guidelines for corporate taxpayers and the complete exemption of property transferred to a spouse from gift and inheritance taxation.

Continued refinement of the agency's data and word processing systems allows more accurate and efficient tax processing. For example, a comprehensive redesign of the sales tax processing system is underway in the Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division. The new system will allow easier access to sales tax data and will improve the department's ability to identify accounts in need of closer attention.

Department-wide, upgraded word processing facilities and techniques have increased the department's productivity in spite of work force reductions.

Tax policy research completed by the Division of Research and Analysis included development of a mining tax model that played a central role in the refinement of the state's tax on metalliferous mining activities. Corporate income/franchise and inheritance and gift tax models were also designed and implemented during the 2-year period.

Major accomplishments of the Division of State and Local Finance included implementation of computer-assisted property appraisal programs for residential, farm and commercial properties. The programs are now in use for about 30% of the real estate parcels in Wisconsin.

The division also implemented a training program for local government clerks that was utilized by over 800 officials and is completing a comprehensive review of local government financial practices. Recommendations for improving these procedures are under development with input from local officials.

Accomplishments of the OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE center on 3 areas: timeliness of service delivery of various ministerial functions, successful regulatory practices, and revisions of the agency's revenue accounting procedures.

In the 1979-81 biennium, the Office of the Secretary of State set for its ministerial functions service delivery goals which the agency felt would optimally use existing staff and resources. Significant goals were met 89% of the time in the filing of various charter documents of corporations and 83% of the time in the processing of secured transactions filed under the Uniform Commercial Code.

The office also set goals for the regulatory functions assigned it under the state's lobby law. As this law is still in its infancy, the office set goals emphasizing public education about the law. These goals were met by issuance of formal and informal opinions, oral interpretations, handouts, news releases, and audits.

The office completed the revisions of the agency's revenue accounting procedures by establishing both internal systems for immediate deposit of all fees as soon as they are received by the office and lock-box procedures with the state's working bank. These revisions have not only significantly increased interest income to the state but also have improved internal control over monies received by the office.

In the OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, the Unclaimed Property Division initiated an audit program of major financial institutions, resulting in recovery of over $700,000 in unclaimed monies not previously reported to the treasurer. Monies received are held in protective custody by the State Treasurer's office until such time as they are claimed by their rightful owner or heir.

The HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY has now completed 18 financings totalling $84,805,000. The authority was the second state authority in the United States to development and implement an alternative method of financing equipment projects on a pooled basis which resulted in cost, management and time efficiencies for Wisconsin hospitals. The authority will continue to explore new methods for providing low cost financing for health care institutions with an emphasis on making this type of financing vehicle accessible to the institutions located in the rural areas of the state.

The authority's statutory bonding limitation was augmented by the authorization of $100,000 of bonding for the purpose of financing residential facilities for the elderly, chronically mentally ill or developmentally disabled. During the coming year, the authority foresees the opportunity to provide financing for the long-term residency need of the elderly and chronically ill of the state. By financing such projects, the authority will enable the community to accommodate these citizens in a pleasant living environment where both their living needs and medical care can be available as required.

Interest in federal tax-exempt financing through the Health Facilities Authority continues to be strong as health care institutions seek lower interest rates in order to reduce their cost of providing services to the citizens of the State of Wisconsin. The authority feels it will play a major role in assisting health care facilities in this state to contain costs through efficient financing.

The HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY has continued its tradition of providing decent, safe and sanitary housing for Wisconsin residents with low and moderate incomes. The authority has financed more the 25,000 housing units throughout the state and attracted more than $802,244,700 to the state. This was accomplished without direct cost to the taxpayers of the state, because the authority receives no state funds.

During the past 2 years, the authority issued $9,990,000 in bonds to finance the Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program, which is jointly administered with the Department of Development. This issue required a subsidy from the authority's funds of $3,694,444.

The authority entered into a mortgage purchase and sale agreement with the Department of Veterans Affairs to commit $5,556,000 of authority funds to make possible the State of Wisconsin Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 1981, which finances home mortgage loans for veterans.

The authority was also successful in selling a $76,725,000 bond issue, subsidized with an authority contribution of $5,500,000, to provide long-term financing for apartment buildings housing low- and moderate-income families receiving Section 8 rental subsidies from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The authority issued $150,000,000 in bonds, subsidized by an authority contribution of $8,100,000, to finance the Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Program established by the Legislature in mid-1982. This program provides long-term mortgage financing for owner-occupied, single-family housing and duplexes occupied by persons of low and moderate income. This was a follow-up of the successful program the authority sponsored on its own in 1980.

The turnkey loan program was also established by the authority in 1982 as a new program. The authority issued $13,700,000 in notes to finance this program of construction loans for multifamily projects under turnkey contracts of sale with local housing authorities.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor: ANTHONY S. EARL.

Executive Secretary: DANIEL WISNIEWSKI; KATHY ROGERS, *administrative assistant.*
Policy Director: HAL BERGAN; LINDA LEWIS, *administrative assistant.*
Communications Director: RON MCCREA; CAROL STROEBEL, *assistant.*
Legal Counsel: DANAE GORDON; JUAN COLAS, *assistant legal counsel.*
Legislative Liaison: ROBERT BARTLETT (Senate); DON SCHOTT (Assembly).
Agency Liaison: NANCY WENZEL.
Appointments Director: SUELLEN ALBRECHT.
Milwaukee Office Director: MARGE BEIL.
Federal-State-Local Government Relations: SHERMAN STOCK.
Women's Issues Advisor: ROBERTA GASSMAN.
Black Desk: LAURI WYNN; *Hispanic Desk:* FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ; *Native American Desk:* PAUL DEMAIN.
Governor's Scheduling: ELLYN MCKENZIE.
Operations Manager: KATHLEEN FULLIN.
Administrative Assistant: LINDA LEWIS.
Constituent Relations Coordinator: BOB MERIDETH.

Mailing Address: 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Publications: Message to the Legislature; Budget Message; special messages (printed in Legislative Journals); Gubernatorial Appointments; executive orders; proclamations.

Number of Employes: 33.4 (Executive Office), 6.1 (Executive Residence).

Total Budget 1981-83: Office of the Governor, Residence, Ombudsman and Advocacy activities — $2,097,700.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter I of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: As provided by Art. V, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution, the governor is the chief executive of the state. In territorial days the governor was an appointee of the president of the United States. The office became elective when Wisconsin achieved statehood. During the Wisconsin constitutional conventions of 1846-48 there was comparatively little debate over the office of governor; the duties to be performed by the chief executive were primarily a matter of tradition, and there was little inclination to depart from it. The questions concerning the governor involved the size of his salary, whether he should be required to reside at the seat of government and the length of his term (one or two years); but the primary question involving his functions related to the veto power. An effort to divest him of this function failed, as did moves to vest the pardoning power in the legislature and to delete the provision permitting the governor to remove county officials from office for cause. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1930 gave the governor power to approve appropriation bills in part (partial veto); and another, ratified in 1967, lengthened the governor's term of office to 4 years beginning in 1971.

Organization: The governor takes office on the first Monday in January following the general election. The governor may appoint such employes as deemed necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the office. Attached to the Office of the Governor are the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, and the Council on Criminal Justice. The Health Policy Council is attached to the office but is located in the Department of Health and Social Services. The Disability Board is attached to the office for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The governor is the chief executive officer of the State of Wisconsin. As such, he is the representative of all the people of the state and is responsible for safeguarding the public interest. Although his powers are constitutionally limited, the governor's duties have expanded over the years as state government has increased in size and complexity.

State agencies operate under the direction either of individuals, full-time commissions, or part-time boards. Since the governor appoints the heads of 9 departments, the members of 3 full-time commissions and the 6 single commissioners who head offices, and most individuals on citizen boards, one of his major influences on the administration of state government is exercised through the power of appointment. Seven individual agency heads serve at his pleasure: the secretaries of administration; development; employment relations; health and social services; industry, labor and human relations; revenue; and transportation. Since the others serve fixed terms or serve at the pleasure of board members appointed for staggered terms, a governor does not usually have the opportunity to influence the selection of all such officers during a single term of office. However, the lengthening of the gubernatorial term to 4 years, together with reelection, has given the governor more power in this area. In addition, he appoints members of many other boards and councils that exist throughout the government structure. Beyond these appointments, which are specifically provided for by statute, the governor is authorized to appoint, through executive order, special committees or task forces to conduct studies and advise him. Such committees frequently attract experienced men and women in many fields who are willing to donate their time and expertise in the interest of public service.

Should a vacancy occur in the State Senate or the Assembly, the governor calls a special election in accordance with state law. In the case of vacancies in elective county offices, the governor may appoint individuals to serve for the unexpired term; for proven malfeasance, he may dismiss sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners or registers of deeds from office.

The Office of the Governor is comprised of a personal staff who assist the governor in the performance of his executive responsibilities and in his response to the demands of the office. For the purposes of administering state government, the governor mainly functions through the facilities of other departments, most notably the Department of Administration. Through the budget-making process and the cabinet, the governor reviews and directs the activities of all administrative agencies.

The governor also gives policy direction to the state. He plays an important role in the legislative process by advocating major policy changes in his state-of-the-state message and occasional special messages. He may call a special session of the legislature to deal with specific legislation and he may veto an entire bill or, in the case of appropriation measures, parts of a bill. A two-thirds vote of the members present in each house of the legislature is required to overturn vetoes.

As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve the spending of all federal aid grants, state purchasing of lands, and the construction of highways and airports. He also must approve the leasing of lands or buildings for state use and many other such state contracts. The governor may call on the attorney general to act for the protection of the public interest in various legal actions.

The chief executive or his designee serves as an *ex officio* member of several boards and commissions, including the Building Commission, the Educational Communications Board, the Disability Board, the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, and the Council on Criminal Justice.

The governor has the sole power to exercise executive clemency and grant a pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence to an individual convicted of a crime, and to extradite a person charged with a criminal offense. To expedite the pardon process, the Pardon Advisory Board was created in 1980 and continued in 1983. The board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

The governor spends a great deal of his time outlining the goals of his administration, sharing ideas and listening to the citizens of the state. Communication with his statewide constituency is vital: talking in person and by phone to private citizens, addressing statewide conferences, speaking to citizen groups, participating in many significant ceremonies throughout the state, issuing proclamations, holding press conferences, and answering thousands of letters all help to keep the governor in close contact with the people. The governor represents the state at some national functions and belongs to national organizations of governors.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCILS

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Members: ILA ARNDT, M.J. COON, DEBORAH JACK, PAULINE JACKSON, M.D., ANDREW W. KANE, TOMMIE KIDD, NOBLE KLEVEN, PAUL KOESHALL, GERALD P. KRATSCH, JOHN LEWIS, LEE LOHR, BELA A. MAROTI, JOE MONREAL, CAROL NICKELS, EDMUND A. NIX, CHARLES A. ORTH, JR., EVELYN OWENS, MICHAEL W. PULS, ANNE SCHIERL, M.D., TERRY TROTT, ROBERT L. WHITE.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2m).

The Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, in the Office of the Governor. It is comprised of from 20 to 30 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Members shall be residents who have a demonstrated professional, research or personal interest in alcohol and other drug abuse problems.

The council 1) advises the governor, legislature and all governmental agencies on the plans, budgets and operations of state alcohol and other drug abuse programs and on other matters referred to the council; 2) encourages public understanding and support of rehabilitative programs; 3) makes recommendations to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the state health planning agency under Chapter 150, and single state agencies; and 4) monitors programs that address the needs of state victims of alcohol and other drug abuse and their families.

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Members: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, *chairperson;* BRONSON C. LAFOLLETTE (Attorney General), HERBERT J. GROVER (Superintendent of Public Instruction), LINDA REIVITZ (secretary of health and social services), PAUL BJERKE (chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board); SENATORS GARY R. GEORGE, WALTER J. CHILSEN; REPRESENTATIVES JOHN MEDINGER, JOHN MERKT; CHARLES A. ORTH, JR., (chairperson, Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse chosen by council); JUNE DAHL, M.D. (acting chairperson, Controlled Substance Board); KEN DEFOE (provider representative).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2).

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was originally created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, as the Drug Abuse Control Commission. Chapter 219, Laws of 1971, changed its name to the Council on Drug Abuse and placed the council in the Executive Office. It was renamed the Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 370, Laws of 1975 and the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979.

The council is charged with responsibility to consider all matters concerning abuse prevention. These responsibilities include recommending and coordinating state agencies' abuse control and prevention efforts, and the review of their activities. The council determines the effectiveness of existing programs, recommends improved programming, issues reports to educate people on the dangers of drug abuse, and defines responsibility among state agencies for various alcohol and drug abuse programs. The council is responsible for cooperating with federal agencies, for receiving federal funds, and for recommending the enactment of or changes in appropriate legislation.

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse is comprised of 12 members: the governor, the attorney general, the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of health and social services, and the chairperson of the Pharmacy Examining Board, or their designees; 2 members of each house of the legislature, representing both parties in each house and chosen as are standing committees; a representative of the Controlled Substances Board; a consumer representing the public who is elected by the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; and a representative of an organization or agency which is a direct provider of services to alcoholics and other drug abusers.

Council on Criminal Justice

Members: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, *chairperson;* DANAE DAVIS GORDON (representative of Governor), JAMES JANSEN, vacancies.

Executive Director: RICHARD FLINTROP.

Mailing Address: 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Publications: Final Report; Special Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, 1976; Juvenile Justice Standards and Goals, 1975; Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice 1979 and 1980 Comprehensive Improvement Plan; Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice 1981 Juvenile Justice Plan, 1978-81 Biennial Report; Annual Report, Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center,1982.

Number of Employes: 29.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $10,440,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (5).

The Wisconsin Council on Criminals Justice (WCCJ) was originally created by executive order in 1969 as the state planning agency required by federal crime control and juvenile justice laws. The council replaced the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and operated within the Department of Justice; in 1971, the council was recreated by executive order and was transferred to the Executive Office.

Governor Anthony S. Earl signs a proclamation designating April 1983 as "Child Abuse Prevention Month". Onlookers include (left to right) Representative Jeannette Bell, Senator Gary George, Representatives Barbara Ulichny and Spencer Coggs, with Representatives Annette Williams and Ronald Sell on the right (photo courtesy of the Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Mandated by the federal Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice is vested with all the powers and responsibilities required to administer those acts. The council is headed by an executive director, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure.

The goals of the Council on Criminal Justice are to assist criminal justice agencies in Wisconsin to improve their capability to deal with the causes of and to find solutions to crime. The council annually administers over $9 million in funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U.S. Department of Justice to state agencies, local units of government and private nonprofit agencies to help them reduce crime, improve law enforcement and expand other criminal justice services. The council staff is responsible for preparing the annual Criminal Justice Improvement Plan, for reviewing all grant applications received, evaluating and auditing projects funded, and providing technical assistance to criminal justice agencies.

There are 4 regional criminal justice planning councils in the state which are funded by and report to the Council on Criminal Justice. These planning councils are responsible for coordinating the growth and development of criminal justice systems and policies at the community level. They serve to establish needs and priorities for their regions, review grants, make recommendations on the grants to the state council, provide technical assistance and generally serve in an advisory capacity on the state plan. The governor appoints the members of the state and regional councils and they serve at his pleasure.

Through on-site consultation, statewide conferences, seminars/workshops and special reports, the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice has provided local units of government and private agencies with the technical assistance necessary to develop problem-solving expertise in delinquency prevention, crime prevention, court management and in criminal justice planning for Native Americans. In accordance with the council's stringent affirmative action policy, the staff has provided training to over 300 sub-grantees, acquainting them with WCCJ-EO/AA guidelines — reviewing plans, providing technical assistance, monitoring plan implementation and conducting administrative inquiries into discrimination complaints.

The council has provided funding for arson control programs at both state and local levels. With the passage of the state's revised children's code, the WCCJ recognized the need for training in the new requirements. Funds were provided for curriculum development to be used in training the personnel who acted as instructors for approximately 2,000 law enforcement and juvenile intake officers, social workers, judges, and corrections personnel.

In November 1981, Governor Dreyfus created by Executive Order 87 the Statistical Analysis Center to be administered by the Council on Criminal Justice. The center collects and interprets data on criminal justice and issues statistical reports.

As provided by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1984.

Health Policy Council

Members: THOMAS O'MALLEY, M.D., *chairperson;* ROGER BAIRD, *vice chairperson;* MRS. BYFORD BAKER, MARLENE BARON, JON D. BLACKMAN, O.D., JOHN BLAHNIK, DAVID B. CARLSON, MYRVIN F. CHRISTOPHERSON, FLORA COHEN, JOHN O. DANIELSON, DOLORES ECKER, NORMAN GILL, DAVID KINDIG, M.D., DONALD W. KOLEK, BEN R. LAWTON, M.D., CHARLES LEM, MARILYN MCCARTY, WILLIAM CHAD MCGRATH, DOLORES MILLER, GEORGE A. MILLION, FLORENCE H. MINEAU, NAOMI NASH, RICHARD CARY O'CONNOR, M.D., JOHN R. PETERSEN, M.D., GLORIA RAMIREZ, DIANE ROE, ERNEST E. SOBOTTA, HELEN E. STEED, EARL STRUB, EILEEN TAYLOR, R.N., ARTHA JEAN TOWELL, SALVADOR G. DE USABEL, A. VINCENT WEBER, BONNIE R. WEIGELL.

Staff: RUDOLF HABBEN.

Mailing Address: Room 244, Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8246.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (3).

Created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and revised by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Health Policy Council is attached to the Office of the Governor, although the staff is located in the Department of Health and Social Services.

The council advises the governor on health policy, planning and program development. It monitors, reviews and advises the Department of Health and Social Services regarding comprehensive health planning at both state and local levels. The council also serves as the statewide health coordinating council, as required by the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-641). The council is responsible for preparing and revising the long-range state health plan, and the short-term state health priorities plan.

The council annually reviews any state plan and any application for federal funding that is to be submitted to the federal government; it reviews budgets and coordinates local health planning and development agencies, advises and consults with state agencies charged with carrying out the plans, and makes recommendations to public and private agencies regarding their health programs and planning proposals.

The Health Policy Council is composed of 35 members (not to exceed 50 members); all are appointed by the governor in accordance with statutory requirements and all serve a specified term. The chief executive officer of the state health planning and development agency (in Wisconsin, the secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services) serves as the nonvoting secretary of the council.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

CONSERVATION WORK PROJECTS BOARD

The board is inactive.

DISABILITY BOARD

Board: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, CHIEF JUSTICE BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, SENATOR FRED A. RISSER (Senate president), REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS A. LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), SENATOR JAMES E. HARSDORF (Senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY THOMPSON (Assembly minority leader), ARNOLD L. BROWN, JR., M.D. (dean, U.W. Medical School).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.015 (1).

The Disability Board was created by Chapter 422, Laws of 1969. It is composed entirely of *ex officio* members and is attached to the Office of the Governor for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03 of the statutes.

The Disability Board was created to provide for temporary succession to Wisconsin state government positions in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official (except a legislator). The board determines when a temporary disability exists.

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE[1]

June 1, 1983

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Accounting Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Howard M. Schnoll[12]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	James B. Bower	Madison	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Carolyn Meyers	Merrill	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Elmer Timm	Stevens Point	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Richard Sass	Madison	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	2 vacancies			$25 per day
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Matera	Madison	Feb. 5, 1986	Group 4
*Administration, Secy. of Sec. 15.10	Doris Hanson	McFarland	Pleasure of Gov.	Group 8
Aeronautics, Council on Sec. 15.467 (2)	Thomas J. Bouchard	Ashland	July 1, 1983	None
	Harry R. Chaplin	Plymouth	July 1, 1983	None
	Dave Duax	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Frank H. Wheeler[12]	Silver Lake	July 1, 1985	None
	LeRoy Q. Jonas, Jr.	Wausau	July 1, 1987	None
Affirmative Action, Council on Sec. 15.177	Marcus Chung-Sun Fang	Stevens Point	July 1, 1983	None
	Herbert L. Pickell, Jr.	McFarland	July 1, 1983	None
	Vivian Cosey-Thomas	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	John B. Dauska	Green Bay	July 1, 1984	None
	Joan Donner	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	David Michael Dunham	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Donna Huff-Domenich	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	William J. Dyess[12]	Racine	July 1, 1985	None
	Rosa E. Ramirez Givens	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Veronica Luster	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Maxine Smallish	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	4 vacancies			None
*Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on Sec. 15.105 (10)	Joyce G. Poulsen[16]	Oshkosh	May 1, 1984	None
	Florence Mineau[16]	West Bend	May 1, 1985	None
	Thadis Patterson[16]	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
	Edith Allen[16]	Menomonie	May 1, 1987	None
	James M. Kellerman[16]	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Faye LaPorte[16]	Wausau	May 1, 1987	None
	Alfred Hirsch[16]	Brookfield	May 1, 1988	None
*Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of Sec. 15.13	Floyd R. Holloway	Union Grove	May 1, 1985	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Arthur L. Sturm[12]	Manawa	May 1, 1985	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Carol Ward Knox	Jefferson	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Betty M. Roe	Maple	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Louis Wysocki	Custer	May 1, 1987	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Wayne L. Danielson[16]	Cadott	May 1, 1989	Not exc. $10 per day Nor $600 per year
	James Ziegeweid[16]	Arcadia	May 1, 1989	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
Air Pollution Control Council Sec. 15.347 (6)	Robert Cowles, Jr	DePere	July 1, 1984	None
	James B. Hamilton	Oak Creek	July 1, 1984	None
	Lawrence A. Nutter[12]	La Crosse	July 1, 1984	None
	Richard Billings	Neenah	July 1, 1985	None
	Helen Jacobs	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Mary Wickhem	Janesville	July 1, 1985	None
	James Williams	Hartford	July 1, 1985	None
*Air Resource Allocation Council[6] Sec. 15.347 (5)	William Falk	Neenah	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert Graves	Spring Green	July 1, 1983	None
	Helen Jacobs	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
			July 1, 1983	None
	James R. Larson	Waupaca	July 1, 1983	None
	J. Jean Rogers	Merrill	July 1, 1983	None
	Walter Woelfle	Waukesha	July 1, 1983	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1983	None
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Citizens Council on Sec. 14.017 (2m)	Andrew Kane	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Gerald P. Kratsch	Appleton	July 1, 1983	None
	A. Bela Maroti	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Evelyn Owens	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1983	None
	Terry Trott	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1983	None
	M.J. Coon	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1984	None
	Pauline Jackson, M.D.	La Crosse	July 1, 1984	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Noble Kleven	Strum	July 1, 1984	None
	Carol Nickels	Appleton	July 1, 1984	None
	Michael W. Puls	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Robert L. White	Kenosha	July 1, 1984	None
	Paul Koeshall	La Crosse	July 1, 1985	None
	Lee Lohr	Sheboygan	July 1, 1985	None
	Joe Monreal	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Anne Schierl, M.D.	Stevens Point	July 1, 1985	None
	Ila Arndt	Neenah	July 1, 1986	None
	Deborah Jack	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Tommie Kidd	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	John Lewis	Sheboygan	July 1, 1986	None
	Edmund Nix	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	Charles A. Orth, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Sec. 14.017 (2)	Ken DeFoe	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board Sec. 15.375	Frank Barber	Madison	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Joseph Corbine	Odanah	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Lyle A. Greendeer, Sr.	Lake Delton	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Dorothy W. Davids	Stoughton	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Marvin F. DeFoe, Jr.	Bayfield	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Helen Lincoln	Tomah	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Loretta Metoxen	Oneida	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Raymond DePerry	Bayfield	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Carol Haro	Lac du Flambeau	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Alfred Pyatskowit	Shawano	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Cynthia Ann Reusch	Glendale	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Frances Tepiew	Keshena	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	vacancy			$25 per day
*Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of Sec. 15.405 (2)	Percival Sprague	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1979	$25 per day
	James Gabriel	Sheboygan	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Marvin P. Kruesel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	David Martin	Neenah	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Edward O. Busby	Platteville	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Thomas K. Nisbet	Madison	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Jerome Quinn	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Kenneth Olson	South Range	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Arthur W. Shannon	Brookfield	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Ray E. Sherman	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	William P. Wenzler	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Owen Ayres	Madison	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Carl W. Birks[16]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Jeanne Plummer[16]	Madison	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Douglas O'Donnell[16]	Marshfield	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Bernard Watermolen[16]	Green Bay	July 1, 1986	25 per day
	Arlan Kay[16] (to succeed James Gabriel)	Oregon	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	David Larson[16] (to succeed Marvin Kruesel)	Poynette	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Donald Paulson[16] (to succeed Percival Sprague)	Madison	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Mary Hall Sullivan[16] (to succeed David Martin)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Ed Cranley[16] (to succeed Owen Ayres)	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Matthias R. Goebel[16] (to succeed Thomas K. Nisbet)	Elkhorn	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
Arts Board Sec. 15.105 (8)	DeEtte Knowlton Beilfuss	Middleton	May 1, 1984	None
	Betty Hanson	Rhinelander	May 1, 1984	None
	Jeanette Kooiman	Lone Rock	May 1, 1984	None
	Malcolm McLean	Ashland	May 1, 1984	None
	Phyllis Berney	Eau Claire	May 1, 1985	None
	Joyce Dreyfus	Madison	May 1, 1985	None
	Richard R. Teschner	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Jeanne B. Tregoning	Shullsburg	May 1, 1985	None
	Jess Brownell	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
	Diana B. Cheeks	Glendale	May 1, 1986	None
	Duane DeLorme	Green Bay	May 1, 1986	None
	Joseph W. Garton	Waunakee	May 1, 1986	None
*Banking, Commissioner of Sec. 15.55	William P. Dixon	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 4
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555 (1)	Francis J. Conway[16]	Thorp	May 1, 1984	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	John Schunk	Verona	May 1, 1985	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Frank E. Rizzo	Kenosha	May 1, 1986	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Mary L. Staudenmaier[16]	Marinette	May 1, 1987	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Edmund R. Hobbins[12][16]	Madison	May 1, 1988	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
*Barbers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (14)	Elvin E. Boettcher	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	James Schultz	Ladysmith	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Calvin Zernicke	Neenah	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Henry Moore, Jr.[16]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Arthur Richio[12]	Kenosha	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Curtis D. Wells	Bangor	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Donna Arnott[16] (to succeed Jame Schultz)	Racine	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Carol Bolzac[16] (to succeed Calvin Zernicke)	Wausau	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Kenneth Garves[16] (to succeed Elvin E. Boettcher)	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
*Bingo Control Board Sec. 15.405 (4m)	Nick Check	Stevens Point	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Norman E. Anderson[12]	Hudson	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Irene Zalewski	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Benjamin F. Kregel	Tomahawk	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	John R. Joyce	Briggsville	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Marshall Erdman	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Chiropractic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (5)	Loyall C. Allen, D.C.[12]	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Robert H. Froehlich	Marinette	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Carl Webster, D.C.	Whitehall	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Meredith Hughes Bakke, D.C.	DeForest	July 1, 1987	$25 per day not exc. $4,000 per year[14]
	Robert J. Bittner, D.C.	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
Claims Board Sec. 15.105 (2)	Danae Davis Gordon	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Community Development Finance Authority, Board of Directors Sec. 233.03 (1)	Betty Glossom[16]	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1983	None
	Ralph A. Jirikowic	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1983	None
	Sen. Gary George[16]	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1984	None
	Juan Morales	Jefferson	Sept. 1, 1984	None
	William O. Casto III	Waukesha	Sept. 1, 1985	None
	James H. Schlender[16]	Couderay	Sept. 1, 1985	None
	Mary Schendel	Westby	Sept. 1, 1986	None
	Rosalie Tryon	Fond du Lac	Sept. 1, 1986	None
	Rep. Dismas Becker[16]	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1987	None
	Carol A. Brill	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1987	None
Community Development Finance Authority, Executive Director Sec. 233.03 (1m)	Louis G. Fortis	Madison	Sept. 15, 1984	Group 3
*Conservation Work Projects Board Sec. 14.015 (2)	Inactive			
	Carl Nisen	Union Grove	May 1, 1983	None
	Elaine Gladitsch	Bloomer	May 1, 1984	None
	vacancy		May 1, 1984	None
	vacancy		May 1, 1985	None
	Judith A. Larsen	Cedarburg	May 1, 1985	None
	John Saemann[12]	Florence	May 1, 1985	None
	Beverly Loy	Stitzer	May 1, 1986	None
	vacancy		May 1, 1987	None
*Consumer Credit Review Board Sec. 15.555 (2)	Francis J. Conway	Thorp	May 1, 1975	None
	Ronald N. Kellerman	Nashotah	May 1, 1978	None
	Victor A. Miller	St. Nazianz	May 1, 1981	None
	2 vacancies			None
Controlled Substances Board Sec. 15.195 (2)	June L. Dahl, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	David P. Donarski, M.D.	Green Bay	July 1, 1985	None
*Cosmetology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (15)	Lawrence Grunert[12]	Menasha	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Evalyn Sorenson	Menasha	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Gina Bennett	Madison	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Ruby L. Jackson[16]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Randall Cooley[16]	Grafton	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Helen K. John, R.N.[16]	Marinette	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Gail E. Warnecke[16]	Sheboygan	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Bernice Cote[16] (to succeed Evalyn Sorenson)	Menomonee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Nancy L. Zakrzewski[16] (to succeed Lawrence Grunert)	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	vacancy			$25 per day
*Credit Union Review Board Sec. 15.595 (1)	Emory L. Elbe	Neenah	May 1, 1984	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Harry F. Dahm	Merrill	May 1, 1985	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Jesse Sandoval	Marshfield	May 1, 1986	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Katherine Berndt	Superior	May 1, 1987	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Nancy Bennett	Madison	May 1, 1988	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Richard Ottow	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 3
•Credit Unions, Commissioner of Sec. 15.59	James Jansen	West Allis	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancies (not exceeding 33 members)		Pleas. of Gov.	None
Criminal Justice, Council on[7] Sec. 14.017 (5)	Richard Flintrop	Oshkosh	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 4
Criminal Justice, Council on, Executive Dir. Sec. 14.017 (5) (d)	Lowell Jackson	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	2 vacancies		July 1, 1983	None
Data Processing, Council on Sec. 15.107 (6)	Julianna Ebert	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Donald A. Smart	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
Debt Management, Joint Survey Com. on Sec. 13.49 (1)	Thomas R. Tuschen	Whitefish Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
•Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	Robert Weber, D.D.S.	Sheboygan Falls	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Ellen Metko	Appleton	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Leon J. English, D.D.S.[12]	Arcadia	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Calvin Gander, D.D.S.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Frank Shuler, Jr., D.D.S.	Clinton	July 1, 1985	$25 per day or set by board[14]
	Helen Hensler[16]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Gerald Schmidtke, D.D.S.	Scandinavia	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Donald W. Camosy, D.D.S.[16] (to succeed Robert Weber)	Kenosha	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Diane K. Bergschneider[16] (to succeed Ellen Metko)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
•Development, Secy. of Sec. 15.15	James T. Flynn[16]	West Allis	Pleas. of Gov.	Lt. Gov. instead of Group 6
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Sec. 15.197 (11n)	Peg Olsen	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Brian G. Rogers	Frederic	July 1, 1983	None
	Lucille M. Strom	Ellsworth	July 1, 1983	None
	Dale R. Thompson	Janesville	July 1, 1983	None
	Gordon Jernsted	Ashland	July 1, 1984	None
	Chester Lee	Viroqua	July 1, 1984	None
	Cathy B. Simpson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	Dennis M. Filippelli	Kenosha	July 1, 1985	None
	Ruth Gullerud	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Ruth Johnson	Cornucopia	July 1, 1985	None
	Karen R. Reibetanz	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Stephen Copps, M.D.	La Crosse	July 1, 1986	None
	William F. Engler	Beloit	July 1, 1986	None
	Joseph Gruber	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Ruth Mitchell	Mineral Point	July 1, 1986	None
	William W. Tolley	Port Edwards	July 1, 1986	None
	Royal E. Warrington	Keshena	July 1, 1986	None
•Domestic Abuse, Council on Sec. 15.197 (16)[8]	Ada Skyles	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Steve Bavolek	Elk Mound	July 1, 1983	None
	Kristin Koeffler	Milton	July 1, 1983	None
	Rep. Betty Jo Nelsen	Shorewood	July 1, 1983	None
	Sarah E. Ettenheim	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	Wayne Heikkila	Menomonie	July 1, 1984	None
	Gale Mattison[12]	Amberg	July 1, 1984	None
	2 vacancies		July 1, 1985	None
Drug Quality Council Sec. 15.197 (15)	Harris L. Friedman, Ph.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	William C. Janssen, M.D.	Mequon	July 1, 1983	None
	Paul Bass, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Kathryn L. Grant, R.Ph.	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Gerald Freitag, R.Ph.	Greendale	July 1, 1985	None
	Marie M. Roth, Ph.D.[12]	Brookfield	July 1, 1985	None
	vacancy, M.D.			None
Dwelling Code Council Sec. 15.227 (6)	Bruce Jackson	Waukesha	July 1, 1981	None
	Norman J. Gerber	Stoughton	July 1, 1982	None
	Dean Weiland	Stratford	July 1, 1982	None
	William J. Boncher, Jr.	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	None
	R. Bruce Griffen[12]	Oregon	July 1, 1983	None
	Ronald Stadler	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert Mark Stevenson	Rice Lake	July 1, 1983	None
	Albert Hanson	Madison	July 1, 1984	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Robert Harer	Woodville	July 1, 1984	None
	Norman Hintz	Racine	July 1, 1984	None
	R. Neal Melvin	Medford	July 1, 1984	None
	James Kruse	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Christine Laughridge	Janesville	July 1, 1985	None
	Joseph Padour	Markesan	July 1, 1985	None
	Richard J. Zolper	Green Bay	July 1, 1985	None
	2 vacancies			None
Economic and Community Development, Council on Sec. 15.157 (1)	Inactive (Number of members determined by Governor)		Pleas. of Gov	None
Education Compact Commission Sec. 39.76	Doris Hanson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Dr. Robert O'Neil	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Dr. Robert Powless	Ladysmith	Pleas. of Gov	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.945 (1)	Eugene Lehrmann[12]	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
	Richard Sawicki	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
	Donald Snyder	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Marian Jean Swoboda	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
	David Vazquez	Galesville	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
	William R. Walker	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
	1 vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	$25 per day
*Educational Communications Board Sec. 15.57	Barbara Holbrook	Eau Claire	May 1, 1981	None
	Gloria Bicha	Racine	May 1, 1982	None
	Fritz Albert	Madison	May 1, 1984	None
	Sister Joel Read	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	None
	Joan Holden	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1985	None
	Donald Rosenberg	Wausau	May 1, 1986	None
	Rachel Gunderson	La Crosse	May 1, 1987	None
	Douglas Kocher	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Ernest Hendricks[16] (to succeed Barbara Holbrook)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Sandra Pratt[16] (to succeed Gloria Bicha)	Bayfield	May 1, 1986	None
Elections Board Sec. 15.61	Gary Aamodt[12]	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Gregory B. Conway	Green Bay	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Esther A. Kaplan	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	William A. Mattka	Whitehall	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Ron Monat	Janesville	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	John Niebler	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Helen Sigmund	Stevens Point	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Paul J. Swain	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
*Emergency Govt., Administrator of Sec. 15.103 (3)	Carol Z. Hemersbach	Greenwood	Pleas. of Gov	Group 1
Emergency Number Systems Board Sec. 15.105 (9)	Gordon Millsop	Tomah	May 1, 1983	None
	Donald Olson	Madison	May 1, 1983	None
	Lawrence R. Powell	Tomah	May 1, 1983	None
	Scott W. Rifleman	Stevens Point	May 1, 1983	None
	James Charneski	Green Bay	May 1, 1984	None
	James M. Crooks[12]	Madison	May 1, 1984	None
	Lynn M. Lucius	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	None
	John R. Smith	Caledonia	May 1, 1984	None
	David Gracz	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	William J. Greene	Madison	May 1, 1985	None
	Theodore Meekma	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1985	None
*Employe Trust Funds Board Sec. 15.16 (1) (c)	Chandler McKelvey	Madison	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
*Employment Relations, Secy. of Sec. 15.17	Howard Fuller	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	Group 7
*Employment Relations Comn. Sec. 15.58	Gary L. Covelli	Kenosha	March 1, 1985	Group 5
	Marshal Gratz	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Herman Torosian[12]	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 5
Equal Rights Council Sec. 15.227 (1)	Paul Blackman[12]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	LaVern Daniels	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	William Drengler	Appleton	July 1, 1981	None
	Tomas Gomez	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Elizabeth King	Green Bay	July 1, 1981	None
	Betty Reimer	Omro	July 1, 1981	None
	Audrey Schwindt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Lawrence Terry	Racine	July 1, 1981	None
	Anthony Torres	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Ruth J. Zubrensky	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	Ellen F. Buck	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Robert A. DeBruin	Kaukauna	July 1, 1982	None
	Nelle Murphy	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1982	None
	Judge Nick F. Schaefer	Appleton	July 1, 1982	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Harold A. Schwartz	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	None
	Gladys E. Dott	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1983	None
	Joe Gold	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Lynn E. Hughes	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Dana Jackson	Ladysmith	July 1, 1983	None
	Mary Maldonado	Racine	July 1, 1983	None
	Richard Masterson	Janesville	July 1, 1983	None
	Sue Theno	Ashland	July 1, 1983	None
	Dana Warren	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Sue Kussman	Clintonville	July 1, 1984	None
*Ethics Board Sec. 15.62	Gerald Boyle	Mequon	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Rev. Robert Borgwardt	Madison	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Thomas S. Smith[12]	Appleton	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Freddie Wright	Beloit	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marion C. Viste	Wausau	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	James R. Morgan	Madison	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
Fire Service Training Programs, Council on Sec. 15.947	Herman Pfund	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Joseph T. Ruditys	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Howard Giesler	Tomah	July 1, 1985	None
	John Nelson	Whitewater	July 1, 1985	None
	Donald L. Asmus	Watertown	July 1, 1987	None
	Phillip J. Rausch	Burlington	July 1, 1987	None
*Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (16)	Jacqueline H.Kuck	Merrill	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	David L. Rusch[12]	New London	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	James R. Boll	Platteville	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Erin H. Polle	Port Washington	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Ernestine O'Bee	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
Great Lakes Compact Comn. Sec. 14.78 (1)	Gilbert Erickson	Poplar	July 1, 1981	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1981	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Group Insurance Board Sec. 15.165 (2)	Sandra Bloomfield	Waunakee	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	E. Keith Swanson	La Crosse	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Anthony Dufek	Manitowoc	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Donald Gonring	West Bend	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
*Health and Social Services, Secy. of Sec. 15.19	Linda Reivitz	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 9
Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, Mandatory-Patients Compensation Fund, Board of Governors of Sec. 619.04 (3), 655.27 (2)	Margie E. Oilschlager	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1983	$50 per day
	Phyllis Saevre	Janesville	May 1, 1984	$50 per day
*Health Facilities Authority Sec. 231.02 (1)	Paul L. Brown	Madison	June 30, 1984	None
	Allan E. Iding	Milwaukee	June 30, 1985	None
	Robert O. Pollock	Stevens Point	June 30, 1986	None
	Robert Durkin	Madison	June 30, 1987	None
	Joy Lessard Moy	Racine	June 30, 1988	None
	Stewart W. Laird[12]	La Crosse	June 30, 1989	None
	Sr. Mary Charles Rydzewski	Merrill	June 30, 1990	None
Health Policy Council Sec. 14.017 (3)	Marlene Baron	Ashland	July 1, 1983	None
	John Blackman, O.D.	Stoughton	July 1, 1983	None
	Flora Cohen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Dolores Ecker	Chilton	July 1, 1983	None
	David Kindig, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Ben Lawton, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1983	None
	Charles Lem	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Dolores Miller	Racine	July 1, 1983	None
	Thomas O'Malley, M.D.[12]	Stevens Point	July 1, 1983	None
	John R. Petersen, M.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1983	None
	Gloria Ramirez	Elkhorn	July 1, 1983	None
	Diane Roe	Sparta	July 1, 1983	None
	Helen Steed	White Lake	July 1, 1983	None
	A. Vincent Weber	La Crosse	July 1, 1983	None
	Myrvin F. Christopherson	Stevens Point	July 1, 1984	None
	John O. Danielson	Superior	July 1, 1984	None
	Donald W. Kolek	Ashland	July 1, 1984	None
	Marilyn McCarty	New Richmond	July 1, 1984	None
	William Chad McGrath	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1984	None
	Richard Cary O'Connor, M.D.	Wausau	July 1, 1984	None
	Ernest E. Sobotta	Arcadia	July 1, 1984	None
	Earl F. Strub	Lancaster	July 1, 1984	None
	Bonnie R. Weigell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	Roger Baird	Menasha	July 1, 1985	None
	Mrs. Byford Baker	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	John Blahnik	Washburn	July 1, 1985	None
	David B. Carlson	Rhinelander	July 1, 1985	None
	Salvador G. de Usabel	Madison	July 1, 1985	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Norman N. Gill	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	George A. Million	Wausau	July 1, 1985	None
	Florence Mineau	West Bend	July 1, 1985	None
	Naomi Nash	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1985	None
	Eileen M. Taylor, R.N.	Lake Mills	July 1, 1985	None
	Artha Jean Towell	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Bari S. Kipnes	Bayside	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Thomas Pippin[12]	Madison	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Lawrence Flanary, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Clarence Welsch	Sheboygan	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Roland Cross	Oregon	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Juliana Starr Jornt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
Hearing Impaired, Council for the Sec. 15.197 (8)	Barbara I. Kuhn	Oshkosh	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert G. Powell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	John Shipman	Delavan	July 1, 1983	None
	Betty Trainer	Stevens Point	July 1, 1983	None
	vacancy		July 1, 1983	None
	Mary Cirilli	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Jean Cordano	Delavan	July 1, 1985	None
	Leslie Halvorsen	Manitowoc	July 1, 1985	None
	Robert Nellis[12]	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67	Robert L. Carter, Jr.	Beloit	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James Elliott	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mrs. Edith Finlayson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John C. Geilfuss	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Janet Jenkins	Onalaska	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Paul Larson	Rice Lake	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jerry Madison	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Waldo Martin	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Russell J. O'Harrow	Oconto Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Frank Pelisek[12]	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Rev. John P. Raynor	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dan Satran	Eagle River	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard Sawicki	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Paul R. Schilling	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Barbara Taylor	Portage	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Highway Safety, Council on Sec. 15.467 (3)	Haward Bjorklund	Madison	July 1, 1982	None
	Ruth G. Johnson	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	James Weygandt, M.D.	Sheboygan Falls	July 1, 1983	None
	Patricia Feins	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Elmer J. Marx	Appleton	July 1, 1985	None
	5 vacancies			None
Historic Building Code Council[19] Sec. 15.227 (17)	Gloria T. Hansen	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Roland M. Murphy	Green Bay	July 1, 1983	None
	William E. Saul	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Leslie Strand	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	William Bakken	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Norman J. Bruns	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	James R. Marino	Mequon	July 1, 1984	None
	Michael Saturnus	Evansville	July 1, 1984	None
	Leslie Vollmert	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	Lee Jensen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Diane Kealty	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Brian Larson	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	Martin F. Rifken	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Harry Wiegart	Cedarburg	July 1, 1985	None
Historic Preservation Review Board Sec. 15.705 (2)	E. Stephan Fischer	Cedarburg	July 1, 1983	None
	John Forde	Wausau	July 1, 1983	None
	Janet Hessler	Mequon	July 1, 1983	None
	Frederick I. Olson, Ph.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1983	None
	Gordon E. Parks, Ph.D.	Whitewater	July 1, 1983	None
	Gordon D. Orr, Jr.[12]	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Gordon Peters, Ph.D.	Poplar	July 1, 1984	None
	James T. Potter	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Florence C. Shipek, Ph.D.	Racine	July 1, 1984	None
	William H. Tishle	Madison	July 1, 1984	None
	Frank A. Cassell, Ph.D.	Shorewood	July 1, 1985	None
	William Laatsch, Ph.D.	Green Bay	July 1, 1985	None
	Narcisco G. Menocal	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Robert Salzer, Ph.D.	Beloit	July 1, 1985	None
	Shinji Yamamoto	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
Housing, Council on Sec. 15.157 (3)	Russell A. Anderson	Cross Plains	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Carol Brill	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	John B. Ellery	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Paul Jordon Fieber	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mark Flood	Fond du Lac	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Jerold P. Franke	Janesville	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Marilyn Hardacre	Marshfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Neil Haselwander	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Edward G. Jackamonis	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Launcelot Jones	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	John Lima	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Keith A. Pamperin	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Donald E. Percy	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Neil Rasmussen	Amery	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Robert P. Ripp	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Gary Rusch	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Carol Small	Fennimore	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Housing Finance Authority Sec. 234.02 (1)	Gilbert G. Santen	Waukesha	Jan. 1, 1982	None
	Walter Hollander	Rosendale	Jan. 1, 1983	None
	Clarence Bleser	Shawano	Jan. 1, 1984	None
	Donald W. Seaholm	Thorp	Jan. 1, 1984	None
	Gilbert G. Rivera	Wauwatosa	Jan 1, 1987	None
	James T. Sykes[1,2]	Madison	Jan. 1, 1987	None
*Housing Finance Authority, Executive Director of the Sec. 234.02 (3)	Edward G. Jackamonis	Waukesha	Feb. 1, 1983	Group 6
*Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Secy. of Sec. 15.22	Howard Bellman	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
*Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council Sec. 15.347 (8)	Janice K. Schur	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
	Mrs. Carmen K. Hanson	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1981	None
	John Soderberg[1,2]	New Richmond	July 1, 1981	None
	Joyce Laabs	Hazelhurst	July 1, 1983	None
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.73, 15.06 (1)(c)	Thomas P. Fox	Madison	March 1, 1987	Group 5
Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolees, Administrator of Sec. 57.13 (5)	Pamela J. Brandon	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993 (1)	Pamela J. Brandon	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
Interstate Compact on Placement of Children, Administrator of Sec. 48.988	Severa Austin	Stoughton	Pleas. of Gov	None
Interstate Cooperation, Comm. on Sec. 13.54 (1)	2 vacancies		Pleas. of Gov	None
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board Sec. 15.435	Fred Feller	Pelican Lake	May 1, 1984	None
	Roger L. Utnehmer	Antigo	May 1, 1984	None
	Charles Fox	Crandon	May 1, 1985	None
	Gwinn Johnson	Crandon	May 1, 1985	None
	Jack Giovanoni	Hurley	May 1, 1986	None
	Richard McKnight	South Wayne	May 1, 1986	None
	Peter J. Davison	Crandon	May 1, 1987	None
	Richard Galstad	Osseo	May 1, 1987	None
	Mary L. Wirth	Platteville	May 1, 1987	None
*Investment Board Sec. 15.76	Gary I. Gates	Madison	May 1, 1983	None
	Elmer L. Homburg	Madison	May 1, 1983	$50 per day
	John F. Konrad[1,2]	Glendale	May 1, 1985	$50 per day
	John D. Naber	Shawano	May 1, 1985	$50 per day
	David Ross Miller	Stevens Point	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
	James R. Nelsen	Shorewood	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Bjarne R. Ullsvik[1,2]	Platteville	Aug. 1, 1983	None
	Virginia Braun	Antigo	Aug. 1, 1984	None
	Shirley Crinion	Eau Claire	Aug. 1, 1984	None
	Robert A. Onkka	Baldwin	Aug. 1, 1984	None
	Joel B. Grossman	Madison	Aug. 1, 1985	None
Judicial Council Sec. 758.13 (1)	Janet Schipper	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Judy D. Hebbe	Appleton	July 1, 1985	None
*Labor and Industry Review Commission Sec. 15.225 (1)	Pamela Anderson	Madison	March 1, 1985	Group 5
	David A. Pearson[1,2]	McFarland	March 1, 1987	Group 5
	Hugh C. Henderson	Windsor	March 1, 1989	Group 5
Laboratory of Hygiene Bd. Sec. 15.915 (2)	William R. Schmidt	La Crosse	July 1, 1984	None
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (3)	Daniel Anderson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov	None
	James Maricque	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Giles Peterson	Ellison Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Gerald Rousar	Racine	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ronald Stephens	Hartford	Pleas. of Gov	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Dean Swaer	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (2)	Donna B. Erickson	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Jack Evanow	Cornucopia	Pleas. of Gov	None
	Harvey Hadland	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	C. Dean Halvorson	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Land Conservation Board Sec. 15.135 (4)	Byron Berg[12]	Blanchardville	Jan. 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Kenneth Lindquist[16]	Highbridge	Jan. 1, 1985	$25 per day
	George Nettum	Viroqua	Jan. 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Ross Pierson	Baldwin	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Vera Stroud	New Berlin	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Donald E. Cuene	Green Bay	May 1, 1983	None
	Dennis Kussmann	Clintonville	May 1, 1983	None
	Fernando Perez[12]	Mequon	May 1, 1984	None
	Mary M. Liedtke	Phillips	May 1, 1985	None
	Tom H. Treis	Wauwatosa	May 1, 1985	None
	Donald Wilmot	Ashland	May 1, 1985	None
	Jerold L. Witte	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1985	None
	Grace E. Abramson	Shorewood	May 1, 1986	None
	Jerome D. Lacke	Madison	May 1, 1986	None
	John W. Reiff	Elkhorn	May 1, 1986	None
Library and Network Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (6)	Henry E. Bates, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Janice Beaudin	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	John M. Sheehy	Oshkosh	July 1, 1983	None
	Jacqulyn C. Shropshire	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Paul D. Starr	Waukesha	July 1, 1983	None
	Douglas Baker	Grand View	July 1, 1984	None
	Burdette W. Eagon	Stevens Point	July 1, 1984	None
	Phillip Martell	Marinette	July 1, 1984	None
	Victor E. Pagenkopf	Platteville	July 1, 1984	None
	Ruth Schmidt	Plymouth	July 1, 1984	None
	Carol Diehl	Manawa	July 1, 1985	None
	Ruth E. Harris	Eau Claire	July 1, 1985	None
	James A.R. Stauff	Janesville	July 1, 1985	None
	2 vacancies			None
*Medical College of Wis., Inc., Bd. of Trustees of the Sec. 39.15	Henry M. Goldberg	Milwaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	Wayne F. Whittow	Milwaukee	May 1, 1982	None
	Allen W. Williams, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	None
	John O. Chamberlain, M.D.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Margaret Flanagan	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Wayne Embry	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
	M.E. Nevins[16]	Waukesha	May 1, 1987	None
	Janet S. Cudahy, M.D.[16] (to succeed Henry M. Goldberg)	Winnetka, Ill	May 1, 1988	None
	Sally Rosenberg Peltz, R.N.[16] (to succeed Wayne F. Whittow)	Fox Point	May 1, 1988	None
Medical Education Review Committee Sec. 39.16	Paul Capelli, M.D.	Kenosha	July 1, 1980	None
	John Melcher	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Sister Joan Winkler	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Robert Green, M.D.	La Crosse	July 1, 1982	None
	Burton Smith, M.D.	Wausau	July 1, 1982	None
	Martin Loeb, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Rep. Robert S. Travis	Platteville	July 1, 1984	None
*Medical Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7)	Thomas Roskos, D.O.	Hartland	May 1, 1982	$25 per day
	George M. Daley, M.D.[12]	Milwaukee	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Richard A. Eckberg, M.D.	Stevens Point	May 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Adolf L. Gundersen, M.D.	La Crosse	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Gwen T. Jackson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Nelson A. Moffat, M.D.	Marshfield	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	George W. Arndt, M.D.	Neenah	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Susan F. Behrens, M.D.	Beloit	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	William J. Hisgen, M.D.[16]	Madison	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Patricia R. Raftery, D.O.[16] (to succeed Thomas Roskos)	Sparta	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Sarah J. Pratt, M.D.[16] (to succeed Richard Eckberg)	Sheboygan	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	William E. Walker, M.D.[16] (to succeed George M. Daley)	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
Merit Award Board, State Employes Sec. 15.105 (6)	David L. Wing[12]	Menomonie	July 1, 1983	None
	Basil Smith	Ashland	July 1, 1984	None
	Mary Grundman	Appleton	July 1, 1985	None
Migrant Labor, Council on Sec. 15.227 (8)	Jack Campnell	Randolph	July 1, 1983	None
	Florencia P. Garza	Racine	July 1, 1983	None
	Thomas Hochstatter	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Marvin P. Verhulst	Madison	July 1, 1983	None

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Lucio Fuentez	Sheboygan	July 1, 1984	None
	Jerry Genson	Berlin	July 1, 1984	None
	Salvador Sanchez	Milwaukee	July 1, 1984	None
	Percy Svsom	Belgium	July 1, 1984	None
	Bruce Dopp	Wild Rose	July 1, 1985	None
	Mark P. Gross	Wautoma	July 1, 1985	None
	John P. Hein	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1985	None
	Lupe Martinez	New Berlin	July 1, 1985	None
Mining Committee, Legis. Council Sec. 13.83 (5)	Michael Ley	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Sec. 14.82 (1)	William Howe	Prairie du Chien	Sept. 25, 1983	None
	Frederick R. Funk	Onalaska	Sept. 25, 1984	None
	Owen R. Williams	Amery	Sept. 25, 1985	None
	Sandra Berg	Hudson	Sept. 25, 1986	None
	vacancy		Sept. 25, 1987	None
Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Tech. Adv. Com. Sec. 14.82 (1)	John W. Hill	River Falls	Pleas. of Gov	None
	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov	None
Mississippi River Parkway Comm. Secy. Sec. 14.85 (1)	Lowell B. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	None
*Natural Resources Board Sec. 15.34	Donald R. Haldeman	Norwalk	May 1, 1985	None
	Daniel O. Trainer	Stevens Point	May 1, 1985	None
	Joseph M. Decker	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Collins H. Ferris	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	Raymond V. Klescewski	Rhinelander	May 1, 1987	None
	Richard A. Hemp	Mosinee	May 1, 1989	None
	John A. Lawton[12]	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
*Nursing, Board of Sec. 15.405 (7g)	Agnes Buckley	Racine	May 1, 1982	None
	Marjorie A. Lundquist	Stevens Point	May 1, 1982	None
	Elizabeth T. Miller	Portage	May 1, 1983	None
	Joan K. Nuttall	Neenah	May 1, 1983	None
	Darlene Weis	Greenfield	May 1, 1983	None
	Vivien DeBack[12]	Muskego	May 1, 1984	None
	Annie McMorris	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Debora Kay Bergeron[16]	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	John J. Bartkowski[16] (to succeed Agnes Buckley)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Mary Ann Clark[16] (to succeed Marjorie A. Lundquist)	Cumberland	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Karen G. Cobb[16] (to succeed Elizabeth Miller)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Ellen Langrehr[16] (to succeed Joan K. Nuttall)	Middleton	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Suzanne Schuler[16] (to succeed Darlene Weis)	Wauwatosa	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)	Mary Jo Pencikowski[12]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1980	$25 per day
	Kathryn "Cassy" Cantwell	Shawano	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Robert E. Gregory	Colfax	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Ruth Kramer Jansen, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Mrs. Hallie L. Nordhagen	Whitehall	July 1, 1983	$25 per day[14]
	Karen P. Bogenschneider	Spring Green	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	3 vacancies			$25 per day
Nursing Home Appeals, Administrator of Division of Sec. 15.103 (1)	Mary M. Williams	Madison	May 1, 1986	$34,753
*Optometry Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (8)	Anita Eberl, O.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day plus add. comp. if set by board[14]
	Lloyd Milavitz, O.D.[12]	Menomonie	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Donald Heyden	Kenosha	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	John F. Keating, O.D.	Janesville	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Mary Beth Arnett	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	R.W. Ahlstrom, O.D.	Tomah	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Karen Merkle, O.D.[16] (to succeed Anita Eberl)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
*Personnel, Administrator of Division of Sec. 15.173 (1)(b)	vacancy		May 7, 1984	Group 4
*Personnel Board Sec. 15.77 (1)	Richard T. Anderson Ph.D.	Waukesha	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Leonard A. Szudy[12]	West Allis	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Linda Thelke[16]	Kenosha	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Naila E. Harper	Madison	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Sanger B. Powers	Green Bay	May 1, 1986	$25 per day

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
*Personnel Commission Sec. 15.80, 15.06(1)(d)	James W. Phillips	Madison	March 1, 1983	Group 3[15]
	Laurie Riach McCallum	Fond du Lac	March 1, 1984	Group 3[15]
	Donald R. Murphy[12]	Madison	March 1, 1986	Group 3[15]
	Dennis P. McGilligan[16] (to succeed James W. Phillips)	Madison	March 1, 1988	Group 3[15]
*Pesticide Adv. Council Sec. 140.77 (2)	Myron D. Groskopf	Stevens Point	July 1, 1983	None
	2 vacancies			None
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Josephine Montgomery	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	$25 per day
	Paul G. Bjerke	Eau Claire	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Robert L. Maile[12]	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Meredith L. Nelson	Merrill	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Pamela A. Ploetz	Madison	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Kenneth Schaefer[16]	Mosinee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Frankie Fuller[16] (to succeed Josephine Montgomery)	Ft. Atkinson	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
*Pharmacy Internship Board Sec. 15.915 (3)	vacancy			$25 per day
Physical Therapists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1)(a)	Karen Molle	Shullsburg	July 1, 1980	$25 per day
Physician's Assistants, Council on Sec. 15.407 (2)	vacancy		July 1, 1980	None
*Podiatrists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1)(b)	vacancy		July 1, 1980	$25 per day
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	LaFayette McKinney	Milwaukee	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Paul L. Williams, Ph.D.	Brookfield	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Donald B. Derozier, Ph.D	Oshkosh	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	David P. Prasse, Ph.D	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
	Timothy Tyre, Ph.D.[12]	New Berlin	July 1, 1983	$25 per day
*Public Defender Board Sec. 15.78	Judith Hartig	Racine	May 1, 1984	None
	Mary Macht	Oshkosh	May 1, 1984	None
	James William Morrison	Brown Deer	May 1, 1984	None
	Sara Bales	Green Bay	May 1, 1985	None
	Virginia Hart	Madison	May 1, 1985	None
	Brent Smith	La Crosse	May 1, 1985	None
	Dagoberto Ibarra	Waukesha	May 1, 1986	None
	Robert Jackson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
	Thomas Jacobson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1986	None
*Public Service Commission Sec. 15.79	Stanley York	Madison	March 1, 1985	Group 5
	Branko Terzic	Milwaukee	March 1, 1987	Group 5
	Ness Flores[12]	Waukesha	March 1, 1989	Group 5
Public Records and Forms Board[9] Sec. 15.105 (4)	Helen Capellaro	New Glarus	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Tom Herman	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Marlee Slifka	Black River Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Radiation Protection Council Sec. 15.197 (12)	Dr. Seymour Abrahamson	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
	Charles R. Wilson, Ph.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1983	None
	Richard Darling	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1984	None
	Robert Greenlaw, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1985	None
	Raymond C. Thurow, D.D.S.	Verona	July 1, 1985	None
Radioactive Waste Review Board[10] Sec.15.105 (11)	Hal Bergan	Madison	January 3, 1987	None
	Ted Miner	Elmwood	January 3, 1987	None
	Jame Schaefer[12]	Sheboygan	January 3, 1987	None
	Mary Louise Symon	Madison	January 3, 1987	None
*Real Estate Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	Else E. Lenser[12]	La Crosse	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Ann Howard Tisdale	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Suzanne Dohner	Baraboo	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Lloyd I. Jackson	Racine	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Linda Schlavensky	Appleton	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Mark D. Bugher	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Roger Stauter	Madison	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs.15.40, 15.05 (1)(a)	Barbara Nichols	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 2
Retirement Board, Wis. Sec. 15.165 (3) (b)	Robert J. Lamping	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Kenneth Lindner	La Crosse	May 1, 1984	None
	James J. Dillman[12]	Sheboygan	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Jerome Smits	DePere	May 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Donald H. Schultz	Wausau	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marvin Grosskruetz	Sheboygan	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Joanne Lester	Eau Claire	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Albert Skinner	Cumberland	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	vacancy			$25 per day

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51 (2)	William Kienzle	Milwaukee	July 1, 1979	None
	Philip Deaton	Janesville	July 1, 1983	None
	William Calvano	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985	None
	Delmar E. DeLong	Clinton	July 1, 1985	None
	Ronald W. Hicks	Superior	July 1, 1985	None
	Sally Worzella	Stevens Point	July 1, 1985	None
	James J. Dillman	Sheboygan	July 1, 1987	None
Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50 (1)(c)	Richard L. Olson	Madison	July 1, 1983	None
*Revenue, Secretary of Sec. 15.43	Michael Ley	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 7
*Savings and Loan, Commissioner of Sec. 15.82	R. J. McMahon	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 3
*Savings and Loan Review Board Sec. 15.825 (1)	William D. Kary	Green Bay	May 1, 1985	$10 per day
	Leo Mortensen[12]	Brookfield	May 1, 1985	$10 per day
	W. Dale Phillips	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	$10 per day
	Roland A. Sprenger	Brookfield	May 1, 1985	$10 per day
	Joyce R. Bayer	Appleton	May 1, 1987	$10 per day
	B. Ann Neviaser	Madison	May 1, 1987	$10 per day
	William P. Podewils	Hales Corners	May 1, 1987	$10 per day
*Securities, Commissioner of Sec. 15.85	Richard R. Malmgren	Madison	March 1, 1985	Group 4
Small and Minority Business Opportunities, Council on Sec. 15.107 (2)	Raymond Heiser	Wausau	July 1, 1979	None
	Elizabeth Diaz-Herrara[12]	Madison	July 1, 1980	None
	Kim Ersinger	Stevens Point	July 1, 1980	None
	Carl Smith	Seymour	July 1, 1980	None
	Hally Callies	Marinette	July 1, 1981	None
	Corrine Heup	Menasha	July 1, 1981	None
	Lloyd Jackson	Racine	July 1, 1981	None
	Lawrence Kirby	Hurley	July 1, 1981	None
	Patricia Thomas	Milwaukee	July 1, 1981	None
	2 vacancies			None
*Snowmobile Recreational Council Sec. 15.347 (7)	Orville Drolshagen	Columbus	May 1, 1983	None
	Jan Hoskins	Columbus	May 1, 1983	None
	Donald Kirn[16]	Willard	May 1, 1984	None
	Anthony L. Russos	Boulder Junction	May 1, 1984	None
	Robert Staehler	Kewaskum	May 1, 1984	None
	Bob Steffes	Manitowoc	May 1, 1984	None
	Harold Flater[16]	Holcombe	May 1, 1985	None
	Richard A. Peters, D.D.S.	Marshfield	May 1, 1985	None
	James Saari	Hurley	May 1, 1985	None
	Ralph Stukel, Jr.	Pewaukee	May 1, 1985	None
	Phillip Cohrs[16]	Merrill	May 1, 1986	None
	Clifford A. Fredrickson[16]	Amery	May 1, 1986	None
	Ralph Sitzberger[16]	Oshkosh	May 1, 1986	None
	Beverly Dittmar[16] (to succeed Tim Heffernan)	Wausau	May 1, 1986	None
	Thomas E. Masson[16] (to succeed Orville Drolshagen)	Oconomowoc	May 1, 1986	None
	vacancy			None
*Solid Waste Recycling Authority Sec. 232.02 (1)	Inactive; abolition proposed by 1983 Senate Bill 83 (executive budget bill)			
	Walter C. Hollander	Rosendale	Jan. 1, 1980	None
	John Kannenberg	Wausau	Jan. 1, 1980	None
	James P. Coughlin	Winneconne	Jan. 1, 1982	None
	Daniel Golden	Stevens Point	Jan. 1, 1982	None
	Arloe Paul	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1984	None
	2 vacancies			None
State Capitol and Exec. Residence Board Sec 15.105 (5)	Lee Bruce	Middleton	May 1, 1985	None
	Mike Metcalf	Stevens Point	May 1, 1985	None
	Gary L. Jorgensen	Brookfield	May 1, 1987	None
	Robert E. Lewcock	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Eugene Potente	Kenosha	May 1, 1987	None
	Elizabeth Ranney	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Marilynn Schall	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
State Fair Park Board Sec. 15.135 (1)	Robert T. Huber	West Allis	Pleas. of Gov	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Leverne Abland Senn	Campbellsport	Pleas. of Gov	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	William W. Worzalla	Stevens Point	Pleas. of Gov	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
*Tax Appeals Commission Sec. 15.105 (1)	Thomas M. Boykoff	Madison	March 1, 1985	Group 4[17]
	William Bradford Smith	Madison	March 1, 1987	Group 4[17]
	Thomas R. Timken	Wausau	March 1, 1987	Group 4[17]

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Catherine Doyle	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 4[17]
	John P. Morris[12]	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 4[12]
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52 (1) (d)	R. Samuel Sundet	Milwaukee	Jan. 15, 1985	None
Teachers Retirement Board Sec. 15.165 (3)	William Bicknell	Middleton	May 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Robert Dean	Madison	May 1, 1985	$25 per day
	H. Gaylon Greenhill, Ph.D	Whitewater	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Vincent J. Graham	Whitewater	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
Tourism, Council on Sec. 15.157 (2)	John T. Crowley	Wausau	July 1, 1983	None
	John Fease	Rhinelander	July 1, 1983	None
	Geraidine A. Frigge	Woodruff	July 1, 1983	None
	Kenneth Kennedy	Tomah	July 1, 1983	None
	Robert B. Siegel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1983	None
	Lee Jensen	Superior	July 1, 1984	None
	Stan S. Jones	Milton	July 1, 1984	None
	Robert B. Kutz	Hayward	July 1, 1984	None
	Charles F. Mares[12]	Shorewood	July 1, 1984	None
	Richard Record	La Crosse	July 1, 1984	None
	Clyde Bailey	Boulder Junction	July 1, 1985	None
	John C. Lowry	Manitowoc	July 1, 1985	None
	Beverly A. McCord	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	Leland L. Nicholls, Ph.D.	Menomonie	July 1, 1985	None
	Ben Olson	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 1985	None
Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on Sec. 15.467 (1)	Arthur Bilder	Brown Deer	July 1, 1979	None
	Chief William Ciske[13]	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1979	None
	Dep. Sheriff Ann Moses[13]	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
	Chief Walter Oldham[13]	Neillsville	July 1, 1979	None
	Chief Gary R. Knickerbocker	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1980	None
	Joseph S. Kroeninger	Hales Corners	July 1, 1980	None
	Walter Snieg	Milwaukee	July 1, 1980	None
	Ralph Gehring	Shiocton	July 1, 1981	None
	William A. Harvey	Madison	July 1, 1981	None
	Capt. James Roe	New Richmond	July 1, 1981	None
	6 vacancies			None
	1 vacancy[13]			None
*Transportation, Secy. of Sec. 15.46	Lowell B. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov	Group 7
*Transportation, Commissioner of[11] Sec. 15.06 (1) (am)	Joseph Sweda	Lublin	March 1, 1989	Group 5
Uniform State Laws, Commission on Sec. 13.55 (1)	Stephen D. Willett	Phillips	May 1, 1985	None
	Justice William G. Callow[12]	Waukesha	May 1, 1987	None
*Univ. of Wis. Systems, Bd. of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	David E. Beckwith[18]	Milwaukee	May 1, 1984	None
	Ben R. Lawton, M.D.	Marshfield	May 1, 1984	None
	Ruth Clusen	Green Bay	May 1, 1985	None
	Camilla Hanson	Mellen	May 1, 1985	None
	Russell O'Harrow	Oconto Falls	May 1, 1986	None
	Gerald Veneman	Port Edwards	May 1, 1986	None
	Edith Finlayson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Robert P. Knowles	New Richmond	May 1, 1987	None
	Frank H. Heckrodt	Appleton	May 1, 1988	None
	Paul R. Schilling	Milwaukee	May 1, 1988	None
	Ody J. Fish	Pewaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	M. William Gerrard	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	None
	Catherine Conroy	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	None
	Frank Nikolay	Abbotsford	May 1, 1990	None
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Sec. 15.49	Helen L. Knudson	Edgerton	May 1, 1985	None
	Nick Paczkowski	Kenosha	May 1, 1985	None
	Gerald Bodway	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	John Sturm	Manawa	May 1, 1987	None
	Apensanahkwat	Keshena	May 1, 1989	None
	Norman L. Myhra	Stevens Point	May 1, 1989	None
	Marvin Pratt	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
*Veterinary Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (12)	James Helms, D.V.M.	Pulaski	July 1, 1982	$25 per day
	Dale Magnuson, D.V.M.	River Falls	July 1, 1984	$25 per day
	Janice Amundson, D.V.M.[12]	Arena	July 1, 1985	$25 per day
	Gerald M. Rosen, D.V.M.	Glendale	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Betty C. Seefluth	Stevens Point	July 1, 1986	$25 per day
	Gary H. Newman, D.V.M.	Amery	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
*Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, Board of Sec. 15.94	Roger D. Biddick	Livingston	May 1, 1983	$100 per year
	James N. Elliott	Milwaukee	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Phillip J. Hendrickson	Green Bay	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Marylln M. Zirbel[18]	Bristol	May 1, 1985	$100 per year
	Richard Kruschke	New Richmond	May 1, 1987	$100 per year
	Paul Larson	Rice Lake	May 1, 1987	$100 per year

Officers[2]	Name	Home Address[3]	Term Expires[4]	Salary or Per Diem[5]
	Jack Rice[16]	Kenosha	May 1, 1987	$100 per year
	Lonny E. Hanson[16]	Omro	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
	Phillip Saunders[16]	Brookfield	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
	Elaine Bina[16] (to succeed Roger D. Biddick)	Coon Valley	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
Waste Facility Siting Board Sec. 15.105 (12)	Lynn Nimz	Wausau	May 1, 1983	None
	Fred A. Raemisch[12]	Madison	May 1, 1984	None
	Elmon Ott	Blanchardville	May 1, 1985	None
*Waterways Commission, Wis. Sec. 15.345 (1)	Inactive			
	Charles Bille	Port Wing	March 1, 1981	None
	Francis Murphy[12]	Portage	March 1, 1981	None
	vacancy		March 1, 1983	None
	Vernon Barber, Jr.	Racine	March 1, 1984	None
	Mary Moravec	Dickeyville	March 1, 1984	None

* Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions and commissioners, governing boards, examining boards, and designated other boards.

[1] The Governor also appoints members of intrastate regional agencies and nonstatutory committees which he creates, and makes temporary appointments under Chapter 17 of the Wisconsin Statutes to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur. Under Sec. 21.18 military staff of the Governor is comprised of the adjutant general, 2 deputy adjutant generals, 2 assistant adjutant generals, 2 chief surgeons, not exceeding 5 aides-de-camp, and such other officers as the Governor deems necessary.

[2] In addition to members appointed by the Governor, a board or council frequently has ex officio members, legislators appointed as are standing committees, representatives of state departments selected by department heads, or members of other boards chosen by those boards.For complete membership list, see description of agency in which it is located.Section numbers under each entry in this list refer to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizing appointment of these officers by the Governor.

[3] Home address is the area from which the officer was appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

[4] Terms of commissioners expire on March 1 of an odd-numbered year and are for 6 years (commissioner of insurance serves a 4-year term, and members of the Personnel Commission and Waterways Commission serve 5-year terms); terms of members of governing boards and of attached boards, with a few exceptions, expire on May 1; terms of members of examining boards and of councils expire on July 1.

[5] Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, examining board members receive $25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards receive a per diem as noted in the table. Sec. 20.923 of the Wisconsin Statutes places state officials within one of 10 executive salary groups, for each of which a salary range has been established. Group salary ranges set by the *Compensation Plan 1981-83* for fiscal year 1982-83 are: Group 1: $30,815-$43,149; Group 2: $33,583-$47,020; Group 3: $36,598-$51,237; Group 4: $39,893-$55,892; Group 5: $43,485-$60,871; Group 6: $47,406-$66,365; Group 7: $51,678-$67,181; Group 8: $56,324-$73,226; Group 9: $61,398-$79,816; Group 10: $66,918-$87,028.

[6] The Air Resource Allocation Council is by statute scheduled to expire on January 2, 1984.

[7] The Council on Criminal Justice is by statute scheduled to expire on June 30, 1984.

[8] The Council on Domestic Abuse is by statute scheduled to expire on July 1, 1985.

[9] The Public Records and Forms Board is by statute scheduled to expire on January 1, 1987, and be replaced by the Public Records Board.

[10] The Radioactive Waste Review Board is by statute scheduled to expire on January 1, 1987.

[11] The Transportation Commission was replaced by the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation on July 1, 1983.

[12] Chairperson.

[13] Alternate member.

[14] Secretary.

[15] Part-time rate within the range of Group 3.

[16] Nominated by Governor but not yet confirmed by 1983 Senate.

[17] Hourly rate within the range of Group 4.

[18] President.

[19] The Historic Building Code Council is by statute scheduled to expire on May 7, 1985.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES
May 1, 1983

The following committees were created or recreated by Governor Anthony S. Earl under his general powers; they are not individually created by statute. Section 14.019 of the statutes provides that "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired, to conduct such studies and to advise the governor in such matters as directed." Members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

If not terminated sooner, these committees expire automatically on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for their continued existence. In that event, current members continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced with appointees of the new governor. Some of the following committees extend back more than 20 years.

The law also provides that an employe of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration shall be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the nonstatutory committees.

Each committee in existence at the time of the general election for a new gubernatorial term shall prepare a final report. The report is to be submitted to the governor, or governor-elect if applicable, before the first Monday in January of the year in which the new gubernatorial term begins. Three copies of each final report and 3 copies of any other report prepared by such committees shall be submitted to the State Historical Society, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the General Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 20.505 (3) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides a general appropriation for special and executive committees in the amount of $85,200 for the 1981-82 fiscal year and $85,200 for the 1982-83 fiscal year. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal grants because they are set up in response to federal program requirements. The governor may allot sums not to exceed $1,000 to any of these committees when necessary. Committee members may receive expenses from this amount. They receive no salary.

The list of the Governor's special committees is followed by: 1) a list of miscellaneous, nonstatutory committees to which appointments are made both by the Governor and by other groups; and 2) a list of committees established by Governor Dreyfus after April 1, 1981 (the date of the list in the last Blue Book), which expired or were not continued by Governor Earl.

COMMITTEES CREATED BY GOVERNOR EARL

Asians, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: CONCEPCION DIANCIN, *chairperson;* Y. AUSTIN CHANG, *vice chairperson;* KIYOKO FIELDER-NIELSEN, *recorder;* TRAN NGOC DAI, YOUA JEWEL HER, CHARLES HO, JOHN B. THANH-HUNG, 3 vacancies.

Contact person: DANIEL E. WISNIEWSKI, executive secretary to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Govenor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7670.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980.

By Executive Order 3, issued January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the council. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Asian community.

The council is to assist the Governor by reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature and state agencies. Recommendations of the council were included in a report entitled "Recommendations of the Governor's Ethnic/Minority Advisory Council", dated May 24, 1982.

Bicycle Coordinating Council, Governor's Advisory

Members: GREGORY E. OTT, *chairperson;* NICHOLAS JOHN MILHAUPT, *vice chairperson;* KATHY OPALL, *secretary;* GILES CLARK, GORDON O. JENSEN, WENDY MCLEAN, REPRESENTATIVE MIDGE M. MILLER, SENATOR FRED A. RISSER, TILMAR ROALKVAM, STANLEY R. SOLHEIM, RONALD L. THOMPSON, BRUCE TIMM, JAMES L. TREICHEL, PHILIP J. WINKEL.

Staff: LANG SPICER.

Address: Division of Planning and Budget, Department of Transportation, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7401.

The council was originally created by Governor Lucey in June 1977 under Executive Order 43. By Executive Order 3, issued on January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the council.

The council considers all matters relating to coordinating the efforts of state agencies in encouraging use of the bicycle as an alternative means of transportation, promoting bicycle safety and education, promoting bicycling as a recreational and tourist activity, and disseminating information on state and federal funding for bicycle programs. The council also reviews the bicycle programs of state agencies, issues reports to the Governor and the Legislature, and makes recommendations concerning pertinent legislation.

The council's annual report was issued on November 24, 1982.

Civil Rights Compliance Task Force

Contact person: FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, Hispanic advisor to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The Civil Rights Compliance Task Force was established by Governor Dreyfus through Executive Order 96, issued on July 24, 1982. It was extended by Governor Earl through Executive Order 3, issued on January 20, 1983. The task force is to develop and recommend civil rights compliance guidelines consistent with state and federal laws and regulations. The guidelines are to be applicable to all state agencies and providers with whom they contract.

Coastal Management Council, Wisconsin

Members: GEORGE EVENSON, *chairperson;* JOHN WROBLEWSKI, *vice chairperson;* RICHARD RASMUSSEN, *secretary;* GEORGE BERTEAU, BRUCE BRAUN, TOM GORDON, DOUG HAIST, WALLACE JOHNSON, TOM KLEIN, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN MERKT, REPRESENTATIVE SHARON METZ, CHANDLER MCKELVEY, MAYOR STEPHEN OLSEN, ELLA OPITZ, ROBERT RAGOTZKIE, JOHN ROBERTS, DALE SCHMOOK, MARIE SLADKY, SENATOR DANIEL THENO, JOE TUSS.

Executive Secretary: ALLEN H. MILLER.

Address: Wisconsin Coastal Management Council, Bureau of Coastal Management, Department of Administration, 8th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3687.

The council was established in Executive Order 49 by Acting Governor Schreiber on October 7, 1977; recreated in Executive Order 2 by Governor Dreyfus on January 22, 1979; and revised by Governor Dreyfus in Executive Order 41 on March 25, 1980. By Excutive Order 3, issued January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the council. It succeeded the Coastal Coordinating and Advisory Council appointed by Governor Lucey in late 1974. The new council was created to comply with provisions of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and to implement Wisconsin's official Great Lakes management program, which received federal approval on May 22, 1978.

The council advises the Governor on Great Lakes issues, provides policy review and development on Great Lakes issues, and encourages management activities of state agencies and local governments through an annual grant program. Members represent local units of government, coastal regional planning commissions, state agencies, the city of Milwaukee, tribal governments, the State Citizens Advisory Committee, the University of Wisconsin, the Legislature, and citizens.

The State Citizens Advisory Committee, appointed by the council, is established to assure that citizens are provided an apportunity for full participation in Wisconsin's coastal management program. It advises the council on mechanisms for improved public participation in decisions affecting the coast.

The council's report, "The Great Lakes: A Balanced Approach for the 1980's", was issued on October 8, 1982.

Disabilities, Governor's Committee for People with

Members: KENNETH STREIT, *chairperson;* BRIAN SOLAND, *vice chairperson;* MARY JANE CLARK, JOHN DOHERTY, GAIL EVANS, PHYLLIS GIRALDO, DONALD IVERSON, KENNETH KILGORE, GERALD KORTNESS, CHRISTINE LEHMAN, JEAN LOGAN, SUE SCHMITT, EDITH SIMONS, EDWARD TAYLOR, JOHN TRUESDALE.

Acting Executive Director: ELLEN DALY.

Address: 7th Floor, 131 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7852, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-5378.

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. On March 19, 1976, the committee was recreated and renamed by Governor Lucey in Executive Order 28. The committee was recreated again through Executive Order 3 on January 20, 1983, by Governor Earl. The committee is charged with advising the Governor, the Legislature and state agencies on the full range of concerns of people with disabilities. Half the members are persons with disabilities or the immediate family of someone who is disabled.

The committee reports annually to the Governor.

Economic Affairs, Council on

Members: DONALD A. NICHOLS, *chairperson;* DONALD D. HESTER, ERIC SCHENKER, GEORGE SLATER.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl announced the formation of the council on March 9, 1983. As of May 1 the membership and the exact structure of the council had not been completed. The purpose of the council is to help provide the Governor with realistic revenue forecasts.

Education Block Grant State Advisory Committee

Members: REVEREND JOHN P. HANLEY, *chairperson;* KENT ANDERSON, LYLE R. BRUSS, VELEDIS E. CARTER, RODOLFO CORTINA, JOHN DAHM, SENATOR J.M. DAVIS, DELMAR DELONG, SENATOR GARY GEORGE, REPRESENTATIVE PATRICIA GOODRICH, JEAN E. HILL, JOSEPH KAUFFMAN, WILLIAM KELLETT, JOHN N. KRAMER, WALLACE LINDHOLM, SYLVIA LOGGINS, SENATOR BARBARA LORMAN, CLARENCE A. NEWTON, LUDWIG A. PETERSEN, RICK ST. GERMAINE, MARJORIE STEMPER, JOAN M. WAITE, REPRESENTATIVE POLLY WILLIAMS.

Contact Person: BRIAN M. ROHERTY, assistant state superintendent of public instruction.

Address: Division for Management and Budget, Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3903.

The committee is designed to provide active and continuing consultation with the Department of Public Instruction on the planning, development, support, implementation, and evaluation of programs assisted by the federal Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. The committee also advises the department on the allocation among authorized functions of funds given to the state under the act. Members are chosen by the Governor to broadly represent educational interests and the general public including: public and private school children and their parents, teachers, local boards of education, school administrators, institutes of higher education, and the state legislature.

Hispanics, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: GUADALUPE RENDON, *chairperson;* JUAN MIRELES, *vice chairperson;* LIDIA BECKETT, CECILIA BENITES, ROSALIA QUINTANA DE HACHMEISTER, CARLOS GAMINO, MARTHA LAMELAS, WILDA ROSARIO, SULEMA TORRES, 1 vacancy.

Contact person: FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, Hispanic advisor to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. By Executive Order 3, issued January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the council. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Hispanic community.

The council is to assist the Governor's Hispanic advisor in reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature and state agencies. Recommendations of the council were included in a report to the Governor entitled "Recommendations of the Governor's Ethnic/Minority Advisory Council", dated May 24, 1982.

Historical Records Advisory Board, State

Members: HARRY H. ANDERSON, JANICE L. BEAUDIN, J. FRANK COOK, JEROME P. DANIELS, GARY DEBYL, TIMOTHY ERICSON, F. GERALD HAM, FANNIE E. HICKLIN, DR. JAMES LORENCE.

Coordinator: RICHARD A. ERNEY.

Address: State Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3266.

Governor Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. That action enables the state to participate in the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The commission coordinates the preservation of historic records in the United States and approves federal grants to the state advisory board. The board assists state, local and private endeavors in the preservation of all types of historic records. Members serve for staggered, 3-year terms. The board was recreated by Governor Earl, in Executive Order 3, on January 20, 1983.

The "1980 Annual Report of the Wisconsin Historical Records Advisory Board", issued on December 22, 1980, is the most recent report prepared by the board.

International Trade, Governor's Advisory Committee on

Members: HAROLD TOWER, *chairperson:* DONALD AUSMAN, ROGER E. AXTELL, PAUL BERGMAN, GREG BLASKA, ROGER DELONG, WILLIAM P. DIXON, NORVAL DVORAK, DOUGLAS GOWAN, PROF. TRUMAN GRAF, ALLAN HERRMAN, EMILY J. HILL, ROY F. HOFFMANN, MERLE HOWARD, PAUL HSU, ALAN P. JONES, JAN KUCHENBECKER, DON LAMBERT, JOHN I. LAUN, ROBERT PARKHURST, BARBARA PICK, STEVE RENK, DUANE REPP, THOMAS SAVAGE, MARCH SCHWEITZER, PATRICIA A. SEAGO, FRED SHAFFER, MYRON P. STANKE, MICHAEL STRAKA, SR., DOUGLAS STUCKY, JAMES STURM, PROF. GEORGE TESAR.

Secretary: ROBERT H. LETZING.

Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1767.

Governor Dreyfus created the committee by Executive Order 76 on June 24, 1981. It was recreated by Governor Earl through Executive Order 3 on January 20, 1983. The committee is to advise the Governor, through the Department of Development and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, on the state's role in all matters relating to the development of international trade and the impact of national trade policies on Wisconsin business, and is to develop procedures for coordination between government and business for trade promotion and information and technical assistance.

The committee established by Governor Dreyfus issued a final report on December 28, 1982 in the form of a letter and attachments.

Job Training Coordinating Council, State

See *Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations* for description.

Judicial Selection, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: GLENN COATES, HARRY DAVIS, VICTOR MILLER, KATHRYN SEVERANCE, CAROL TOUSSAINT.

Contact person: SUELLEN ALBRECHT.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The Governor's Advisory Council on Judicial Selection was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 1 of January 6, 1983. The council is to make recommendations concerning vacancies on state courts. Where vacancies are for a court of appeals or circuit court judgship, 2 additional members are added to the 5 permanent members. The 2 additional members will be residents of the district in which the vacancy has occurred.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Advisory Committee

Members: ERWIN J. HEINZELMANN, *chairperson;* PETER PLANT, *vice chairperson;* LEE S. DREYFUS, JR., SENATOR DONALD J. HANAWAY, BECKY MCEWING, JUDGE DONNA M. MUZA, MARY NASON, CHARLES PINSON, DAVID RESHESKE, JOHN ROSS, SERGEANT THOMAS F. SIMON, BRENDA SINCLAIR, SUSAN VINSON, MARGARET WASSMANDORF.

Executive Director: RICHARD A. FLINTROP; *Staff:* MARILEE SUSHOREBA.

Address: Suite 1000, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0350.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Advisory Committee was appointed in July 1976 by Governor Lucey to comply with provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415), subsequently amended in 1977 and 1980. The committee was recreated under Executive Order 2 by Governor Dreyfus, on January 22, 1979. By Executive Order 3, issued January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the committee.

The committee advises the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice on juvenile justice policy, programs, legislative compliance requirements and strategies, and the annual Juvenile Justice Plan/Application development. The committee also advises the council, the Governor and the Legislature on other matters relating to juvenile justice.

The primary purposes of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act are to: 1) deinstitutionalize juvenile status and nonoffenders; 2) "adequately separate" juvenile criminal offenders from adult criminal offenders; 3) within 5 years, to accomplish the total removal of juvenile offenders from adult jails and lock-ups. States participating in the act are required to monitor compliance progress annually, and to report the results to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in Washington, D.C.

Lesbian and Gay Issues, Governor's Council on

Members: KATHLEEN NICHOLS, *cochairperson;* R. RICHARD WAGNER, *cochairperson;* MARK BEHAR, SUE BURKE, LOUIE CREW, NORBERT J. DEKEUSTER, JR., SHELLY J. GAYLORD, DARLA KASHIAN, CYNTHIA LAMPMAN, CHARLENE MCLAUCHLAN, GREGORY A. QUINDEL, LAWRENCE R. ROEMING, DALE SPRANG, CHERYLE WILLIAMS.

Contact person: R. RICHARD WAGNER.

Address: 739 Jenifer St., Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3317.

The Council on Lesbian and Gay Issues was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 9, issued March 29, 1983. It is to consult with lesbian and gay organizations to identify community needs and concerns, help insure that employers and employes are aware of statutory provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, to help ensure that state-funded services are provided in a nondiscriminatory manner to lesbians and gay men, to help present information which shows the contributions lesbians and gays have made to our society and make recommendations on improving the public and personal safety of gays and lesbians.

Minority Business, Governor's Committee on

Members: ELMER ANDERSON, ELROY BENNETT, CARL BIRKS, GORDON BURR, FELMER CHANEY, ADRIENNE DAVIS, ALAN FABIAN, ALAN FELTON, JOE GOLD, LESTER GUMM, EUGENE S. HILL, ROBERT JOHNSON, DAVID LA CROIX, HAROLD LEATHERBY, ANTHONY J. MCMAHON, RANDY MYRICK, FRANCISCO RODRIQUEZ, DANIEL STOTMEISTER.

Contact person: FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, Hispanic advisor to the Governor.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The Governor's Committee on Minority Business was established by Governor Lucey in a June 4, 1975 press release. The committee was recreated several times for specific periods by Governor Dreyfus' Executive Orders 4, 11, 19, 43 and 79. Governor Earl recreated the committee through Executive Order 3 and established its duties through Executive Order 11, issued May 4, 1983. The committee is to advise the Governor on minority business contracting with the state, monitor state contracting with minority firms, evaluate the performance and progress of the state in the area of minority contracting, prepare reports for the Governor, conduct hearings on issues related to minority business contracting, and generally promote the positive benefits that minority-owned businesses provide to the state. The committee is composed of 15 members — 1 from the Governor's staff, 9 who represent the diversity of minority-owned commercial businesses in the state and who demonstrate an ability to do business with the state, and 5 from minority-business associations.

The committee's latest report, "Report of the Governor's Committee on Minority Business, July 1981-June 1982", was issued in September 1982.

Physical Fitness and Health, Governor's Council on

Address: Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services, P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701.

Telephone: (608) 266-1511.

The Council on Physicial Fitness and Health was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 10, issued April 19, 1983. The council is to have 15 members. The council will make recommendations to the Governor concerning programs and policy development relating to fitness and better health. It will work to forge cooperative relationships between state agencies, educational institutions, businesses, associations and foundations in order to improve the availability of fitness and health activities to all citizens and will work to implement educational programs that will increase interest and participation in health and fitness programs.

Radiation Waste Disposal, Ad Hoc Committee on

Members: TERI VIERIMA, *chairperson;* ROY CHRISTIANSON, PAUL DELUCA, HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, DUWAYNE GEBKEN, ROBERT HALSTEAD, JIM LEVERANCE, JERRY MENDL, SAM MOORE, M.G. MUDREY, M.E. OSTROM, JAMES O. PETERSON, HARRY O. PRICE, R. RADTKE, GORDON REESE, DON SENO, CARL SINDERBRAND, DAVE SPEERSCHNEIDER.

Chairperson: TERI VIERIMA.

Address: Zoology Research Building, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1117 West Johnson Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 263-2214.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Radiation Waste Disposal was created by Governor Dreyfus through Executive Order 30, issued January 22, 1980. It was continued by Governor Earl through Executive Order 3, issued January 20, 1983. The committee monitors developments on radiation waste disposal and prepares unified state positions for review by the Governor which reflect the public interests. It also develops procedures to deal effectively with the disposal of low level, radioactive wastes and the transportation and storage of nuclear materials. The committee is composed of representatives of the Public Service Commission, Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Social Services, Geological and Natural History Survey, Department of Administration, Department of Development, Division of Emergency Government, Department of Justice, Department of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin System.

United Nations, Governor's Commission on the

Members: KATE MARRS, *chairperson;* BRUNO V. BITKER, *honorary chairperson;* RAY SHORT, *vice chairperson;* ARLINE SEYMOUR, *secretary;* ELEANOR BACKUS, EDWARD BURGESS, DAVID G. CARMAN, ROBERT S. CHASE, JR., WALTER W. ENGELKE, EDWARD C. GOLLNICK, FORREST HARTMANN, J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE, RUSSELL MOSELY, BELDEN H. PAULSON, GEORGE REEDY, EVERETT REHOR, ELIZABETH RINSTAD, ROBERT H. SCHACHT, JOHN SCHMITT, MARVIN SCHUMACHER, MRS. MYNETTE SHELLER, PAUL SHIRES, DONALD THOMPSON, WARREN TORGERSON, TONY VALEO, LORI WAGNER, MARGARET E. WERNECKE, ALBERT L. WILEY, JR.

Staff Director: MARIE E. SEITZ.

Address: 1357 Spring Valley Drive, Racine 53405.

Telephone: (414) 633-6056.

Originally created in 1959, the commission was recreated most recently, on January 20, 1983, in Executive Order 3 by Governor Earl. The commission is responsible for sponsoring statewide educational programs concerning the functioning of the United Nations, coordinating Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observance of United Nations Day, and sponsoring statewide and regional conferences on matters affecting the UN. In the last several years, the commission has expanded its programming for classroom teachers on global education. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business, and educational organizations.

The "22nd Annual Report of the Governor's Commission on the United Nations, 1981" was issued in 1982.

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Advisory Council on

Members: JUNE SUHLING, *chairperson;* ROBERT HABLE, *vice chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON-ADDISON, ROBERT C. BRUNNER, NANCY BUGNI, CARMEN CLINTON-RIGAU, E. FRANKIE DREYFUS, EDWARD C. GARTHWAITE, WENDELL HALVERSON, MARIE G. HERNANDEZ, EDWIN KEHL, MILTON KIER, DONALD MCDOWELL, KATHERINE MOSLEY, JOHN OLSON, MARGO PARISI, W. GEORGE PATTEN, CYRENA PONDROM, JACK REIHL, MARK SCUDDER, HERBERT W. SCHNEIDER, SHARON SOLVERSON, THOMAS L. STRICK, MARY JANE ZDROIK.

Executive Director: DANIEL JAROSIK; *Executive Assistant:* SHIRLEY THOMPSON.

Address: 105-1/2 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-7813.

Organized in 1969 to assist in the implementation of the federal Vocational Education Act, the council was recreated in January 1975 by Executive Order 4. On January 20, 1983, Governor Earl recreated the council in Executive Order 3. The council advises the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on the development and administration of the State Plan for Vocational Education; evaluates vocational education programs, services, and activities; and identifies, in conjunction with the State Job Training Coordinating Council, the vocational education and employment and training needs of the state.

Women's Council, Wisconsin

Contact person: ROBERTA GASSMAN, Governor's women's advisor.

Address: Office of the Governor, 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The Wisconsin Women's Council was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 5, issued February 1, 1983. The council will consist of 11 members. It will identify the barriers that prevent women from participating fully and equally in all aspects of state life; review, monitor and advise all branches of state government regarding current and emerging state policies, procedures, practices, laws and administrative rules for their impact on women; work with state agencies and organizations to develop long-term solutions to women's economic and social inequality; make recommendations to the public and private sector designed to further women's economic and social equality and improve Wisconsin's tax base and economy; propose legislation, conduct hearings and disseminate information on the status of Wisconsin women.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES TO WHICH THE GOVERNOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Coalition for Advocacy, Wisconsin

Members: RANDY SCHENKAT, *president;* LILA KELLY, *vice president;* M. ABIGAIL O'DESS, *secretary;* OMIE BALDWIN, *treasurer;* BETTY BANKS, MARILYN BROWN, JIM DEROSS, MELANIE FRALICK, PAT HICKEY, MAURICE RICE, KAREN SEVERSON, KATHLEEN WIRTH.

Executive Director: MR. LYNN BREEDLOVE.

Address: 30 W. Mifflin St., Suite 508, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 251-9600.

The coalition was designated by Executive Order 44, August 1, 1977, to comply with the requirements of the federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (P.L. 94-103). It has the primary mission of developing a statewide advocacy system to promote and protect the legal and human rights of Wisconsin's developmentally disabled citizens. The coalition possesses the authority to utilize all administrative, legal and other appropriate remedies to provide for the protection of these rights. It is a private, nonprofit corporation. Its board of directors was initially appointed by the Governor, but subsequent members are appointed by the board.

The organization is involved in various forms of advocacy. They are: *Supporting Local Citizen Advocacy Programs* — one-to-one relationships which develop between volunteer advocates and persons with developmental disabilities; *Systems Advocacy* — organized efforts at the state and local level to bring about progressive change in the service system for the benefit of people with disabilities; and *Individual Legal Advocacy* — advocacy by WCA attorneys representing people with developmental disabilities and their families in situations which require specialized knowledge of laws, regulations and constitutional rights.

Hospital Rate Review Committee

Members: DANIEL BLASK, ROBERT DRISNER, MARVIN NEERY, JR., DENNIS NORDSTRAND, ROYCE ROWEDDER, DANIEL SMITH (appointed by the Wisconsin Hospital Association); JOSEPH ALBERTI, JOSEPH DEGLMAN, EARL LEPP, HENRY ROSENOW, STANLEY SEVERSON, 1 vacancy (appointed by Blue Cross-Blue Shield United of Wisconsin); GORDON DECKER, ROBERT DURKIN, GORDON GRONERT, ANN HANEY, LORETTA ROPELLA, WERNER J. SCHAEFER (appointed by the Governor); FRANK PAPENFUSS, HOWARD WOODSIDE (joint appointments).

Contact person: HAROLD FARKAS.

Address: Bureau of Health Care Financing, Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7685.

When the Hospital Rate Review Program was established in 1972, an 18-member Rate Review Committee was created to act on proposed rate increases by hospitals in Wisconsin. The state joined the Wisconsin Hospital Association and Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Wisconsin as a full participant in the program in October 1976. The committee was then expanded to 20 members, with the state, Blue Cross-Blue Shield and the Wisconsin Hospital Association each appointing 6 members. The remaining 2 members are joint appointments of Wisconsin Hospital Association and the state.

The program has been renegotiated. One result of the renegotiation was to change the membership to 21 members, 7 appointed by each party.

The main responsibility of the committee is to act on rate increase requests, considering the community's needs with the needs of the hospital. A hospital which disagrees with the committee's recommendations may appeal to the Rate Review Program Appeals Board. Provisions relating to the committee can be found in Section 146.60, Wisconsin Statutes.

Hospital Rate Review Program Appeals Board, Wisconsin

Members: ROGER BAIRD, GLENN BOMBERGER, FRANK KOSEDNAR, JOHN MATHEWS, ROBERTA PETERSON, LEA ZELDIN (State of Wisconsin appointments); LEO BARGIELSKI, HAROLD BROWN,

MATTHEW HUBLER, DANIEL KANE, JOSEPH NEIDENBACH, LELAND OLKOWSKI (Wisconsin Hospital Association appointments); JOHN RASCHBACHER, JERRY ROSE, HARRY ROSE, 3 vacancies (Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Wisconsin appointments), JAMES BOWER, GILDA SHELLOW, 1 vacancy (joint board appointments).

Contact person: HAROLD FARKAS.

Address: Bureau of Health Care Financing, Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7685.

The appeals board was developed in 1972, when the Wisconsin Hospital Rate Review Program was founded. Any hospital finding fault with a decision by the Hospital Rate Review Committee, which evaluates the hospital's request for a rate increase, may appeal that decision to this board. The Wisconsin Hospital Association, Blue Cross-Blue Shield United of Wisconsin, and the state each appoint 6 members. The remaining 3 members are joint appointments.

Pardon Advisory Board

Members: JUAN COLAS, *chairperson;* PETER NAZE, DEBORAH K. TERRONES, STANLEY V. WOODARD, (appointed by the Governor); ALAN KASPRZAK (designee of the Secretary of Health and Social Services), JEROME SCHMIDT (designee of the Attorney General).

Chairperson: JUAN COLAS.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39 on March 6, 1980. Governor Earl extended the board through Executive Order 3 and repealed and recreated it through Executive Order 6, issued on February 22, 1983. The board consists of 6 members, serving 2-year terms. Three of the members are appointed by the Governor, one member is designated by the secretary of Health and Social Services, and one member is designated by the Attorney General. The Governor's assistant legal counsel is a nonvoting member and chairs the board.

The board makes recommendations to the Governor on all applications for executive clemency. It holds hearings on each application prior to making a recommendation.

COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNOR DREYFUS SINCE PUBLICATION OF THE 1981-1982 BLUE BOOK WHICH HAVE EXPIRED

Forest Fire Management, Special Committee on

Members: JOSEPH L. LAFLEUR, *chairperson;* VERNON BISTRAM, DUANE GILNER, DAVID JACOBSON, GORDON LANDPHIER, NEIL H. LEMAY, FRED SCHOONOVER, EUGENE WELLMAN, DONALD WILMONT.

Contact person: JOSEPH L. LAFLEUR.

Address: Division of Emergency Government, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, P.O. Box 7865, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3232.

Governor Dreyfus established the special committee by Executive Order 70 on May 9, 1981. The order assigned 2 specific responsibilities to the committee. Those responsibilities were: 1) to obtain input from the public and government officials about citizen and government responses to forest fires; and 2) to make recommendations to the Governor about citizen education, safety, and personal preparation activities. The Department of Natural Resources was instructed to provide assistance to the committee. The Administrator of the Division of Emergency Government was appointed as chairperson.

The final report and recommendations of the committee were issued in 1982 as "Final Report: Governor's Forest Fire Study Committee".

Forest Productivity, Governor's Council on

Members: JAY H. CRAVENS, *chairperson;* DANIEL P. MEYER, *vice chairperson;* THOMAS H. SCHMIDT, *secretary;* RICHARD F. BIERLICH, RICHARD CONNOR, JR., HIRAM HALLOCK, REPRESENTATIVE JUNE JARONITZKY, J.M. JAUQUET, SENATOR CLIFFORD KRUEGER, MARK MUELLER, LEO NICKASCH.

Secretary: THOMAS H. SCHMIDT.

Address: 1920 American Court, Neenah 54956.

Telephone: (414) 722-1500.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 64 on March 23, 1981. The council was instructed to advise the Governor on matters concerning the state's forests and to provide policy direction for Wisconsin's forest management efforts. The responsibilities for identifying long-range forest productivity needs and issues and for suggesting areas and types of improvement were given to the council.

In order to fulfill its responsibilities, the council organized itself into several task forces: Forest Crop Law and Woodland Tax Law, Training and Education, Nonindustrial Private Forests, Transportation, Public Awareness, Government Regulation, and Supply and Demand.

On June 30, 1982, the council issued its "Final Report". The report contained 81 specific recommendations for improving forest productivity on public and privately owned land.

Fox River Lock Task Force

Members: DOROTHY JOHNSON, *chairperson;* JOSEPH M. DECKER, JOHN C. GROWT, DONALD MITCHELL, GERHARD K. WILLECKE.

Secretary: DOROTHY LOWE.

Address: P.O. Box 1857, Appleton 54913.

Telephone: (414) 735-6400.

The task force was established on June 16, 1982 by Governor Dreyfus in Executive Order 94. Seven specific charges were given to the members of the task force: 1) study the future of the locks and navigation facilities along the Fox River; 2) advise the Governor on current and projected demand for those facilities by commercial and recreational users of the Fox River, and on economic benefits existing for the people of the state; 3) examine the possibility of adverse impact to the aquatic environment if the above facilities were closed; 4) examine the long-term costs needed for continued operation and maintenance of the facilities and suggestions for reducing those costs; 5) review the current level and future prospects of federal support; 6) examine the feasibility of user fees; 7) issue a report to the Governor.

On December 1, 1982, the task force issued its "Report Of Fox River Locks Task Force".

Tourism, Blue Ribbon Task Force on

Members: WARREN P. KNOWLES, *chairperson;* ROBERT C. BRUNNER, WILLIAM CLINGER, REPRESENTATIVE JUNE JARONITZKY, JACK B. OLSON, GENE A. PREI, NOEL J. RICHARDS, SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE.

Contact person: PAMELA WEGNER.

Address: Department of Development, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7370.

The task force was created by Governor Dreyfus in Executive Order 91 on March 19, 1982. Two major responsibilities were given to the task force: 1) advise the Governor on the economic condition of the tourism industry and the state's role in the development of tourism; and 2) develop procedures to enable the federal and state governments, educators and private industry to coordinate tourism efforts. The task force was to advise the Governor on 7 specific issues. Those issues are: the problem of liability insurance for the tourism industry; the impact of increasing revenue support for recreation and business programs; the impact of the state's inheritance tax on the exodus of tourism businesses; the feasibility of creating a wage differential or incentives for the hiring of young people; the impact of property taxes on the lodging industry;

the impact of existing policies on the financing and capital of the tourism industry; the condition of transportation in the tourism industry.

The Departments of Administration, Development, Revenue, Natural Resources, and Transportation were instructed to work with the task force. The final report of the task force was issued at the end of 1982.

Transportation Aids, Governor's Special Committee on

Members: JAMES MORGAN, *chairperson;* SENATOR DONALD HANAWAY, EUGENE MCKENNA, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN NORQUIST, SENATOR MARVIN ROSHELL, REUBEN SCHMAL, REPRESENTATIVE EARL SCHMIDT, GEORGE WHITTOW, ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Staff Coordinator: GEORGE LIGHTBOURN.

Address: Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 7913, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1585.

Governor Dreyfus created the special committee on October 8, 1981, by Executive Order 85. The committee was comprised of 4 members of the Legislature, 4 members of local government, and one public member.

The committee was charged with examining various aspects of local highway aids, including: the most appropriate highway aids distribution pattern, methods for eliminating or limiting the hold-harmless aids category, the impact of nonhighway transportation aids, and the current highway aid formula.

The committee issued a final report on December 1, 1982.

Transportation Revenues, Special Committee on

Members: FRANK J. PELISEK, *chairperson;* EDWARD BEIMBORN, CLIFFORD CHATTERSON, LEONARD GROSHEK, THOMAS HOLSCHUH, QUINN JOHNSON, GEORGE MUELLER, MAXINE O'BRIEN, THOMAS J. PARKER, DONALD SCHUENKE, KENNETH SODA, THOMAS WALKER.

Staff contact: ROGER SCHRANTZ.

Address: Division of Planning and Budget, Department of Transportation, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-6479.

The special committee was created by Governor Dreyfus by Executive Order 92 on April 7, 1982. The committee was instructed to consider all elements required for the development of a long-range transportation financing policy. Specifically the committee was charged with determining the state transportation expenditures needed to provide state highway and transportation facilities, assessing the most equitable revenue methods to pay for transportation services, determining the long-range state transportation revenues provided by existing revenue sources, assessing the public interest of alternative transportation sources of revenue, and developing a long-range transportation financing policy.

The committee issued its final report, "A Long-Range Transportation Revenue Policy", in December 1982.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of the Department of Development: JAMES T. FLYNN.

Executive Assistant: JENNIFER MCKENZIE.

Mailing Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Number of Employes: 6.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $341,000.

Statutory Reference: Article V, Sec. 1, 1n, 2, 7, and 8, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 14, Subchapter II, Statutes.

History: The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 1, which was adopted in 1848.

The Territory of Wisconsin did not have a lieutenant governor. In the event of the death or absence of the governor, the secretary of the territory — forerunner of the later office of secretary of state — was authorized to act as governor. The office of Lieutenant Governor or deputy governor, however, dates back to colonial days, in fact, as far back as 1691. It seemingly evolved from the senior councillor on the Governor's Council in colonial times and in the early period of our national history. It is also said to have similarities to the post of lord chancellor, the presiding office of the English House of Lords.

Both the Wisconsin Constitution of 1846, which was not adopted, and the Constitution of 1848, which was, provided for the office of Lieutenant Governor. This did not happen, however, without some argument. Proposals were made during the second constitutional convention to have a president of the Senate and successor to the governor chosen from the membership, with the secretary of state next in line of succession. This was amended to substitute the speaker for the secretary of state. Objections to the possibility of a person becoming governor who had not been elected by the state as a whole, however, caused reversion to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

In 1979 the electorate ratified a constitutional amendment enabling the Senate to choose its own presiding officer from among its members, thus terminating the lieutenant governor's function as president of the Senate.

Organization: From statehood until 1970 the lieutenant governor was elected in the general election in November in the even-numbered years to serve for a term of 2 years. Beginning with the 1970 election, the lieutenant governor is elected jointly with the governor for a 4-year term by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices. He is the second-ranking constitutional officer of the state. His position is comparable on the state level to that of the vice president of the United States on the national level.

Agency Responsibility: If the incumbent governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the powers and duties of the office of governor devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor becomes acting governor when the governor is temporarily absent from the state or when it is found that the governor is unable to carry out the duties of his office due to temporary disability.

As the second ranking executive officer of the state, the lieutenant governor may be designated by the governor as his representative on any statutory commission, board or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor performs in the place of the governor and has all authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor with regard to such membership.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor as his representative on any nonstatutory committee, or on any intergovernmental body created for the purpose of maintaining relationships with the federal government, state governments, regional agencies or local governments.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to coordinate state services and programs.

Governor Anthony Earl appointed Lieutenant Governor Flynn to serve also as secretary of the Department of Development.

Functional Area:

COMMERCE

AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: ARTHUR STURM, *chairperson;* LOUIS WYSOCKI, *vice chairperson;* WAYNE L. DANIELSON, *secretary;* FLOYD HOLLOWAY, CAROL WARD KNOX, BETTY M. ROE, JAMES ZIEGEWEID.

Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: LA VERNE AUSMAN.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN COTTINGHAM, 266-0691.

Land Resources Unit: JAMES A. JOHNSON, *director*, 267-9788.

Executive Assistant: vacancy.

Animal Health Division: DR. WILLIS E. LYLE, *administrator*, 266-7145.

Field Services, Bureau of: DR. FRED IDTSE, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-7147.

Technical Services, Bureau of: DR. JOAN ARNOLDI, *director*, 6101 Mineral Point Rd., 266-2465.

Food Division: NORMAN E. KIRSCHBAUM, *administrator*, 266-7240.

Foods, Bureau of: DONALD E. KONSOER, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-7243.

Marketing Division: ROBERT F. THAYER, *administrator*, 266-7170.

Economic and Market Development, Bureau of: WILMER A. DAHL, *director and assistant administrator*, 267-9052.

Grading and Market News, Bureau of: MICHAEL LESTER, *director*, 266-7172.

Meat Inspection Division: DR. E.D. BAKER, *administrator*, 266-3147; DR. R. STAHNKE, in charge, federal meat inspection, 310 Price Place, Room 203, 264-5296.

Compliance, Bureau of: GARY BAUER, *director*, 266-7259.

Field Operation, Bureau of: DR. FRANCIS A. ALLIE, *director*, 266-7258.

Plant Industry Division: KENNETH P. ROBERT, *administrator*, 266-7130.

Plant Protection, Bureau of: W.D. BRENER, *director*, 266-7134.

Regulatory Services, Bureau of: WILLIAM E. SIMMONS, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-7131.

Trade and Consumer Protection Division: DONALD SOBERG, *administrator*, 266-7220.

Consumer Protection, Bureau of: JANE JANSEN, *director and assistant administrator*, 266-7221.

Trade Practices, Bureau of: DONALD SCHULTZ, *director*, 266-7223.

Administration Division: DR. ALBERT N. WEEKS, *administrator*, 266-7103.

Finance Director: CHARLES W. SWEET, 266-7114.

Information Director: EDGAR C. PARMINTER, 266-7106.

Legal Counsel: JAMES K. MATSON, 266-7225.

Management Services Director: GENE MILLS, 266-7113.

Personnel Director: ERWIN A. SHOLTS, 266-7104.

Laboratory Services, Bureau of: GERALD R. MYRDAHL, *director*, 266-2761.

Statistics, Bureau of: CARROL D. SPENCER, *director* (state-federal) 266-7195.

Fertilizer Research Council: Voting members: IRVIN SATHER, EARL SMITH, EMANUEL STERN (industry members); GILBERT BROOKS, THOMAS BRUNNER, VINCE DRENDEL (farmer members). Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), LEO WALSH (dean, UW-Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences).

Mailing Address: 801 W. Badger Road, P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708.

Consumer Toll-Free Hotline: (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Biennial Report; Guide to Wisconsin Agriculture. Items for which there is a charge: Dairy Plant Directory; Economics and Geography of Wisconsin Cooperatives; Consumer Complaint Guide; Insulation Brochure; Landlords and Tenants — The Wisconsin Way. Charge to nonfarmers: Agricultural Statistics; Dairy Facts; Farm Reporter; and Wisconsin Crop and Weather.

Number of Employes: 808.85.

Total Budget 1981-83: $42,999,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.13.

History: The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection was created by Chapter 479, Laws of 1929, as the Department of Agriculture and Markets and represented a consolidation of several existing agencies.

Proposals to consolidate the various agricultural agencies of the state into one department began in 1925. One of these agencies — the Department of Agriculture established in 1915 — was itself the result of merging several predecessor agencies. Several bills were introduced in the 1925, 1927 and 1929 sessions to accomplish consolidation. In some cases the plan was part of a larger overall governmental reorganization bill. The bill which finally passed dealt exclusively with agricultural reorganization and included all the agricultural agencies. It provided for a commission.

In 1937 the structure was changed when the Legislature created a part-time, policy-making board, which appointed a director to administer the department. This was part of an omnibus reorganization bill sponsored by Governor Philip La Follette.

The name of the department was changed to the Department of Agriculture in 1939, but the structure remained essentially the same. A new law was enacted, however, because the omnibus reorganization act passed by the 1937 special session was repealed.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the Kellett reorganization bill), left the department intact, and Chapter 327, implementing it, created in the department a Council on Locker Plants and a Council on Food Standards appointed by the governor. These councils were formerly advisory committees. Chapter 111, Laws of 1969, abolished the Grain and Warehouse Commission, transferring its functions to the department. The State Fair was removed from the department's jurisdiction in 1961 and was returned as an independent unit in 1971.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977 (the Executive Budget Bill), added to the department name, creating the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The bill changed the makeup of the State Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to include one consumer representative and 6 with agricultural backgrounds. It also created Chapter 91 of the statutes, which established a Farmland Preservation and Tax Credit Program to be administered by the department in cooperation with an attached Agricultural Lands Preservation Board. Chapter 87, Laws of 1977, created a Council on Weather Modification in the department, while Chapter 216 abolished the Council on Locker Plants. Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, created the Fertilizer Research Council as a temporary council while Chapter 57, Laws of 1981, made it permanent. Chapter 121, Laws of 1979, abolished the Council on Food Standards. Chapter 237, Laws of 1981, abolished the Council on Meat Inspection and the Council on Weather modification. Chapter 346, Laws of 1981, created a Land Conservation Board (effective July 1, 1982) as an independent unit, and abolished the Agricultural Lands Preservation Board (effective July 1, 1983).

Organization: The department is headed by a part-time board of 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. The department secretary is appointed by the board.

Three boards, operating independently, are attached to the department for administrative purposes only.

Agency Responsibility: The primary responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection are in 5 major program areas: 1) food and trade regulation, 2) animal and plant health services, 3) marketing services, 4) agricultural assistance, and 5) land conservation.

In addition to the traditional functions of marketing assistance to many segments of agriculture and protection of farm animals and crops from pests and diseases, the department is charged with many regulatory functions. These include licensing, inspection, quarantine, laboratory analysis and consumer protection.

Licensing and inspection cover broad areas. Production and processing of food and agriculturally related commodities must be conducted only in compliance with standards established by law through the issuance of licenses and inspection of licensees to see that standards are maintained. The department sets forth sanitary and composition standards and requires proper labeling of these products. The requirements are enforced by a departmental field inspection staff.

The department's laboratories serve as a technical arm of the department, aiding all divisions in their inspection and enforcement work.

Protection of the consumer is an historic duty of the department — ranging from protection against unwholesome and impure food to protection against deception and fraud in business dealings. The department also has the important role of assuring the accuracy of weights and measures used in all segments of state commerce.

Through the Farmland Preservation Act, the department administers a program designed to preserve valuable farmland by offering tax credits through farmland preservation agreements and county exclusive agricultural zoning ordinances.

Soil and water conservation and erosion control are also new and important department responsibilities.

Unit Functions: The structure of the department is built around 7 divisions, as follows:

The *Animal Health Division* functions to prevent, control and eradicate diseases in domestic animals through field investigation, laboratory analysis, quarantine, and regulatory control.

The *Food Division* protects the state's food supply, beginning with production and processing and extending through marketing and distribution. The division also administers the statewide multiple grading program including butter, cheese and eggs.

The *Marketing Division* administers grading programs, product promotion, market news and organizational assistance in the field of cooperative marketing. The division is the federally delegated agency to perform inspection and grading, weighing, and protein analysis for all grain moving into export channels at Superior and Milwaukee ports. The division also supervises administration of state aids for county and district fairs.

The *Meat Inspection Division*, operating under a cooperative state-federal meat inspection agreement, inspects the slaughtering and processing of meat and poultry.

The *Plant Industry Division* has the primary responsibility for the protection of plants through survey and through control and eradication of pests and diseases. The division also administers enforcement programs for feed, fertilizers, lime, seed, pesticides and weather modification.

The *Trade and Consumer Protection Division* is responsible for regulating trade practices affecting consumers and the business community to assure free and open competition in agricultural as well as general business activities. The division is also responsible for enforcing Wisconsin's product safety statutes and regulations affecting state commerce, that is, accurate weights and measures in all commodities.

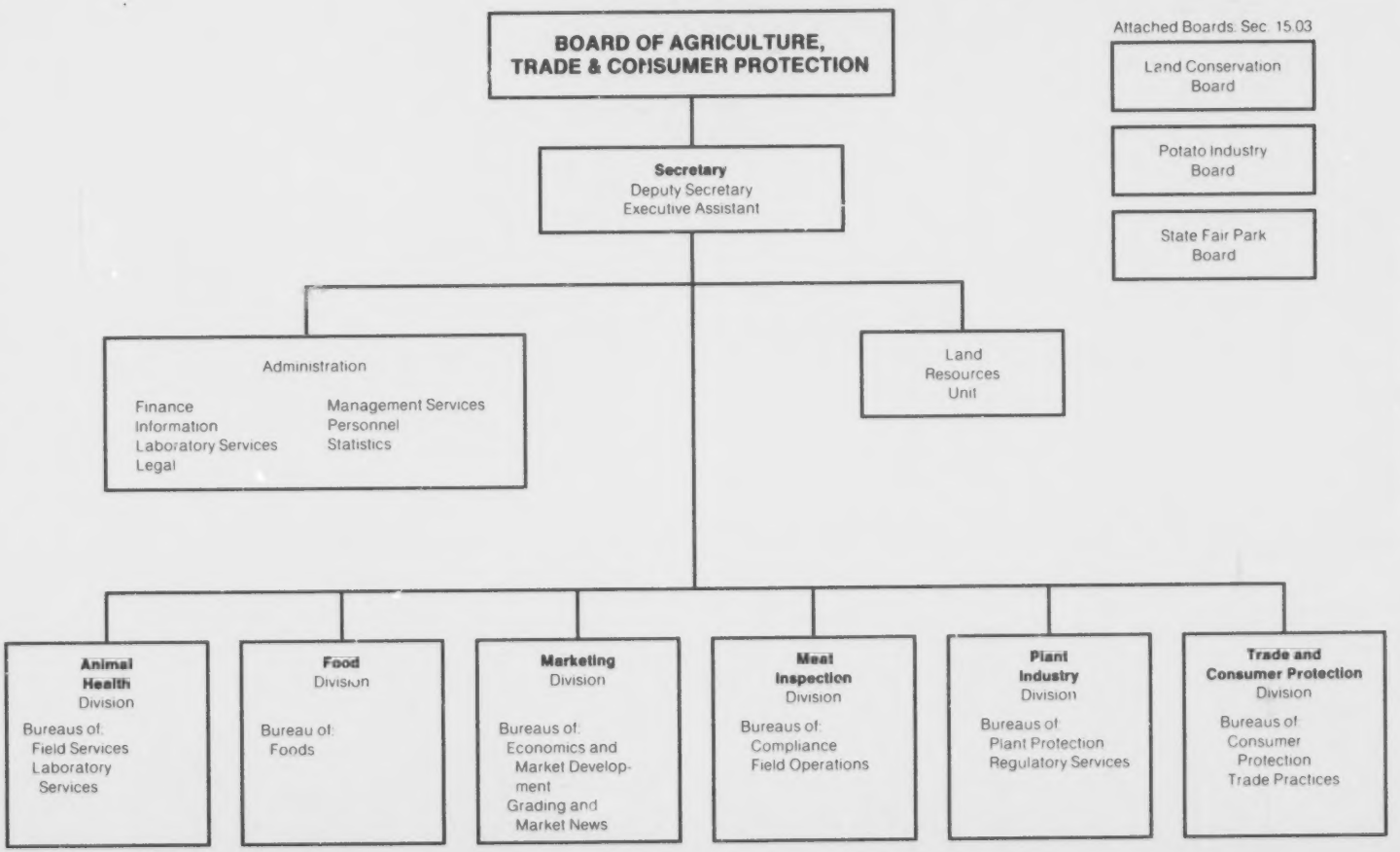
The *Administration Division* is responsible for performing department-wide administrative services including finance, public information, laboratory services, legal services, management services, personnel and statistics.

The Fertilizer Research Council recommends projects to be financed by fertilizer research funds.

Interagency Relationships: In several programs, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection works jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Major areas include collecting and reporting agricultural statistics, the administration of animal disease and plant pest eradication, meat inspection, and livestock, grain, potato and dairy market news. The department also cooperates with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has contracts with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the USDA-APHIS (Animal Plant Health Inspection Service), and works with the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service.

The department works closely with other state agencies including the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Health and Social Services in areas of mutual concern. There

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION



is also coordination with the Department of Justice in enforcing a number of trade practice, antitrust, consumer protection and marketing statutes.

Working agreements to eliminate duplication of inspectional efforts are instituted with municipalities, the federal Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the areas of food and trade regulation and medicated feed inspection.

Through a pesticide enforcement agreement with the Department of Natural Resources, the two agencies have pooled field forces to enforce pesticide regulations.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAND CONSERVATION BOARD

Members: BYRON BERG, *chairperson;* KENNETH LINDQUIST (confirmation pending), GEORGE NETTUM (land conservation designees); LA VERNE AUSMAN (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), PETER MCAVOY (designee of secretary of administration); ROSS PIERSON, VERA STROUD (public members).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (4).

History: The board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1981. The Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts was abolished effective July 1, 1982, and its duties were transferred to the board. The state's soil and water conservation program was transferred from the University of Wisconsin to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The Agricultural Lands Preservation Board was abolished effective July 1, 1983, and its functions were transferred to the board.

Organization: The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes. The board is composed of 2 *ex officio* members: the secretaries of administration and of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, or their designees; 3 members of county land conservation committees designated biennially by the county land conservation committees at their annual meeting in even-numbered years, appointed for 2-year terms; and 2 public members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. The board shall have as advisory members representatives of the following agencies: U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.W. College of Agricultural Life Sciences, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and U.W.-Extension.

Functions: The board advises the secretary and department on all matters relating to soil and water conservation and farmland preservation. Except for its farmland preservation duties of certifying county agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances, the board is an advisory board to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection only. The board advises the University of Wisconsin annually on needed research and education programs relating to soil and water conservation; reviews erosion control plans and makes recommendations to the department of approval or disapproval; reviews applications for state aid and makes recommendations to the department for the allocation of funds; and reviews annual and long-range plans and makes recommendations to the department on approval or disapproval of the plans.

POTATO INDUSTRY BOARD

Members: BRIAN WEST, *chairperson;* GLEN WOLTER, *vice chairperson;* DICK CHILEWSKI, *secretary;* TOM WILD, *treasurer;* LONNIE KROGWOLD, JOE OKRAY, DAVE REID, BOB RODRIGUEZ, DON SCHROEDER (all appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); ROBERT F. THAYER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), ROBERT W. HOUGAS (designee of dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The board is composed of 11 members, of which 9 are appointed by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and 2 are *ex officio*: the secretary of the department and the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, or their designees.

Functions: The board may develop programs to stabilize and protect the potato industry and safeguard the interest of potato consumers, cooperate with other public or private agencies engaged in similar programs, conduct studies or cooperate with studies conducted by other institutions relating to the production and marketing of potatoes and their use, and foster the growth of the potato industry.

The preservation of soil erosion is one of the objectives of the newly created land resources unit in the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. No till planting is one recommended conservation practice which leaves the residue from the previous crop on the surface of the soil to protect it from erosion. This type of planting also eliminates moldboard plowing, reduces the number of tillage operations and results in the saving of time and fuel (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection).

STATE FAIR PARK BOARD

Members: ROBERT T. HUBER, LEVERNE SENN, WILLIAM WORZALLA.
State Fair Director: JAMES W. (BILLY) GREINER, (414) 257-8820.
Operational Manager: WALTER J. RUECKERT, (414) 257-8811.
Agriculture, Youth and Promotion Manager: JACK DENTON, (414) 257-8813.
Public Relations Director: JULIE CARLSON, (414) 257-8920.
Special Events Director: JAYNE STEFFENS, (414) 257-8816.
Exhibit and Concession Space, Non-Fair Events: ANN SUFFERN HAUSER, *space sales director*, (414) 257-8825.

Grounds and Maintenance Department: MARK CLARK, (414) 257-8880.
Internal Food Operations: GEORGE CROMOS, *food service manager*, (414) 257-8900.
Police Department: THOMAS WINSLOW, *chief*, (414) 257-8835.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee/West Allis 53214.

Telephone: (414) 257-8800 (general).

Publications: Schedule of Events (issued monthly); Premium Book.

Number of Employes: 31.64.

Total Budget 1981-1983: $10,711,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (1)

History: The first Wisconsin State Fair was held in Janesville on October 1 and 2, 1851, sponsored by the State Agricultural Society. Between 1851 and 1885, the State Fair bounced around between Janesville, Madison, Watertown, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

Milwaukee was the site of the 1886 through 1891 State Fairs. In 1891, because of the success of the fairs in Milwaukee, a permanent site was purchased. The 1892 fair was the first fair held at the new site, which is the State Fair's present location.

Wisconsin's State Agricultural Society operated the fair for the last time in 1897, when a bill creating the State Board of Agriculture was passed.

In 1948, still under the State Board of Agriculture, the 23-day Centennial Exposition was held in lieu of the annual fair and was extremely successful.

The Wisconsin Exposition Department was created in 1961. Management of the fair and the park's year-round operation were removed from the Department of Agriculture and placed under the control of the Exposition Department's 7-member board.

During this period, plans were proposed to relocate the State Fair grounds and little was spent on renovation of the present site.

When state agencies were reorganized in 1967, the Wisconsin Exposition Department became the Wisconsin Exposition Center under the control of the Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Relocation of the fairgrounds was again pushed, with several feasibility studies done and numerous proposals made. Paid attendance began to drop and minimal maintenance was done on the facility.

After the 1971 fair, staff phase-out began for the closing of the state fairgrounds as authorized by legislation.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, re-opened the fairgrounds. State Fair Park was created under a new 3-member board serving at the pleasure of the governor. State Fair Park was attached to the Department of Agriculture (now Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection) for administrative purposes. Legislation required that the fair remain at its present location and that it continue to be self-supporting.

Between 1972 and 1982, over 9 million dollars was spent by the State Fair Park Board in the continued renovation of State Fair Park. An additional $2,099,000-plus has been spent by individuals, organizations and corporations in building permanent concessions. Neither park operational nor construction funds have come from taxpayers.

Organization: The State Fair Park Board is composed of 3 members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection or a designee serves as nonvoting secretary to the board. The park director is hired by and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Functions: The board is directed to manage the State Fair Park and supervise or conduct thereat fairs, exhibits or promotional events for agricultural, industrial, educational and recreational purposes; to lease or license the use of any property thereon for other purposes when not needed for the above public purposes; and to charge reasonable rents and fees for use of or attendance at the premises.

The board is also directed to develop new facilities at State Fair Park to provide a permanent location for continuing the tradition of an annual Wisconsin State Fair and to accommodate major sports events, agricultural and industrial expositions, and other programs of civic interest.

A young lady is pictured with Violet the Cow and Willy B. Bacon at the Wisconsin State Fair (photo by Eric Oxendorf, Milwaukee).

Development and operation of the new State Fair facilities shall be accomplished through the procedures set forth, in a manner which will allow the facilities to be financially self-supporting and which will allow maximum private enterprise involvement consistent with protection of state interests.

BANKING, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: WILLIAM P. DIXON (608) 266-1621.

Deputy Commissioner: EVAN ZEPPOS, 266-1621.

Legal Counsel: ROBERT A. PATRICK, 266-8891.

Banks Division: EDWARD W. ZWEIFEL, 266-1621.

Consumer Credit Division: WILLIAM G. NOBLE, *administrator*, 266-1621.

Legal Division: ROBERT A. PATRICK, 266-8891.

Administration Division: JERROLD H. BENTS, *administrator*, 266-1621.

Banking Review Board: EDMUND R. HOBBINS (confirmation pending), *chairperson;* FRANCIS J. CONWAY (confirmation pending), FRANK RIZZO, JOHN SCHUNK, MARY L. STAUDENMAIER (confirmation pending).

Consumer Credit Review Board: FRANCIS J. CONWAY, RONALD H. KELLERMAN, VICTOR A. MILLER, 2 vacancies.

Collection Agency Advisory Committee: WILLIAM O. EKLUND, DENNIS PUNCHES, JAMES O. SEIDEL, DONALD A. WAAGE, TERENCE J. WELDON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707; street address: 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1621.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies; Commissioner's Manual for State Banks.

Number of Employes: 90.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $5,075,800.

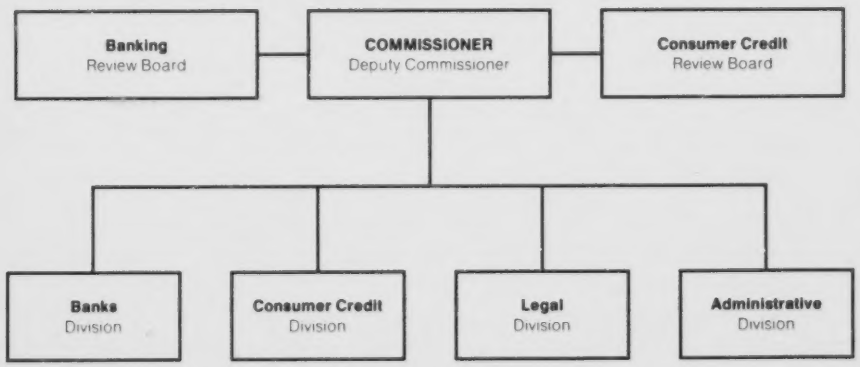
Statutory Reference: Section 15.55 *et seq.*

History: The regulation of banks was provided for in the Wisconsin Constitution, and such regulation began as early as 1852. A Banking Department was created by Chapter 234, Laws of 1903. When the Kellett reorganization act was enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75), the Banking Department was kept intact, but it was classified as an independent agency and was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking.

Organization: The commissioner of banking is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. The commissioner must have had 5 years' practical experience as a bank executive or in a bank supervisory authority. The office is organized into 4 divisions, which are under the direct supervision of the commissioner and deputy commissioner. Two boards are attached to the office, each having 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered 5-year terms. At least 3 members of the Banking Review Board must have 5 years' banking experience. One member of the Consumer Credit Review Board must hold a license under Section 218.01 and 2 must hold licenses under Section 138.09 and have 5 years' practical experience.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner's office administers state laws regulating and supervising banks and consumer credit agencies. These activities include licensing and chartering of branches, banks, loan companies, collection companies and currency exchanges to ensure financial solvency and sound management and inspecting consumer credit licensees to detect violations of the usury laws and to protect the public against questionable loan practices. In addition, the Wisconsin Consumer Act is administered by this office. The commissioner, subject to the approval of the review board, establishes departmental policies and rules and directs departmental operations.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



BANKING

Unit Functions:

The *Banks Division* administers state laws regulating banks. It also conducts investigations relative to applications for charters of new banks and branches and examines the activities of established banks. The Banking Review Board reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operation of the Banks Division.

The *Consumer Credit Division* administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies and issues and revokes licenses for all agencies which come under the jurisdiction of this division. The Consumer Credit Review Board reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operations of the Consumer Credit Division.

The *Legal Division* and the *Administrative Division* serve as administrative support and legal counsel to the commissioner and the respective boards of the two major divisions.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Banking is closely related to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan and the Office of the Commissioner of Securities. The Office of Consumer Protection in the Department of Justice forwards to this office written complaints from individuals which relate to actions involving banks or bank transactions. This office assists those complainants in resolving their problems with the bank involved, in the event that the bank is state-chartered and is under the supervision of this office. The federal government also jointly examines state banks through its two agencies, namely: the Federal Reserve System for its members and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insured, nonmember banks.

CREDIT UNIONS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: RICHARD OTTOW.

Deputy Commissioner: vacancy, 266-0445.

Credit Union Review Board: NANCY BENNETT, KATHERINE BERNDT, HARRY F. DAHM, EMORY L. ELBE, JESSE SANDOVAL.

Mailing Address: 310 North Midvale Boulevard; P.O. Box 7960, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0438.

Publication: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

Number of Employes: 26.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $1,568,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.59.

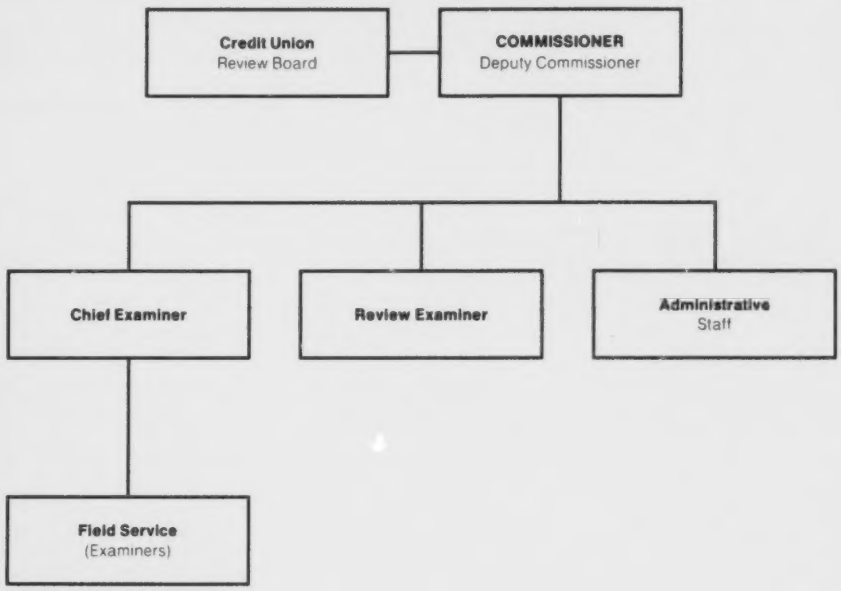
History: The Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions was created by Chapter 193, Laws of 1971, which removed the Credit Union Division from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, effective June 26, 1972, to create the new agency and provide expanded powers to Wisconsin chartered credit unions.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. The commissioner must have at least 10 years' actual experience either in the operation of a credit union or serving in a credit union supervisory agency.

The Credit Union Review Board consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 5-year terms. Each member must have at least 5 years' experience in credit union operations.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner of credit unions enforces the laws relating to credit unions, charters new credit unions, and conducts routine and special examinations of credit union books and records.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CREDIT UNIONS



CREDIT UNIONS

It is the duty of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions to promote the extension of credit at the lowest possible rates and cooperate with every group of people who may be or may become interested in the formation and development of a credit union in this state for that purpose.

As of December 31, 1982, there were 585 state-chartered credit unions with total assets of $1.8 billion. Individual member savings up to $100,000 in these credit unions are insured by the Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation, a nonprofit corporation created by Section 186.35, Wisconsin Statutes. This nonprofit corporation was capitalized by Wisconsin-chartered credit unions, which also pay an annual assessment of 1/12 of 1% of member savings at the year-end in order to provide this insurance to their member savings.

The Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation is under the supervision of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and receives an annual examination by the agency with the cost thereof paid by the corporation.

The Credit Union Review Board may require the commissioner to submit any of his official actions to the board for its approval. Any rules and regulations issued by the commissioner shall have the prior approval of the Credit Union Review Board.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions is closely related in nature to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and, to a lesser extent, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.

DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Development: JAMES T. FLYNN, 266-1018.

Deputy Secretary: GREG R. HYER, 266-8976.

Executive Assistant: JOHN C. YINGLING, 266-7370.

Economic and Community Development, Division of: CLIFFORD MESSINGER, *administrator,* 266-3203.

Business Development Services, Bureau of: FRED PEARCE, *director,* 266-0165.

Community Development Services, Bureau of: DENNIS FAY, *director,* 266-3278.

Minority Business, Bureau of: WILLIAM BECKETT, *director,* 266-8380.

Research, Bureau of: ROGER NACKER, *director,* 266-1386.

Housing and Community Services, Division of: BARRY WANNER, *administrator,* 266-7099.

Housing and Neighborhood Conservation, Bureau of: RON KROHN, *director,* 266-5356.

Housing Services Section: CARL SAUERESSIG, *section chief,* 266-2742.

Land Use Section: DON POKORSKI, *section chief,* 266-5356.

Policy Development, Division of: M. KAY PLANTES, *administrator,* 266-3208.

Policy Analysis and Intergovernmental Relations, Bureau of: ROLF WEGENKE, *director,* 266-7068.

Support Services, Division of: MARILYN GEORGE, *administrator,* 266-1529.

Fiscal and Contract Services, Bureau of: DAVID STRATTON, *director,* 266-0727.

Personnel and Employe Development, Bureau of: MARILYN GEORGE, *director,* 266-6948.

Information Management, Office of: DENNIS SIMONSON, *director,* 266-1874

Tourism, Division of: MILT STRAUSS, *administrator,* 266-2147.

Communication Services, Bureau of: GARY KNOWLES, *director,* 266-3204.

Tourism Research and Development Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-5382.

Legislative Liaison: JOHN C. YINGLING, 266-7370.

Council on Housing: RUSSELL A. ANDERSON, CAROL BRILL, JOHN B. ELLERY, PAUL J. FIEBER, MARK FLOOD, JEROLD P. FRANKE, MARILYN HARDACRE, NEIL HASELWANDER, EDWARD G. JACKAMONIS, LAUNCELOT JONES, JOHN LIMA, KEITH A. PAMPERIN, DONALD E. PERCY, NEIL RASMUSSEN, ROBERT P. RIPP, GARY RUSCH, CAROL SMALL (public members); SENATOR CARL THOMPSON, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN ROBINSON (legislative members).

Council on Tourism: CHARLES F. MARES, *chairperson;* CLYDE BAILEY, JOHN T. CROWLEY, JOHN FEASE, GERALDINE FRIGGE, LEE JENSEN, STAN S. JONES, KENNETH KENNEDY, ROBERT B. KUTZ, JOHN C. LOWRY, BEVERLY A. MCCORD, LELAND L. NICHOLLS, BEN OLSON, RICHARD RECORD, ROBERT B. SIEGEL.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707; street address: 9th Floor, 123 W. Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1018; Local Assistance Desk - 266-8524.

Telephone Toll Free Hot Line: Tourism - (800) 362-9566.

Number of Employes: 135.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $13,201,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.15.

History: Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government, created the Department of Local Affairs and Development. As implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, it transferred from the Executive Office to the new department the Bureau of Civil Defense, the Division of State Economic Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity; transferred the local and regional planning function from the Department of Resource Development and attached the Exposition Department (Exposition Center) and the Olympic Sports Commission (now the Olympic Sports Board) to it.

The Wisconsin Office of Economic Opportunity was formed as part of the Department of Resource Development soon after the federal Economic Opportunity Act was passed in 1964. It

was transferred to the Executive Office as part of the Division of State Economic Development in August 1966 prior to becoming part of the new Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, transferred the Exposition Center (State Fair) and the Olympic Ice Rink out of the Department of Local Affairs and Development. The Exposition Center was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the Olympic Ice Rink was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources, then in 1973, to the State Fair Park Board in the Department of Agriculture.

Chapter 321, Laws of 1971, created a Department of Business Development. The Division of Economic Development was transferred from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to form the nucleus of the new department. The Division of Economic Development began in the Executive Office in 1955 as the Division of Industrial Development, was transferred to the Department of Resource Development when it was created in 1959, was transferred back to the Executive Office by Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, and then became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development under the 1967 reorganization law. It remained there until the 1971 law made it a separate agency. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Division of Tourism from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Business Development and created the Council on Tourism.

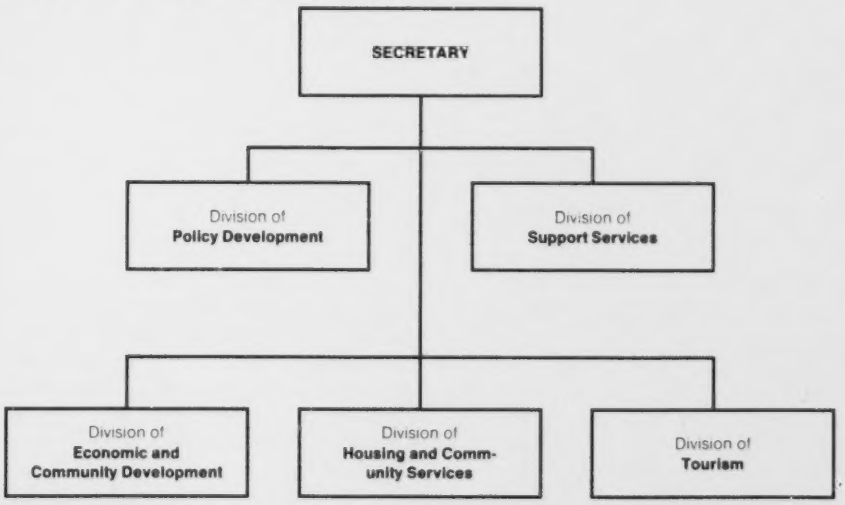
Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, reunited the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development to create the Department of Development. A Council on Economic and Community Development was also created. The Division of Emergency Government (originally the Office, then Bureau of Civil Defense) was transferred to the Department of Administration, the housing relocation function to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and the weatherization and community action agency assistance functions to the Department of Health and Social Services. Chapter 349, Laws of 1981, created the Council on Housing in the department.

Organization: The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor to serve at the governor's pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The secretary appoints an executive assistant, deputy secretary and the administrators of the Divisions of Economic and Community Development, Tourism, Policy Development, and Support Services. The Division of Housing and Community Services is headed by a division administrator appointed from the classified service.

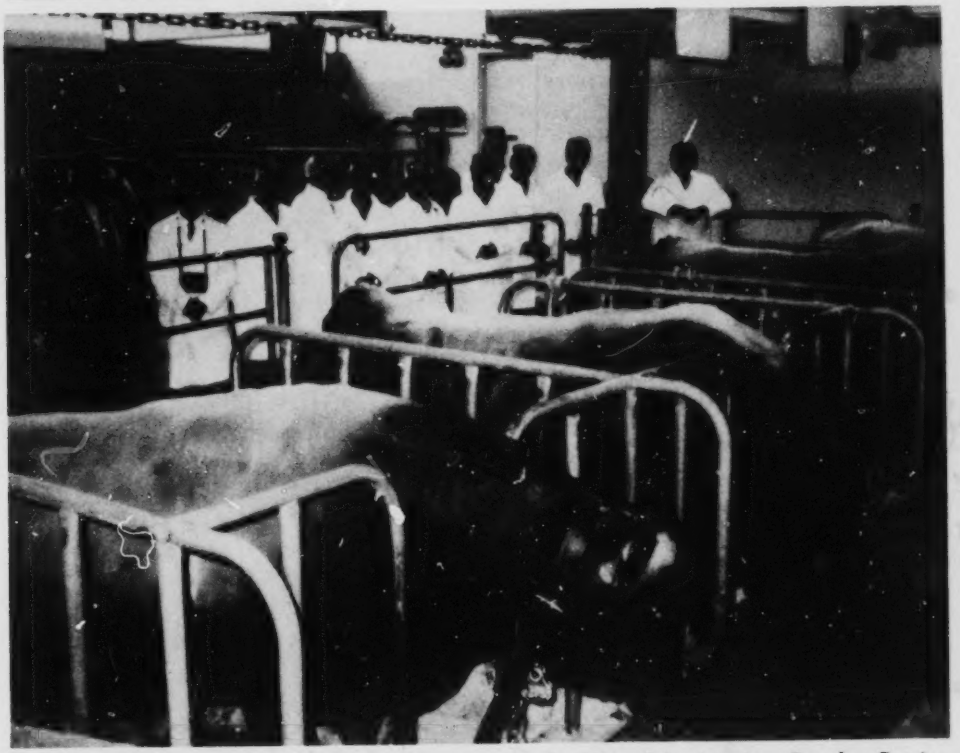
The Council on Housing, the Council on Tourism and the Council on Economic and Community Development are in the department.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT



DEVELOPMENT

Agency Responsibility: The department serves as the state voice of development, with responsibilities in the areas of community and economic development, housing development and rehabilitation, small and minority business assistance, federal-state-local relations, state economic analysis, local and regional planning, industrial attraction, international trade, development of new and innovative approaches to economic and community development, and tourism promotion and development.



On a trade mission, a group of Chinese visitors tours the facilities of the American Breeders Service in the Madison/DeForest area (photo courtesy Division of Tourism, Wisconsin Department of Development).

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* establishes overall department policy and provides coordination for department programs.

The *Division of Economic and Community Development* is responsible for assistance programs to businesses, localities and developers. Functions include industrial attraction, small and minority business aid, international trade, community development, central business district revitalization, and assistance with federal and state development grants and loans. In the latter function, there is a particular emphasis on community development block grants.

The *Division of Housing and Community Services* is responsible for the development and implementation of programs aimed at creating an adequate supply of housing in Wisconsin for citizens at all economic levels including the development of a multiyear comprehensive state housing plan. The division administers grant and loan funds for housing development and services, and maintains a housing data bank. Technical assistance is provided to local communities, agencies and organizations concerned with housing. The division also administers the state's Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program, which provides low-interest and deferred payment housing improvement loans to low- and moderate-income families, and the Wisconsin

Home Ownership Mortgage Law Program. The division also carries out a number of regulatory functions including plat review, agricultural land preservation, and the department functions under the annexation and incorporation laws.

The *Division of Policy Development* is the department's center for research, planning, policy analysis, federal legislative coordination, and fiscal and economic analysis. The office performs research and policy analysis on legislation, state and federal programs and other issues affecting the economy of the state, localities, housing and development programs. The division is responsible for analyzing data on long-range trends in localities and business and developing new policies to enhance Wisconsin's economic growth and local government operations.

The *Division of Tourism* is responsible for overall promotion of the state's tourism industry. Its functions are marketing, advertising and promotion, research and tourism development, tourism industry coordination, and information, which includes the 8 tourist information centers in Chicago, Madison and at entry points on major highways around the state.

The *Division of Support Services* provides budgetary, personnel, financial, office management, data and word processing, and general administrative support for the entire department, and also is charged with carrying out affirmative action and safety programs.

Interagency Relationships: The department cooperates with other state agencies, such as the University of Wisconsin-Extension and with organizations of business leaders and local officials. The department works especially with federal agencies on grant and loan programs.

INSURANCE, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: THOMAS P. FOX.

Deputy Commissioner: LOU TURNER ZELLNER.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner: MARVIN VAN CLEAVE.

Regulation and Enforcement, Division of: LOU TURNER ZELLNER, *administrator.*

Policy Analysis, Office of: MARVIN VAN CLEAVE, *director.*

Complaints and Market Conduct, Bureau of: MARY MICHAL, *director.*

Financial Examinations, Bureau of: MATTHEW C. MANDT *director.*

Rates and Forms, Bureau: JOHN KEEGAN, *director.*

Administrative Services, Division of: vacancy, *administrator.*

Funds, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Staff Services, Bureau of: LEDELL ZELLERS, *director.*

Patients Compensation Fund, Board of Governors: vacancy, *chairperson;* JAMES R. FOX, THOMAS P. FOX, ALLAN GRUENISEN, C. WADE JOHNSON, FREDERICK KRISS, M.D., FRANK T. THATCHER, JOHN WILCOX, ROBERT H. WILHELMI, HOWARD B. WOODSIDE; MARGIE E. OILSCHLAGER, PHYLLIS SAEVRE (public members).

Financial Advisory Council: GORDON BUBOLZ, *chairperson;* ROBERT CLAYTON, S.C. DUROSE, DONALD R. GUNDERSON, EDWARD L. HAHN, GEORGE HARDY, MIKE NICHOLSON, DON NOLDEN, LARRY RITTENBERG.

Life and Disability Advisory Council: RALPH ANDREANO, *chairperson;* ROBERT R. BARROW, LEO FRIEDEL, BEVERLY HENDERSON, WAYNE C. DEFFERDING, R. WALDO PETERSON, STEVE RUKAVINA, RAMON WAGNER, BRAD WILSON.

Property and Casualty Advisory Council: CARL STIEGHORST, *chairperson;* MARVIN ABRAHAM, ROBERT ANDERSON, ERMA CARMICHAEL, ROGER FORMISANO, ALLAN GRUENISEN, J. STANLEY HOFFERT, GLENN ONSAGER, EARL WINKELMAN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 9873, Madison 57307; street address: 7th Floor, Lorraine Building, 123 West Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3585.

Publications: Annual Report ($2.00); Brief Guide to Tenants Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Annuities (5 cents); Buyers Guide to Automobile Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Flood Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Health and Disability Income Insurance (5 cents);

Buyer's Guide to Homeowners Insurance (5 cents); Conversion Law; Disaster Preparedness — Questions and Answers on Property Insurance (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Nursing Home Insurance; Health Insurance Advice for Senior Citizens — List of Approved Policies (10 cents); Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan; Information for Health Care Providers on Mandated Benefits; Information Sheet on Cancer Insurance; Insurance Guide for Women (5 cents); Intermediary's Guide to Wisconsin Law; and *The Bulletin* (bimonthly newsletter).

Number of Employes: 89.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $28,638,000.

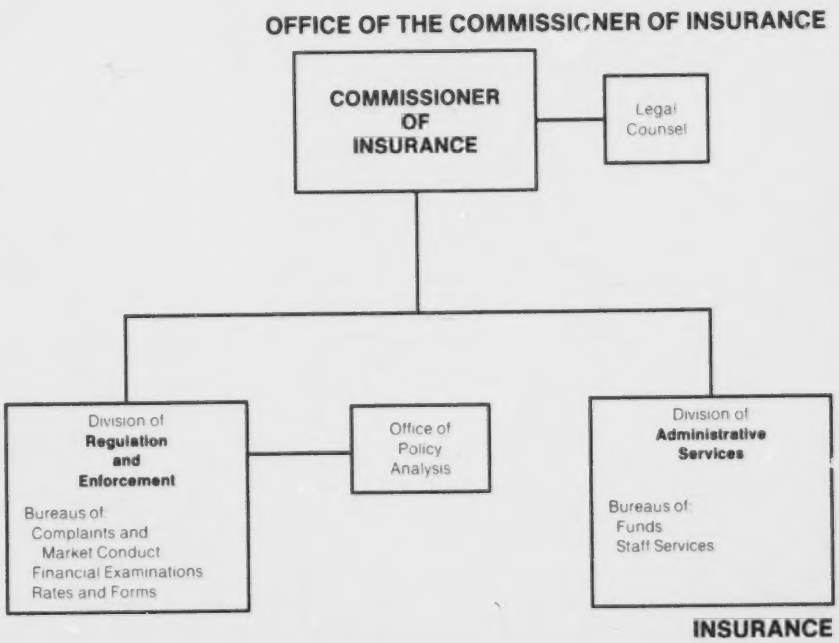
Statutory Reference: Section 15.73.

History: The Insurance Department was created in 1870 (Chapter 56) as a part of the Office of the Secretary of State. In 1878, the department became a separate agency headed by a commissioner. In 1967 (Chapter 75), the Insurance Department was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and continued as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The commissioner of insurance is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 4 years. The commissioner may appoint a deputy from the unclassified service. The assistant deputy commissioner and all other personnel of the agency are appointed under the classified service rules and regulations. The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance consists of 2 divisions assisted by the Office of Policy Analysis and Legal Counsel.

Under the statutes the commissioner may create advisory councils to assist in dealing with regulatory problems. The Property and Casualty Advisory Council, Life and Disability Advisory Council and Financial Advisory Council are currently in existence.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is responsible for the supervision of the insurance industry operating in Wisconsin and for administering the various statutes and administrative rules which regulate the insurance industry. The primary goal of the agency is to protect the best interests of the insurance consumers of Wisconsin — through the development of trade practice regulations, through monitoring and enforcement activities, and through consumer education and outreach efforts. The office carries out its regulatory functions



by conducting financial and market conduct exams, licensing agents, reviewing rates and forms, investigating consumer complaints, and providing consumer education to the residents of Wisconsin. In addition to its regulatory responsibilitites, the agency is responsible for administering the operations of the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund and the Patients Compensation Fund.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* includes the Office of Policy Analysis and 3 bureaus. The Bureau of Complaints and Market Conduct provides assistance to consumers in resolving problems with insurers and agents; coordinates educational endeavors with consumers and insurance agents; disseminates information to the public; investigates agent activities; conducts field reviews of insurer marketing practices; prepares enforcement proceedings; and prosecutes offenders. The Bureau of Financial Examinations is responsible for the financial solvency surveillance of all insurers licensed to transact business in Wisconsin; conducting field audits of domestic insurer operations; administration of insurer rehabilitations and liquidations; audit and collection of insurer taxes and fees; and the collection and administration of the fire department dues program. The Bureau of Rates and Forms is responsible for reviewing the rates, forms and contracts filed with the agency by insurers; determining compliance with applicable laws and rules; initiating appropriate administrative actions; and examining insurer rating procedures and advertising files.

The *Division of Administrative Services* includes 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Funds consists of the 3 segregated funds for which this agency has administrative responsibility: the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Life Insurance Fund and the Patients Compensation Fund. The Local Government Property Insurance Fund provides property insurance protection on properties of local governmental units on an optional basis. The State Life Insurance Fund offers low-cost life insurance protection to Wisconsin residents in amounts not exceeding $10,000 per person. The Patients Compensation Fund provides excess protection to health-care providers against medical malpractice claims.

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for all general administrative functions of the agency which include: the administration of the insurance intermediaries testing and licensing program, centralized word processing, data processing, budget, personnel, and clerical support services.

The *Office of Policy Analysis*, headed by the assistant deputy commissioner, functions in a staff capacity to provide the commissioner and other agency personnel with technical expertise and analysis of policy issues, legislative analysis, and planning, and conducts the public information program of the agency.

Interagency Relationships: The Local Government Property Insurance Fund (formerly the State Property Insurance Fund) insures the property of local government units that elect to insure with the Fund. The Patients Compensation Fund coordinates activities with the Department of Regulation and Licensing, the agency licensing physicians and nurses. The administration of the fire department dues program involves coordination with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the Department of Revenue. Legal liaison and assistance is provided to the agency by the Department of Justice. The commissioner participates in or is represented on the Group Insurance Board, Wisconsin Retirement Board, Employe Trust Funds Board, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, Retirement Research Committee, Wisconsin Insurance Security Fund Board, and Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: NESS FLORÉS, *chairman;* STANLEY YORK, BRANKO TERZIC.

Executive Assistant to the Chairman: GEORGE EDGAR, 267-7898.

Secretary to the Commission: JACQUELINE REYNOLDS, 266-8097.

Chief Counsel: STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264.

Staff Economist: ROBERT MALKO, 266-0699.

Accounts and Finance Division: CONRAD OLESON, *administrator*, 267-7829.
Administrative Services Division: JAMES MCKINNON, *administrator*, 266-3587.
Engineering Division: CLARENCE RIEDERER, *administrator*, 266-3491.
Examining Division: CLARENCE B. SORENSEN, *administrator*, 266-1261.
Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis Division: JERRY E. MENDL, *administrator*, 266-5990.
Utility Rates Division: VICTOR W. MAYER, *administrator*, 266-3182.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707; street address: Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2001.

Publications: Your Bill of Rights as a Residential Gas and Electric Utility Customer; Your Rights as a Telephone Customer; Typical Steps in Major Rate Cases; How to Reduce Heating Costs!; Guide to PSC Hearings; Weatherization and Financial Assistance Directory; Appliance Energy Usage Listing and Tips; Fact Sheet on Owning Your Own Telephone; PSC at a Glance; Questions and Answers about Natural Gas; reprint of statutes administered by or relating to Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (pamphlet); Biennial Report; Weekly Utility Calendar; Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Electric Bills; Comparison of Electric Resale Rates (Wholesale) to Municipalities, Small Private Companies and Rural Electric Cooperatives; Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Public Utilities; Analysis of Municipal Electric Utilities Operating in Wisconsin; Operating Results of Rural Electric Co-ops; Periods of Peak Demand for Utility Service Wisconsin Electric Utilities;Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Gas Bills; Comparison of Telephone Rates in Wisconsin Communities; Operating Statistics of Wisconsin Telephone Utilities; Telephone Companies and Exchanges; Comparison of Quarterly Water Bills for Incorporated Wisconsin Communities; Public Fire Protection Revenue Ratios of Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; An Alphabetical Listing of Wisconsin Communities and Public Utilities Which Serve Them.

Number of Employes: 159.5.

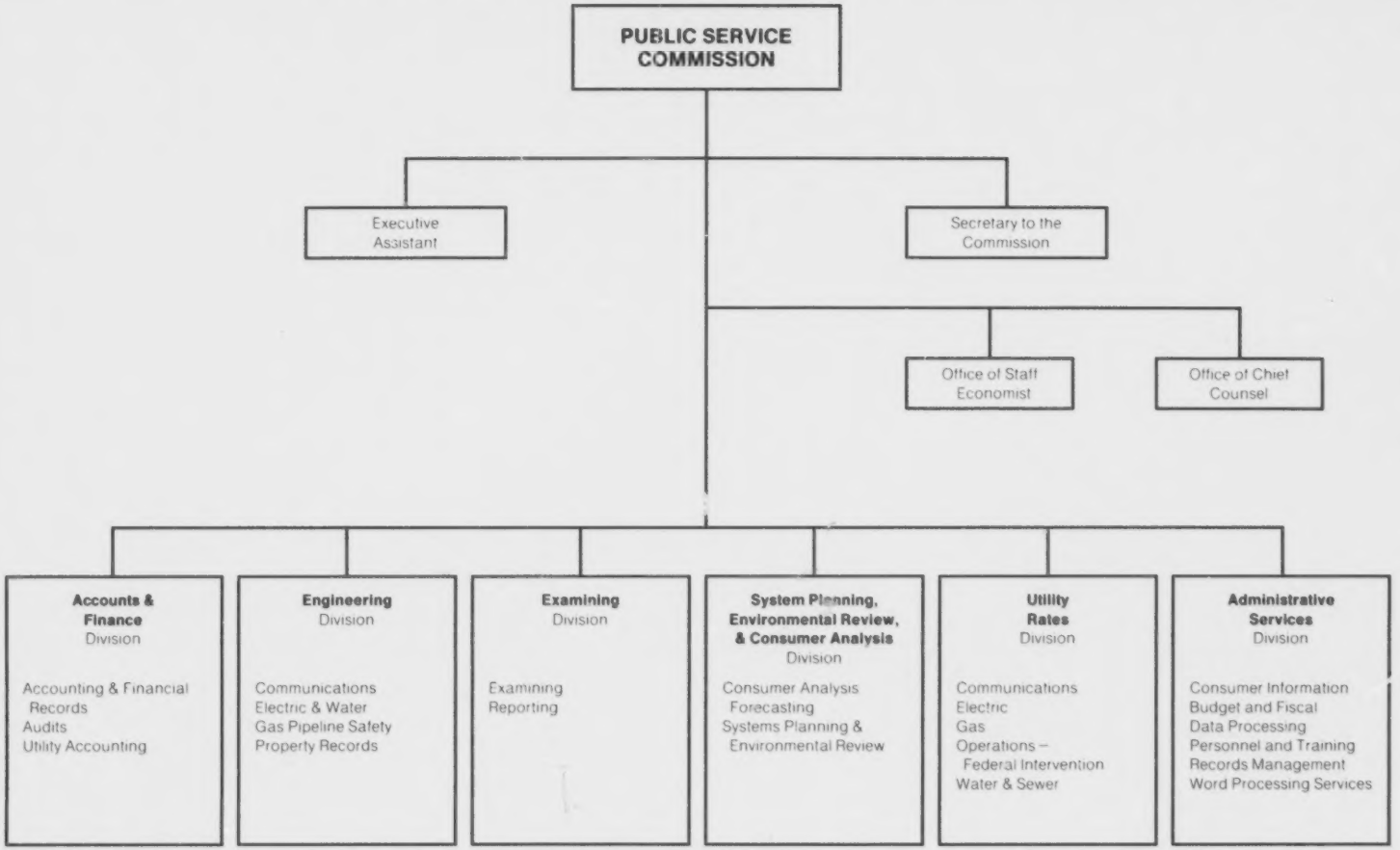
Total Budget 1981-83: $11,212,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.79.

History: Railroad regulation began with the effective date of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874. The Public Service Commission in somewhat its present form was created by Chapter 362, Laws of 1905, as the Railroad Commission and given more regulatory jurisdiction over railroads. This was extended to include public utilities, both privately and municipally owned, by Chapter 499, Laws of 1907. The name was changed from Railroad Commission to Public Service Commission by Chapter 183, Laws of 1931. Comprehensive motor carrier regulation was added by Chapter 488, Laws of 1933. The Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75) continued the commission as an independent regulatory agency. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation to the Transportation Commission.

Organization: The commission is composed of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. No member may have a financial interest in a public utility, or serve on or under a political party committee. When making an appointment, the governor designates a chairperson. The commission is organized into 6 operating divisions: Accounts and Finance; Administrative Services; Engineering; Examining; Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis; and Utility Rates. The offices of chief counsel and economist are under the chairperson, who has the overall responsibility for the operations of the commission.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities as defined in Section 196.01, Wis. Stats., including those municipally owned and operated. The regulation of public utilities is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public without undue or unjust discrimination and at rates which are reasonable and just. The commission must review and evaluate the advance plans for proposed facilities filed biennially by all



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

electric utilities (including cooperatives), and conduct research and sponsor demonstration projects relating to the forecasting of demand, pricing structure and power operation and supply. The commission reviews environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply. The commission also has responsibility in the areas of telecommunications, natural gas and electric power with respect to emergency resource management.

Unit Functions:

The *Accounts and Finance Division* is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of public utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It prepares depreciation studies and analyses of cost of capital and rate of return to present as testimony at hearings before the commission. It compiles and publishes statistical studies of financial and operating data of public utilities.

The *Engineering Division* is concerned with the technical, engineering aspects of utility operations, including adequacy of service, facilities, and safety; makes valuations of public utility plants; and conducts studies of adequacy of electric and gas supply.

The *Examining Division* schedules and conducts public hearings and prepares a verbatim transcript of testimony taken.

The *Division of Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis* prepares environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply.

The *Utility Rates Division* analyzes cost and recommends rates and rules for public utilities, conducts cost-of-service studies, designs rate structures, and maintains a file of public utility rates and rules.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides personnel and business management services to the commission, maintains a central records management system, coordinates the management of data and word processing services, supplies secretarial support, handles press relations, performs editorial and public information activities, and handles inquiries and complaints.

The *Staff Economist* acts as a consultant to the commission on economic matters and issues and testifies in rate and rule-making proceedings.

Interagency Relationships: The commission has several counterparts on the federal level performing regulatory functions. These include the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. According to an agreement with the federal Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, the commission receives federal aid in enforcing federal and state safety standards on gas utilities operating in Wisconsin. In the areas of utility regulation, the commission has sole jurisdiction on the state level. Related emergency resource management functions assigned to the commission, coordinated by the Department Administration, include electric power, natural gas and telecommunications.

REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: BARBARA NICHOLS, 266-8609.

Deputy Secretary: BERNARD F. MRAZIK, 266-8609.
Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: MELISSA G. KEPNER, 266-8609.
Administrative Services, Division of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *administrator*, 266-0011.
Enforcement, Division of: JOHN TEMBY, *administrator*, 266-5434.
Business Licensure and Regulation, Division of
Business Professions, Bureau of: WILMA MORRIS, *director*, 266-3423.
Design Professions, Bureau of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *director*, 266-1397.
Real Estate, Bureau of: CLETUS J. HANSEN, *director*, 266-5514.

Health Professions and Nursing, Division of

Health Professions, Bureau of: JULIE C. STAFFORD, *director*, 266-0483.

Nursing, Bureau of: PAULA R. POSSIN *director*, 267-7223.

Board of Nursing: VIVIEN DEBACK, *chairperson;* JOAN NUTTALL, *vice chairperson;* AGNES BUCKLEY, *secretary;* MARJORIE LUNDQUIST, DARLENE WEIS (RNs); DEBORA K. BERGERON, ANNIE MCMORRIS (LPNs); ELIZABETH MILLER, vacancy (public members). Confirmations pending: JOHN J. BARTKOWSKI (to succeed Agnes Buckley), MARY ANN CLARK (to succeed Marjorie Lundquist), KAREN G. COBB (to succeed Elizabeth Miller), ELLEN LANGREHR (to succeed Joan K. Nuttall), SUZANNE SCHULER (to succeed Darlene Weis).

Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses: MARY MENGEL (RN), *chairperson;* EILEEN COLLINS (LPN), *vice chairperson;* ANNIE MCMORRIS (LPN), *secretary;* BARBARA SANDHOLM (RN), CAROLYN VAN BRUNT (LPN) (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

Examining Council on Registered Nurses: TERRY TOBIN, *chairperson;* ZITA ALLEN *secretary/vice chairperson;* DARLENE WEIS, CAROL WESTER (all RNs appointed by Board of Nursing).

Accounting Examining Board: 266-3020, HOWARD M. SCHNOLL, *chairperson;* CAROLYN MEYERS (public member), *vice chairperson;* JAMES B. BOWER, *secretary;* RICHARD SASS, ELMER TIMM, 2 vacancies.

Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of: 266-1397.

Architects' Section: H. JAMES GABRIEL, *chairperson;* ARTHUR SHANNON (public member), *vice chairperson;* THOMAS K. NISBET, WILLIAM P. WENZLER Confirmations pending: MATTHIAS R. GOEBEL (to succeed Thomas Nisbet), ARLAN KAY (to succeed James Gabriel).

Engineers' Section: OWEN AYRES, *chairperson;* CARL W. BIRKS, *vice chairperson;* EDWARD O. BUSBY, *secretary;* JEANNE PLUMBER (confirmation pending) (public member). Confirmation pending: ED CRANLEY (to succeed Owen Ayres).

Designers' Section: MARVIN P. KRUESEL, *chairperson;* RAY E. SHERMAN, *vice chairperson;* JEROME F. QUINN (public member), *secretary;* DOUGLAS O'DONNELL (confirmation pending). Confirmations pending: DAVID LARSON (to succeed Marvin Kruesel).

Land Surveyors' Section: PERCIVAL SPRAGUE, *chairperson;* KENNETH OLSON, *secretary;* DAVID MARTIN (public member); BERNARD WATERMOLEN (confirmation pending). Confirmations pending: DONALD PAULSON (to succeed Percival Sprague), MARY SULLIVAN (to succeed David Martin).

Barbers Examining Board: 266-1574, ARTHUR RICHIO, *chairperson;* ELVIN E. BOETTCHER, HENRY MOORE, JR. (confirmation pending), JAMES SCHULTZ, CURTIS D. WELLS; CALVIN ZERNICKE (public member). Confirmations pending: DONNA ARNOTT (to succeed James Schultz), CAROL BOLZAC (to succeed Calvin Zernicke), KENNETH GARVES (to succeed Elvin Boettcher).

Bingo Control Board: 266-2775, NORMAN ANDERSON *chairperson;* IRENE ZALEWSKI, *vice chairperson;* NICK CHECK, *secretary;* JOHN R. JOYCE, BENJAMIN F. KREGEL.

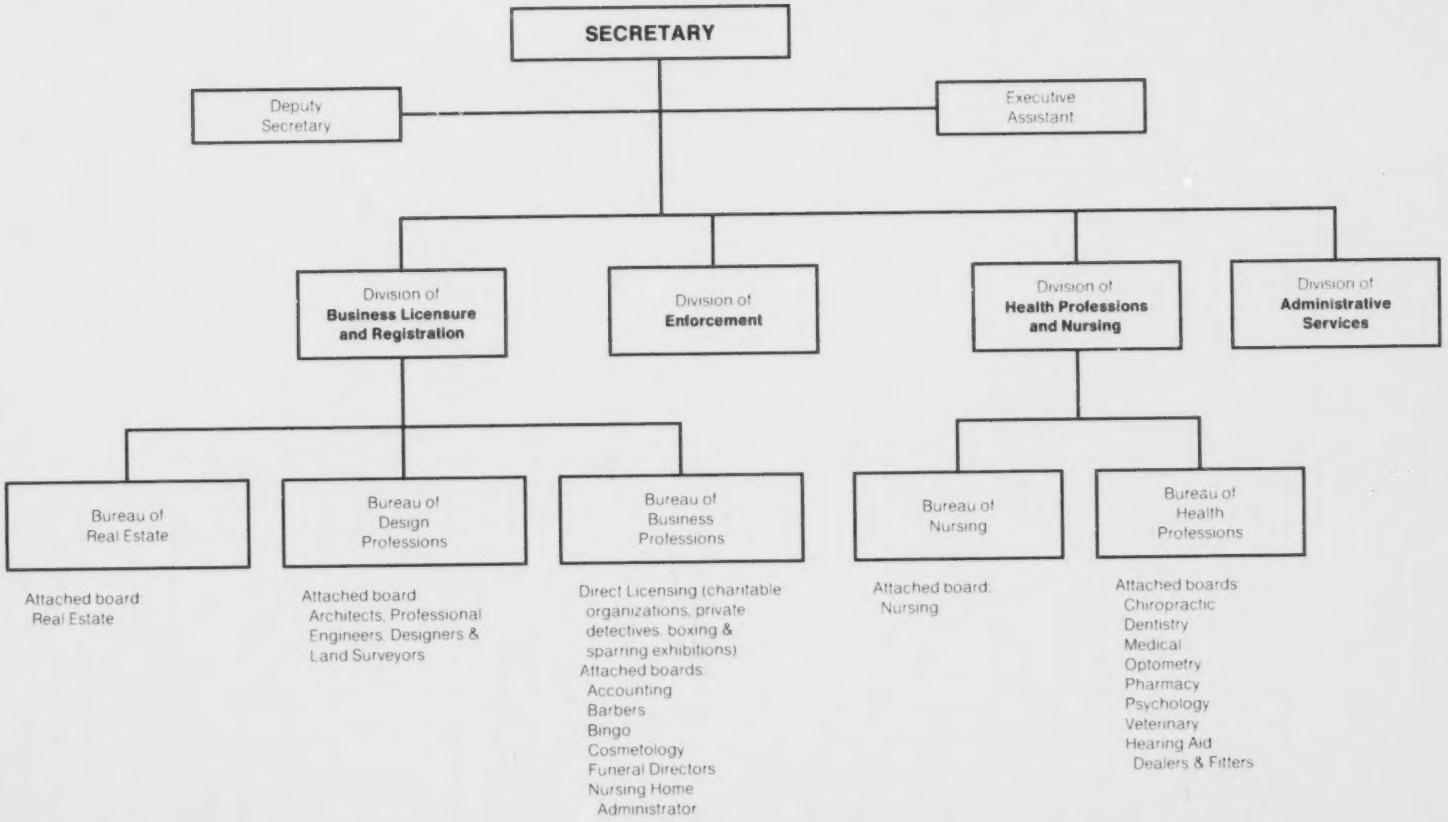
Chiropractic Examining Board: 267-9377, LOYALL ALLEN, *chairperson;* CARL WEBSTER, *vice chairperson;* MEREDITH BAKKE, *secretary;* ROBERT J. BITTNER; ROBERT FROEHLICH (public member).

Cosmetology Examining Board: 266-1630, LAWRENCE GRUNERT, *chairperson;* GINA BENNETT, RANDALL COOLEY (confirmation pending), RUBY L. JACKSON (confirmation pending), EVALYN SORENSON, GAIL E. WARNECKI (confirmation pending), vacancy; HELEN K. JOHN (confirmation pending) (public member). Confirmations pending: BERNICE COTE (to succeed Evalyn Sorenson), NANCY ZAKRZEWSKI (to succeed Lawrence Grunert).

Dentistry Examining Board: 266-1396, LEON ENGLISH, *chairperson;* CALVIN GANDER, *vice chairperson;* FRANK SHULER, JR., *secretary;* GERALD SCHMIDTKE, ROBERT C. WEBER; ELLEN METKO (dental hygienist); HELEN HENSLER (confirmation pending) (public member). Confirmations pending: DIANE K. BERGSCHNEIDER (to succeed Ellen Metko), DONALD W. CAMOSY (to succeed Robert Weber).

Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board; 266-1574, DAVID L. RUSCH, *chairperson;* ERNESTINE O'BEE, *vice chairperson;* JACQUELINE KUCK (public member), *secretary;* JAMES R. BOLL, ERIN H. POOLE.

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING



Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: 267-9377, THOMAS PIPPIN, *chairperson;* CLARENCE WELSCH, *vice chairperson;* BARI S. KIPNES (audiologist), *secretary;* JULIANA STARR JORNT, LAWRENCE FLANARY (M.D.); ROLAND CROSS (public member).

Medical Examining Board: 266-2811, GEORGE M. DALEY, *chairperson;* SUSAN F. BEHRENS, *vice chairperson;* GEORGE W. ARNDT, RICHARD ECKBERG, ADOLF GUNDERSEN, WILLIAM J. HISGEN (confirmation pending); NELSON A. MOFFAT (M.D.S.); THOMAS ROSKOS (D.O.); GWEN JACKSON (public member). Confirmations pending: SARAH J. PRATT (to succeed Richard Eckberg), PATRICIA R. RAFTERY (to succeed Thomas Roskos), WILLIAM E. WALKER (to succeed George M. Daley).

Physical Therapists Examining Council: VICKI GRAZIANO, *chairperson;* JEANNETTE E. MELLENDER, *vice chairperson;* MICHAEL J. COSTELLO, *secretary* (all are appointed by Medical Examining Board); KAREN MOLLE (public member).

Council on Physician's Assistants: STEPHEN HAUGEN, *chairperson;* DAVE R. MARIE, *vice chairperson;* ROSALIE MURPHY (physician's assistants); ISABEL BARNES (designee of vice chancellor for health sciences, UW-Madison); vacancy (public member).

Podiatrists Examining Council: KENNETH RICE, *chairperson;* ROBERT L. HUME, *vice chairperson;* EDWARD HOMMEL, *secretary* (all are appointed by Medical Examining Board); vacancy (public member).

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board, 266-7085, MARY JO PENCIKOWSKI (member Wis. Chapter of American College of Nursing Home Administrators), *chairperson;* RUTH KRAMER JANSEN, *vice chairperson* (M.D.); HALLIE NORDHAGEN (administrator), *secretary;* KATY LAMM (designee of secretary of health and social services); ROBERT E. GREGORY, 2 vacancies (administrators); vacancy (nurse); CASSY CANTWELL, KAREN P. BOGENSCHNEIDER (public members).

Optometry Examining Board: 266-0729, LLOYD MILAVITZ, *chairperson;* JACK KEATING, *vice chairperson;* ANITA EBERL, *secretary;* R.W. AHLSTROM, DONALD HEYDEN; MARY BETH ARNETT (public member). Confirmation pending: KAREN MERKLE (to succeed Anita Eberl).

Pharmacy Examining Board: 266-8394, ROBERT MAILE, *chairperson;* MEREDITH L. NELSON, *vice chairperson;* PAMELA A. PLOETZ, *secretary;* PAUL BJERKE, KENNETH SCHAEFER (confirmation pending); JOSEPHINE MONTGOMERY (public member). Confirmation pending: FRANKIE FULLER (to succeed Josephine Montgomery).

Psychology Examining Board: 266-0729, TIMOTHY TYRE, *chairperson;* DONALD B. DEROZIER, *vice chairperson;* DAVID P. PRASSE, PAUL WILLIAMS; LAFAYETTE MCKINNEY (public member).

Real Estate Board: 266-5450, ELSE LENSER, *chairperson;* MARK D. BUGHER, *vice chairperson;* ROGER STAUTER, *secretary;* LINDA SCHLAVENSKY; SUZANNE DOHNER, LLOYD I. JACKSON, ANN HOWARD TISDALE (public members).

Advisory Committee on Forms

Veterinary Examining Board 266-1626, JANICE AMUNDSON, *chairperson;* GERALD M. ROSEN, *vice chairperson;* JAMES HELMS, DALE MAGNUSSON, GARY H. NEWMAN; BETTY SEEFLUTH (public member).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8936, Madison 53708; street address: 1400 E. Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-2112.

Publications: *Bureau of Health Professions and Nursing:* Digest of Rules and Discipline; Nursing, Is It Your Career (list of accredited schools of nursing); Wisconsin Nurse Practice Act, Chapter 441, Wisconsin Statutes. *Bureau of Design Professions and Real Estate:* Digest of Rules and Discipline. *Bureau of Business Professions:* Digest of Rules and Discipline. *Bingo Control Board:* Bulletins of Information for Licensees; Bingo Control Act; Guidelines for Bingo in Wisconsin. *Accounting Examining Board:* Wisconsin Accounting Law including statutes and administrative rules. *Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors:* Registration Act and Rules of the Board (periodically updated). *Chiropractic Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Chiropractic and Administrative Rules. *Dentistry Examining Board:* Biennial Directory; Dentistry Law and Administrative Rules. *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board:* Brochure. *Medical Examining Board:* Biennial Register of Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths, Physical Therapists and Podiatrists; Medical Practices Act, Wisconsin Administrative Code. *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board:* Wisconsin Law and Rules Governing Nursing Home Administrators. *Optometry*

Examining Board: Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Optometry and Administrative Rules. *Pharmacy Examining Board:* Wisconsin Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 161, Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Pharmacy Law, Chapter 450, Wisconsin Statutes; Administrative Rules. *Psychology Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Rules. *Real Estate Examining Board:* Wisconsin Real Estate Law Manual on 1980 Statutes and Administrative Rules. *Veterinary Examining Board:* Biennial Directory; Veterinary Statutes and Administrative Rules. *General Administration of Department of Regulation and Licensing:* Biennial Report; Semiannual Report of Registered Charitable Organizations; Weekly List of Meetings and Hearings.

Number of Employes: 100.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $7,448,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.40.

Department Units	History
Accounting Examining Board	Ch. 337, Laws of 1913, created the Board of Accountancy.
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Suveyors, Examining Board of	Ch. 644, Laws of 1917, created Board of Examiners of Architects. Ch. 486, Laws of 1931, expanded the board to include engineers. Ch. 547, Laws of 1955, expanded the board to include land surveyors. Ch. 446, Laws of 1969, renamed it to its present name.
Barbers Examining Board	Ch. 221, Laws of 1915, created a Committee of Examiners in Barbering in the State Board of Health. Ch. 75, Laws of 1967, merged the Board of Health into the Department of Health and Social Services. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Barbers Examining Council to DRL from the Department of Health and Social Services and changed the name.
Bingo Control Board	Ch. 156, Laws of 1973, created the board.
Chiropractic Examining Board	Ch. 408, Laws of 1925, created Board of Examiners in Chiropractic.
Cosmetology Examining Board	Ch. 431, Laws of 1939, created a Board of Examiners in Cosmetology within the State Board of Health. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred it from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Dentistry Examining Board	Ch. 129, Laws of 1885, created the Board of Dental Examiners.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board	Ch. 420, Laws of 1905, authorized the State Board of Health to examine and license embalmers. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the board from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters Examining Board	Ch. 300, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Medical Examining Board	Ch. 264, Laws of 1897, created the Board of Medical Examiners.
Physical Therapist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Physician's Assistants, Council on	Ch. 149, Laws of 1973, created the council to advise the board.
Podiatrist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Nursing, Board of	Ch. 346, Laws of 1911, created the board.
Nurses, Examining Council on Licensed Practical	Ch. 402, Laws of 1949, created the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses.
Nurses, Examining Council on Registered	Ch. 365, Laws of 1921, created a Board of Examiners for Nurses in the Board of Health.
Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board	Ch. 478, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Optometry Examining Board	Ch. 488, Laws of 1915, created the Board of Examiners in Optometry.
Pharmacy Examining Board	Ch. 167, Laws of 1882, created the Board of Pharmacy.
Psychology Examining Board	Ch. 290, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Real Estate Board	Ch. 656, Laws of 1919, created the Real Estate Brokers Board, later renamed Real Estate Commission. Ch. 94, Laws of 1981, made the board advisory to DRL on all matters except discipline of licensees.
Veterinary Examining Board	Ch. 294, Laws of 1961, created the Board of Veterinary Examiners.

History: The Department of Regulation and Licensing was created in 1967 by the Reorganization Act (Ch. 75) to offer centralized administrative services to the examining boards which license and regulate certain professions and trades. In addition, the administration of the licensing of private detective agencies and agents, charitable organizations, professional fund raisers and solicitors was transferred from the secretary of state; and the licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen was transferred from the old Motor Vehicle Department to the new agency. Since 1967, the number of boards attached to the department has fluctuated. Between 1967 and 1979, several new boards were created and three boards were transferred to the department from the Department of Health and Social Services. Legislation enacted during the 1979 legislative session eliminated the Watchmaking and Athletic Examining Boards and transferred the Pharmacy Internship Board to the University of Wisconsin. Licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen has also been eliminated. The department now comprises the following boards and councils:

Organization: The secretary, nominated by the governor, is appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term. The secretary appoints the deputy secretary and executive assistant.

Board members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Boards have traditionally been composed of members of the regulated profession. In 1975, however, the Legislature passed a measure to add at least one public member to each board composed entirely of professionals. Public members are appointed by the governor and must have no ties with the profession they regulate.

Each board elects a chairperson, vice chairperson, and secretary. All board members receive a per diem of $25. Some boards are authorized to pay the board secretary a salary.

The Board of Nursing appoints Examining Councils on Registered Nurses and on Licensed Practical Nurses.

The Medical Examining Board appoints a Physical Therapists Examining Council, Podiatrists Examining Council and 3 members to serve on the 5-member Council on Physician's Assistants.

The Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors consists of 4 separate sections which regulate their respective professions.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides administrative services to the boards. These services include bookkeeping, payroll, accounting, license renewal, preparation of the budget, purchasing, arrangements for meetings and hearings, legal counsel, and the provision of clerical staff. The department also investigates and prosecutes complaints against licensees and assists the boards with examination development and administration and with drafting of administrative rules.

In addition to its responsibility for providing services to the boards, the department is responsible for regulating real estate brokers and salespersons, charitable organizations, boxing, and private detectives.

The boards are responsible for the licensing and regulation of their respective occupations and professions in the public interest. Within their statutory guidelines, they determine the quality and amount of education and experience needed for licensing, administer and evaluate licensing examinations and establish standards of professional conduct. They enforce these standards through inspection programs and action on complaints from the public. If they find that a licensee has violated laws or rules of the board, they may limit, suspend or revoke the license or reprimand the licensee.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Business Licensure and Registration* provides administrative and technical services to the boards which license and regulate professions in various areas of business. This division includes 3 bureaus: The Bureau of Real Estate licenses and regulates real estate brokers and sales persons; the Bureau of Design Professions provides staff services to the Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors; and the Bureau of Business Professions provides services to the other boards regulating business professions (Accounting Examining Board, Barbers Examining Board, Bingo Control Board, Cosmetology Examining Board, Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board, and Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board). The Bureau of Business Professions is also responsible for the

registration of charitable organizations, the licensure of private detectives and private detective agencies, and the regulation of boxing and sparring exhibitions.

The *Division of Enforcement* provides investigative and prosecutorial services to the boards in the department. The boards provide technical advice to the division staff.

The *Division of Health Professions and Nursing* provides administrative, clerical and technical services to the boards which regulate health care professions. The division includes two bureaus: The Bureau of Nursing, which provides services to the Board of Nursing; and the Bureau of Health Professions, which serves all other boards regulating health care providers (Chiropractic Examining Board, Dentistry Examining Board, Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board, Medical Examining Board, Optometry Examining Board, Pharmacy Examining Board, Psychology Examining Board, and Veterinary Examining Board.)

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the boards and the department with centralized typing, license renewal, examination and legal services as well as general services such as printing and mailing.

Interagency Relationships: The *Medical Examining Board's* Advisory Council on Physician's Assistants works in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents in establishing educational programs for physician's assistants at the undergraduate level.

The *Pharmacy Examining Board* performs regulatory functions in relation to drug handling and distribution by persons within the state, while the Federal Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs perform regulatory functions in relation to drug manufacturing and distribution in interstate commerce. The board and the Division of Criminal Investigation in the state Department of Justice have concurrent responsibility for enforcement of state narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

The department in its function of registering professional fund raisers and solicitors and charitable organizations and publishing the annual financial reports of charitable organizations turns over to the Department of Justice any matter needing investigation.

SAVINGS AND LOAN, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: R.J. McMAHON.

Deputy Commissioner: HAROLD N. LEE, JR.

Savings and Loan Review Board: B. ANN NEVIASER, *secretary;* JOYCE R. BAYER, WILLIAM D. KARY, LEO MORTENSEN, W. DALE PHILLIPS, WILLIAM PODEWILS, ROLAND SPRENGER.

Mailing Address: Room 502, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1821.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Biennial Report; reprint sections of Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Number of Employes: 17.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $1,304,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.82.

History: In 1947 (Chapter 411) a separate Savings and Loan Association Department was created. Until that time Wisconsin savings and loans had been under the jurisdiction of the Banking Commission. Renamed the Savings and Loan Department in 1949, and the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan in 1967, the office has continued as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term. The commissioner is required to have 5 years' minimum experience either as an executive officer of a

savings and loan association or service in a savings and loan supervisory authority. A deputy commissioner, appointed by the commissioner with the consent of the Savings and Loan Review Board, supervises the operation of the various units within the office.

The 7-member Savings and Loan Review Board is an independent part of the agency. Its members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 members shall have 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan is responsible for the supervision of state-chartered savings and loan associations and the enforcement of Chapter 215, Wisconsin Statutes; the administrative rules pertaining to savings and loan associations; and other laws governing the operation of savings and loan associations.

Unit Functions:

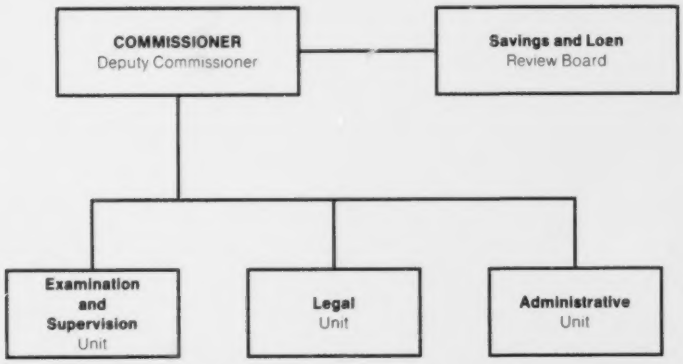
The *Examination and Supervision Unit* with its field examination staff conducts regular and special examinations of state-chartered savings and loan associations to analyze and evaluate the financial affairs of each association in order to identify adverse trends, weaknesses in the association policies and procedures, and violations of rules and regulations. In conjunction with its examination function, the unit enforces the rules and regulations under which associations operate and institutes corrective action for those matters of supervisory concern identified through the examination process.

The *Legal Unit* provides day-to-day legal advice in connection with the agency's various unit functions. In addition, the unit conducts agency hearings, drafts agency rules, and handles applications for new charters and branches. This unit also handles all formal consumer complaints.

The *Administrative Unit* coordinates and controls all budget and fiscal operations, prepares agency publications and disseminates information to government, industry and public sectors.

The independent *Savings and Loan Review Board* advises the commissioner and assists in agency rule-making. The board also serves as an appellate body for those wishing to appeal any action taken by the commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN



SAVINGS AND LOAN

Interagency Relationships: The office works with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation through the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in conducting joint examinations of state-chartered insured savings and loan associations. The office also works with the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and the Office of the Commissioner of Banking to resolve consumer complaints involving state-chartered savings and loan associations and to handle other matters of mutual concern.

SECURITIES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: RICHARD R. MALMGREN, 266-3433.

Deputy Commissioner: STEPHEN L. MORGAN, 266-3432.

Program Assistant: KATHRYN L. RICE, 266-3433.

Office of General Counsel: RANDALL E. SCHUMANN, *general counsel,* 266-2139; ALAN E. KORPADY, *assistant general counsel,* 266-2026.

Administration Division: JANET K. MURPHY, *administrator,* 266-3583.

Enforcement Division: WILLIAM C. LLOYD, *chief attorney,* 266-8559; STEPHEN K. MUELLER, *staff attorney,* 266-7968; THOMAS H. HURST, *staff auditor,* 266-0571; STEVEN J. CERASOLI, *examiner,* 266-0943; LARRY H. SWINK, *examiner,* 266-1365.

Franchise Investment Division: JAMES R. CONOHAN, *chief attorney,* 266-3414; KEVIN C. QUINN, *examiner,* 266-3399.

Licensing and Regulation Division: RICHARD P. CARNEY, *administrator,* 266-7824; JOHN T. OAKLEY, *examiner,* 266-0524; WILLIAM C. RUFF, *examiner,* 266-1406; JUDITH A. LYTHJOHAN, *examiner,* 266-7825.

Securities Registration Division: JAMES R. FISCHER, *administrator,* 266-3289; ANTON JACOBSON, *examiner,* 266-1603; KERRY J. STEVENS, *examiner,* 266-1157; PATRICIA D. STRUCK, *examiner,* 266-8360.

Mailing Address: Box 1768, Madison 53701; street address: 111 West Wilson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-3431. Toll-free hotline: Greater Dane County Area — (608) 266-3431; Greater Milwaukee Area — (414) 342-3020; remainder of state — (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Monthly Securities Bulletin (short-form — $6.00 per year, complete — $12.00 per year); Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($2.00 for booklet containing all 3 laws); Administrative Rules of the Commissioner adopted under the Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($2.00); Stocks, Bonds and Other Notes for Investors (50 cents); Biennial Report; Securities/Franchise Investor Protection pamphlet; Investing--Questions and Answers.

Number of Employes: 27.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $1,718.700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.85.

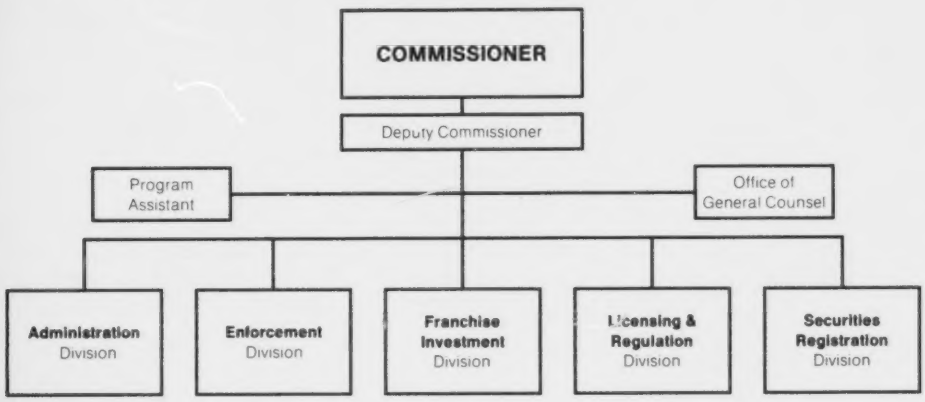
History: The office was created as an independent regulatory agency by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, and was continued and given its present name by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. From 1913 until 1939, regulation of securities was under the jurisdiction successively of the Railroad Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Banking Commission. Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law, regulating the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public, was enacted in 1913. The state securities law was successively revised in 1919, 1933, 1941 and 1969. The Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law was enacted as Chapter 71, Laws of 1969, following a study by the Legislative Council. The present securities law is based on the Uniform Securities Act, which has been adopted in more than two-thirds of the states, and continues Wisconsin's tradition of comprehensive securities regulation. The franchise investment law and the corporate take-over law, which are also administered by the office, were adopted as Chapters 241 and 300, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The office is administered by a commissioner of securities appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. The deputy commissioner serves at the pleasure of the commissioner. All other employes are in the classified service. Each of the 5 functional divisions of the office is supervised by an administrator or supervising attorney.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner regulates the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public. The commissioner is responsible for registration of securities prior to public sale; licensing and examination of broker-dealers, agents, and investment advisers; investigation of complaints involving the illegal sale of securities; and enforcement of the securities law. The commissioner fulfills a role similar to that of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

However, the federal law relating to securities offerings provides only for full disclosure, while the Wisconsin securities law also requires that securities offerings registered for sale in Wisconsin be fair and equitable to investors and not contrary to the public interest. In addition, the commissioner regulates the offer and sale of franchise investments in the state and corporate takeover offers involving target companies located in Wisconsin. The commissioner also renders opinions and answers inquiries of investors concerning registrations and licenses and the interpretation of the securities law.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES



SECURITIES

Unit Functions:

Office of General Counsel is responsible for the rendering of legal advice to the commissioner, deputy commissioner and each division of the agency. It issues formal interpretive and legal opinions relating to securities law matters, opinions confirming the availability of an exemption, and also reviews pre-offering exemption notices. It is also responsible for the preparation of administrative rule revisions and is involved in coordinating statutory revisions.

Enforcement Division investigates suspected violations of the securities and corporate takeover laws, including fraud or misrepresentation in the sale of securities and unethical business practices by licensees; prepares orders prohibiting the sale of unregistered securities and unlawful conduct by securities broker-dealers or investment advisers; and assists the district attorneys of the respective counties and the Department of Justice in the prosecution of securities law violators.

Franchise Investment Division examines applications for registration of franchises to determine that all material disclosures are made and that they meet statutory requirements. It also reviews exemptions from registration, investigates fraudulent and deceptive practices in the sale of franchises, investigates complaints, and enforces the franchise investment law.

Licensing and Regulation Division licenses securities broker-dealers, agents and investment advisers. It conducts examinations of securities agents prior to licensing, and performs periodic field examinations of the books and records of licensed broker-dealers and investment advisers. It recommends the suspension or revocation of licenses upon findings of violations of the securities law. It takes action concerning the improper handling of customers' accounts by licensed broker-dealers.

Securities Registration Division examines applications for registration of securities to determine whether the offerings are fair and equitable to investors and conform to statutory requirements, amends and extends registrations of securities, and reviews and approves exemptions from registration.

Administration Division handles budgetary, purchasing, billing, personnel, and similar administrative functions. The sale of various documents offered by the commissioner's office is also the responsibility of this division. General inquiries and requests for information are referred to this division.

Interagency Relationships: The office works jointly with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance in registering securities issues involving state-licensed insurance companies and maintains a working relationship with the Commissioner of Banking and Secretary of State. Further, the office works in cooperation with both the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, and the securities commissioners of other states in the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. with a view toward achieving, wherever possible, maximum uniformity in the form and content of registration statements, license applications and reports. Enforcement activities are coordinated with these agencies, the attorney general, and other law enforcement bodies.

Wisconsin's rivers offer adventure to canoeists (photo courtesy of Division of Tourism, Department of Development).

Functional Area:

EDUCATION

ARTS BOARD

See ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF under *General Executive Functions* for description.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Board Members: SR. JOEL READ (private higher education member), *chairperson;* JOAN HOLDEN (citizen member), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR GARY R. GEORGE (Senate majority member), SENATOR JAMES E. HARSDORF (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE STEVEN BRIST (Assembly majority member), REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS BYERS (Assembly minority member); RON MCCREA (designee of Governor), HERBERT GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), LUKE LAMB (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), DOYLE BEYL (designee of director, State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); RACHEL GUNDERSON (public elementary/secondary education member), GLORIA BICHA (public school board member), DONALD ROSENBERG (private elementary/secondary education member); FRITZ ALBERT, BARBARA HOLBROOK, DOUGLAS KOCHER (citizen members). Confirmations pending: ERNEST HENDRICKS (to succeed Barbara Holbrook), SANDRA PRATT (to succeed Gloria Bicha).

Executive Director: ANTON J. MOE.

Deputy Director: PAUL M. NORTON.
TV Network Programming/Operations Unit: BYRON KNIGHT, *director,* 273-5512.
Educative Services Unit: NANCY BAUER, *director,* 273-5523.
Radio Network Programming Unit: BYRON KNIGHT, *director,* 273-5512.
Development/Public Awareness Unit: JOAN ZIEGER, *director,* 273-5505.
Engineering Unit: WILLIAM WOODS, *director,* 273-5521.
Administrative Services Unit: TED TOBIE, *director,* 273-5502.
Field Engineering: JAMES SHEETZ, *manager.*
Network Technical Operations: DON MORAN, *manager,* 273-5522.
Public Information: WILLIAM ESTES, *supervisor,* 273-5515.

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-2899.

Telephone: (608) 273-5500.

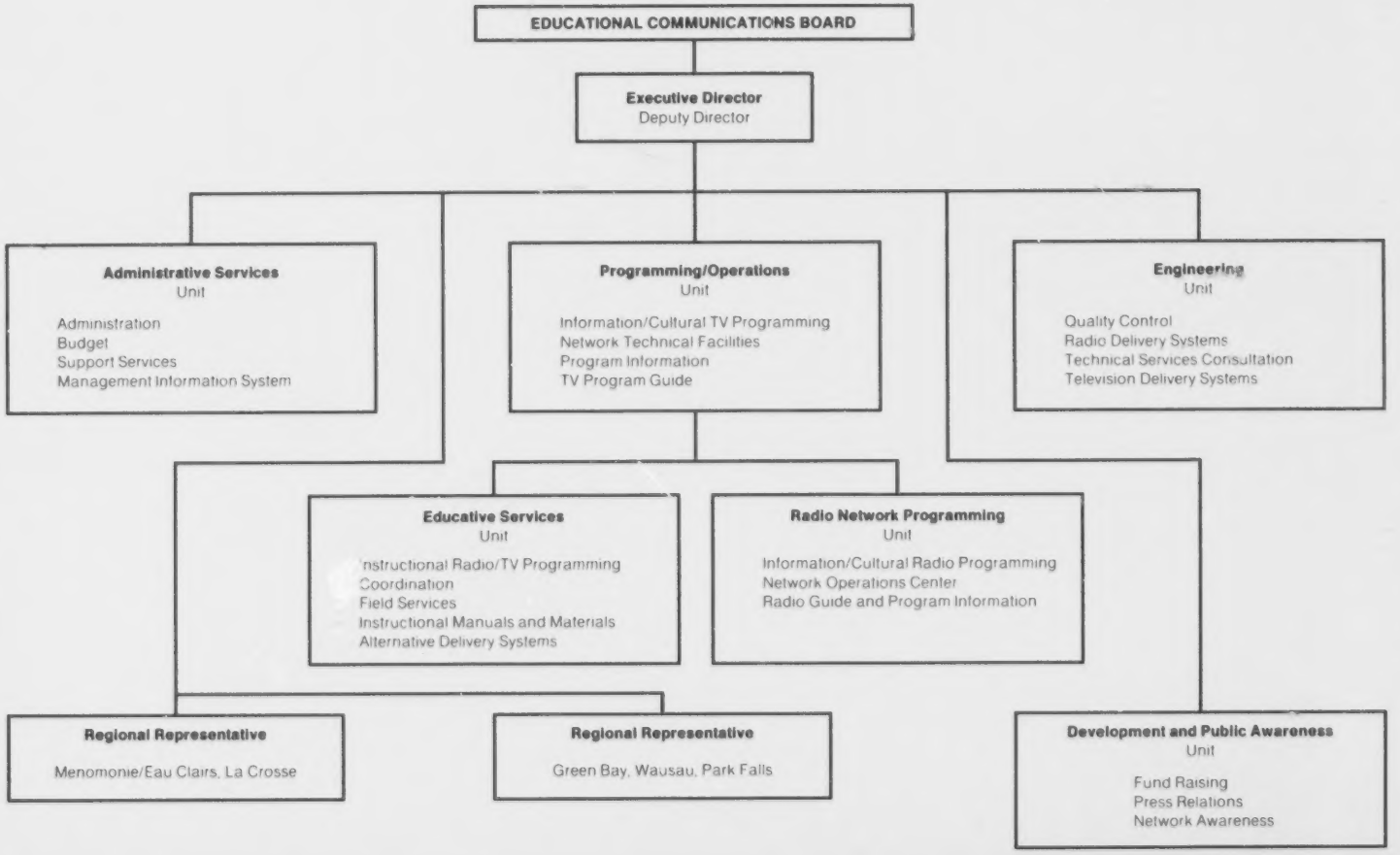
Publications: Radio Guide; Television Program Guide (free with $20 contribution); Planning a Television Antenna System for Use with the Educational Television Network; ECB and What It Means to You; Teachers' Manuals and Schedules for Instructional Programs on the Wisconsin Educational Radio and Television Networks; UHF Tuning Guides; Parade of Programs for ITV (free to participating schools); Special Education ITV-Radio Summary; Junior-Senior Multidiscipline Cross-Reference Guide; ITV Newsletter; Tape Dubbing Service Catalogue.

Number of Employes: 79.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $13,164,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.57.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD



History: Originally created as the State Radio Council by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945 (a prior nonstatutory Radio Council had existed briefly under the University of Wisconsin), the agency was renamed the Educational Broadcasting Division under the supervision and direction of the Educational Broadcasting Board and attached to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 349 of the same year, however, renamed the board to be the Educational Communications Board. The board's membership was revised by Chapter 175, Laws of 1969. It was established as an independent agency with further revisions in its board by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The Educational Communications Board is comprised of 16 members consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the executive head of the University of Wisconsin System, the director of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education or their designees; 8 members appointed for 4-year terms, of whom 4 shall be citizen members and one each shall be a representative of private higher education, a representative of private or parochial elementary or secondary education, a professional representative of public elementary and secondary education, and a representative of a public school board of a district operating elementary and high school grades; and legislative members consisting of one member of the majority membership and one from the minority membership of each house of the legislature selected the same way as are members appointed to standing committees of these houses.

The board itself operates a committee structure designated with the following responsibilities: 1) Facilities Committee, which makes recommendations on the technical aspects of the construction and operation of the networks; 2) Programming Committee, which makes recommendations on policy regarding quality and scheduling of programming on the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks; 3) Executive/Finance Committee, which makes recommendations to the board on a review of policies established since its existence and on setting long-range goals to give the board a basis for its decision-making and makes recommendations to the board on all policy, personnel and budget matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Communications Board, licensee for the Wisconsin Educational Radio and TV Networks, operates transmitters, microwave interconnects and other related electronic hardware for the delivery of instructional and informational programming to Wisconsin residents. The ECB seeks input from educational organizations and institutions in the state and buys, rents or contracts for the production of programs, and schedules them for broadcast on the networks. While most instructional programs are geared for students in the elementary/secondary classroom, programming is also included for vocational and technical students, students enrolled in institutions of higher education, and adults who wish to continue their education without actively pursuing a certificate or degree. Specifically, it:

1. Plans, develops, constructs, operates and maintains the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks;

2. Reviews, advises and coordinates the joint radio and television efforts of educational agencies and institutions;

3. Acts as the central clearing house and source of information regarding state educational radio and television;

4. Receives and disburses state, federal, and private funds and engages or contracts for such personnel and facilities as are necessary to carry out the aforementioned duties; and

5. Furnishes leadership in securing adequate funding for statewide joint use of radio and television for educational and cultural purposes.

To carry out these mandates, the agency has built UHF television transmitters in the areas of Green Bay, Menomonie/Eau Claire, La Crosse, Wausau and Park Falls. The 8 FM stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network have received upgraded transmission systems to improve broadcast quality.

Unit Functions: The *Programming/Operations Unit* — comprised of 3 functions — TV network programming, radio network programming and educative services — provides formal instructional programs and materials to students enrolled in educational institutions of the state, and provides informal instructional and informational programming to the general public.

The *Development and Public Awareness Unit* seeks funding from listeners, viewers and private funding sources for the purpose of funding and promoting the programming broadcast on the networks.

The *Engineering Unit* is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining the radio, television and microwave facilities used to deliver educational programming.

The *Administrative Services Unit* provides planning, financial, personnel, data processing, and other administrative-type services for all other units.

The *Regional Offices* house ECB's two regional representatives for the Green Bay/Wausau/Park Falls area and the Menomonie/La Crosse area. The regional representatives are responsible for station development, providing liaison and coordination with area educational institutions, and promoting and coordinating the production of local programming.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Communications Board works closely with other educational agencies in the state to develop educational telecommunications systems. To achieve this end, it seeks financial support from various federal agencies and other funding sources.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: F.J. PELISEK (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD SAWICKI (public member), *vice chairperson;* HERBERT GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction). Representing public institutions of higher education: EDITH FINLAYSON, RUSSELL O'HARROW, PAUL SCHILLING (UW System regents); JAMES ELLIOTT, PAUL LARSON (Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board members). Representing private institutions of higher education: JOHN GEILFUSS, JANET JENKINS, WALDO MARTIN, REV. JOHN RAYNOR, BARBARA TAYLOR. Public members: ROBERT L. CARTER, JR., JERRY MADISON, DAN SATRAN.

Executive Secretary: JAMES A. JUNG.

Servicing, Division of: RICHARD SEVERSON, *administrator.*

Guaranty and State Programs, Division of: RICHARD JOHNSON, *administrator.*

Administrative Services, Office of: JOHN PETTERLE, *director.*

Budget and Revenue Bond Program Management, Office of: PAUL THORNBURGH, *director.*

Information Systems, Office of: KEN ADLER, *administrator.*

State Programs, Bureau of: DONOVAN FOWLER, *director.*

Council on Financial Aids: PHRED GRYKIEWICZ, MAUREEN KEEGAN, DAVID KING, JOAN LABONTE, HAROLD RUSSELL, KURT SCHWEDLER, CECIL W. VERNON (students appointed by representative student groups); KATHY BOROWSKI, DENNIS DETRY, PATTI FENNER, ED HAYES, JERRY MANZ, JAN OCKER, SUE POHLMANN (appointed by Wisconsin Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7858, Madison 53707; street address: 137 E. Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2897.

Publications: Student Budget Book, Activity Report (80-81), WHEC Lender Policies and Procedures Manual, PLUS Brochure, Biennial Report (79-81), GSL Brochure, WHEC Annual Report, Financial Aid Handbook, WHEG Policies and Procedures Manual.

Number of Employes: 187.2.

Total Budget 1981-83: $57,432,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.67.

History: The State Commission for Academic Facilities was created in 1963 (Chapter 573) to administer Title 1 of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 in Wisconsin. In 1965 Chapter 264 gave the commission student financial aid responsibilities and changed its name to the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it the Higher Educational Aids Board.

Organization: The Higher Educational Aids Board is a part-time, independent policy-making board composed of the state superintendent of public instruction and 15 members appointed to

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD
Wisconsin Higher Educaiton Corporation
Lender Advisory Council
Vice Chairman for Administration
Executive Secretary
Council on Financial Aid
Office of Systems and Data Processing
Office of Budget and Revenue Bond Program Management
Office of Administrative Services
Division of Servicing
Division of Guaranty and State Programs

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS

serve at the pleasure of the governor. The governor appoints 3 members from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and 2 members from the State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education to represent public education; 5 members who are trustees of independent colleges to represent such independent institutions; and 5 citizen members to represent the general public. The executive secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the board. Administratively, the agency is composed of the Divisions of Servicing and of Guaranty and State Programs and the Offices of: Budget and Revenue Bond Program Management, Information Systems, and Administrative Services. The division administrators and office heads report directly to the executive secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The Higher Educational Aids Board is primarily responsible for the management of the state's student financial aid system and related activities like interstate educational compacts and a contract for dental education services.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of Administrative Services* provides support services to the executive secretary, divisions and offices of the board. These responsibilities include personnel services, word processing, purchasing, facilities management and agency operations.

The *Office of Budget and Revenue Bond Program Management* is responsible for the maintenance of budget control and agency financial systems, the Student Loan Revenue Bond Program, the Wisconsin Health Education Assistance Loan Program, grant program and nonguaranteed student loan program accounting.

The *Office of Information Systems* includes: assisting program areas of the agency in defining their specific information processing and procedures requirements; developing manual and automated systems to meet identified needs; coordinating the information of all program areas of the agency to provide required agency information for management and reporting purposes; and participating in computer-based projects.

The *Division of Guaranty and State Programs* administers the state's student financial aid programs, including Tuition Grants, Wisconsin Higher Education Grants, Indian Student Assistance, Interstate Reciprocity, PLUS loans for parents and independent students, and Guaranteed Student Loans. Under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, loans disbursed by private lending institutions (banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions) and directly by the State of Wisconsin are guaranteed by the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation. The PLUS loans are disbursed by private lenders and are guaranteed by the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation. The division also administers the Contract for Dental Education Services and Educational Facilities programs and manages corporation loan collections.

The *Division of Servicing* is responsible for the coordination and administration of state and private educational loans.

Interagency Relationships: The board works with all types of educational institutions and state and federal agencies in the management of the programs for which the board is responsibile.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, STATE

Board of Curators: WILLIAM C. KIDD, *president;* NEWELL G. MEYER, *1st vice president;* MRS. L. PRENTICE EAGER, JR., *2nd vice president;* WILSON B. THIEDE, *treasurer;* RICHARD A. ERNEY, *secretary*, GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE (Secretary of State), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer), ROBERT M. O'NEIL (president, University of Wisconsin System), MRS. WILLIAM B. JONES (president, Women's Auxiliary), ROBERT B. L. MURPHY (president, Wisconsin History Foundation), MRS. SONDRA ROCKENBACH (chairman, Wisconsin Council for Local History) (*ex officio* members); JUDGE THOMAS H. BARLAND, OSCAR C. BOLDT, E. DAVID CRONON, MRS. JAMES P. CZAJKOWSKI, MRS. WILLIAM B. GAGE, JUDGE PAUL C. GARTZKE, JOHN C. GEILFUSS, MRS. HUGH F. GWIN, JOHN T. HARRINGTON, WILFRED J. HARRIS, MRS. RICHARD L. HARTZELL, PAUL E. HASSETT, MRS. WILLIAM E. HAYES, MRS. R. GOERES HAYSSEN, JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, MRS. JEAN M. HELLIESEN, KIRBY HENDEE, MRS. FANNIE HICKLIN, WILLIAM HUFFMAN, MRS. PETER D. HUMLEKER, JR., MRS. HERBERT V. KOHLER, JR., GEORGE H. MILLER, JOHN M. MURRY, FREDERICK I. OLSON, DR. LOUIS C. SMITH,

MRS. WILLIAM H. L. SMYTHE, WILLIAM F. STARK, MILO K. SWANTON, CHARLES TWINING, EDWARD J. VIRNIG, GERALD D. VISTE, CLARK WILKINSON.

Director: RICHARD A. ERNEY, 262-3266.

Associate Director, ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 262-3266.

Assistant Director for Research Services: F. GERALD HAM, 262-3266.

Assistant Director for Interpretive Services: WILLIAM H. APPLEGATE, 262-3266.

Local History: THOMAS MCKAY, 262-2316.

State Historian: WILLIAM F. THOMPSON, 262-2999.

Public Information: GEORGE C. CUTLIP, 262-9606.

Administrative Services: EUGENE L. SPINDLER, 262-9614.

Archives: MAX EVANS, 262-9600.

Editorial: PAUL H. HASS, 262-9603.

Historic Preservation: JEFFREY M. DEAN, 262-0746.

Historic Sites: JOHN E. HARBOUR, (414) 594-2116.

Library: JAMES H. SWEETLAND, 262-9586.

Museum: THURMAN O. FOX, 262-9563.

Historical Markers Council: CHARLES E. ATEN (designee of secretary of Department of Transportation), *chairperson;* RICHARD A. ERNEY (director, State Historical Society), *secretary;* WILLIAM R. ERNST (designee of Superintendent of Public Instruction), DONALD J. JOHANNING (designee of secretary of Department of Development), JAMES L. TREICHEL (designee of secretary of Department of Natural Resources).

Governors Portraits Committee: MRS. BRUCE BEILFUSS, MRS. R. GOERES HAYSSEN, PROFESSOR FRANK R. HORLBECK, LEWIS STARK, PROFESSOR ARTHUR THRALL.

State Historical Records Advisory Board: HARRY H. ANDERSON, JANICE BEAUDIN, J. FRANK COOK, JEROME DANIELS, GARY DEBYL, TIMOTHY ERICKSON, F. GERALD HAM, DR. FANNIE E. HICKLIN, DR. JAMES LORENCE, RICHARD A. ERNEY (coordinator).

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Publications: *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (quarterly journal) and *Columns* (bimonthly newsletter) (both are available with individual membership $15.00, senior citizens or members of affiliated societies $12.50, single issues of *Wisconsin Magazine of History* $2.00); Wisconsin Public Documents, a checklist (monthly, free); Wisconsin Calendar (annual, 1983 edition $5.50); *Exchange* (bimonthly newsletter on local history techniques and activities of the Office of Local History, free to affiliated societies, other subscriptions $3.00 per year); and *Wisconsin Preservation: National Register of Historic Places Newsletter* (bimonthly newsletter on historic preservation techniques and activities in Wisconsin, free upon request).

The society also publishes scholarly books on Wisconsin and United States history, guides to research collections of the society, and miscellaneous brochures to acquaint the public with the resources and programs of the society. Recent publications include: *Hispanics in Wisconsin: A Bibliography of Source Materials in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* ($5.00); *Sources for Mass Communications, Film, and Theater Research: A Guide* ($15.00); *Danes in Wisconsin* ($1.50); *Welsh in Wisconsin* ($2.00); *Swedes in Wisconsin* ($2.00); *The Flavor of Wisconsin: An Informal History of Food and Eating in the Badger State* ($14.95); *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, Volume XIII: Commentaries, Public and Private* ($35.00); *Wisconsin Indians* ($2.00); *Soldiers When They Go: The Story of Camp Randall, 1861-1865* ($7.95); and a new edition of *Women's History Resources at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* ($3.95).

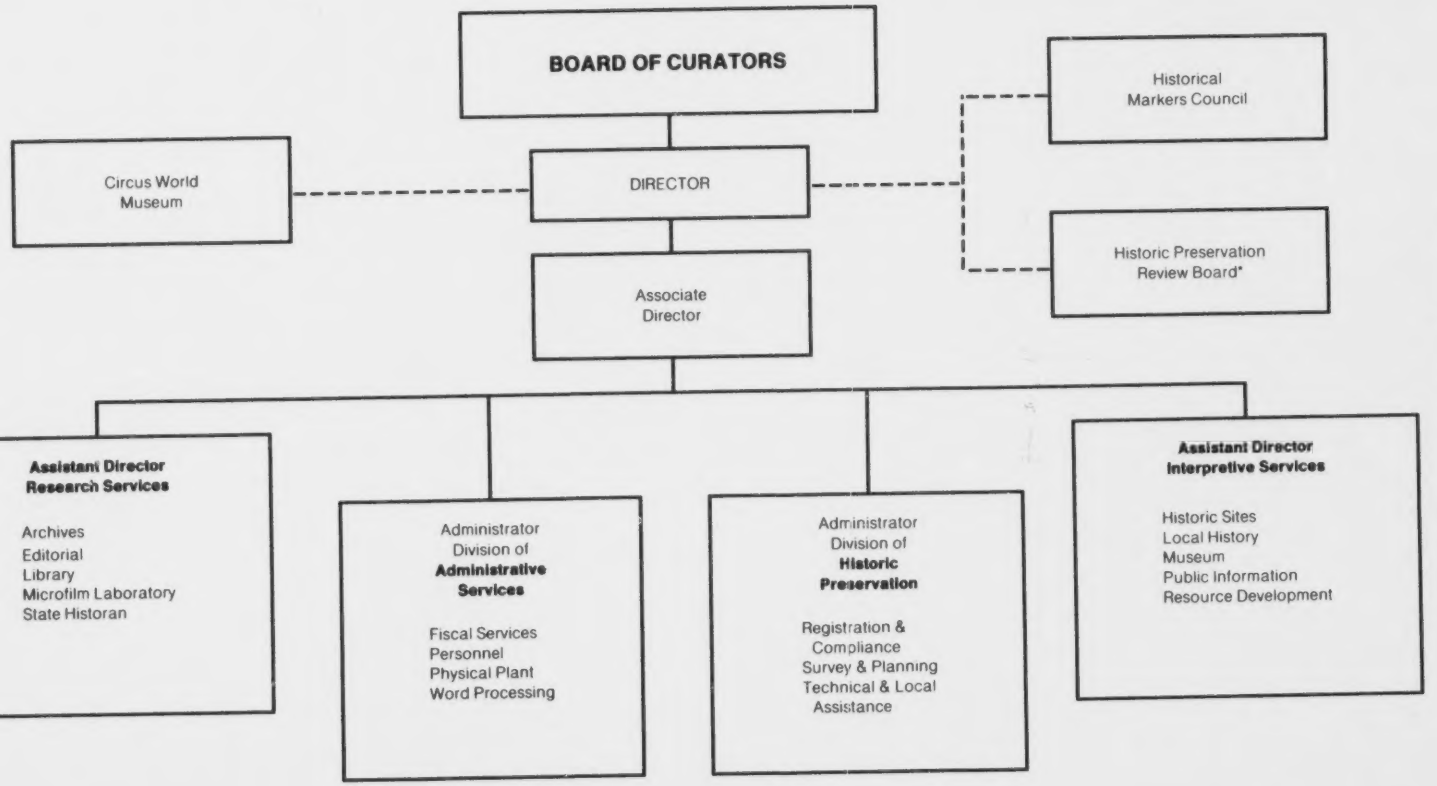
Number of Employes: 204.62.

Total Budget 1981-83: $14,153,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.70.

History: Founded in 1846 and chartered in 1853, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is the nation's oldest historical society to receive continuing grants of state funds for its purpose of promoting "a wider appreciation of the American heritage with particular emphasis on the col-

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



*Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Historic Preservation Review Board.

lection, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge of the history of Wisconsin and of the West".

The society was made a trustee of the state in 1855. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, continued the society as an independent agency.

The Historical Markers Council was created as the Historical Markers Commission in 1944, a nonstatutory, *ex officio* committee. Chapter 192, Laws of 1953, made the committee statutory, while Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it and transferred it to the Historical Society

Organization: The State Historical Society is both a state agency and a membership organization. The membership, which numbers more than 6,000, elects 36 of its members to the Board of Curators, the governing body of the society. The governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, president of the University, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the president of the Wisconsin History Foundation, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Council for Local History serve as ex officio members of the Board of Curators. In this way the society combines the benefits of a democratically based private membership with a publicly supported program, one that attempts to blend the scholarly and the popular aspects of history for the education and enjoyment of the citizens of Wisconsin.

The board selects the director, who is the administrative head of the society.

The Historical Markers Council is comprised of 5 *ex officio* members. It meets in February in Madison, at which time it chooses its chairman, and it may also hold special meetings.

Agency Responsibility: From the very beginning the State Historical Society has actively collected and interpreted the history of Wisconsin in the context of midwestern and American history.

Today, as in the past, the society has a statutory charge to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources relating to Wisconsin, the Midwest, and the nation, and to make them freely available to students, scholars, the citizens of Wisconsin, and the general public. To implement this program the Board of Curators has established 3 major objectives: 1) maintenance of a major research collection in American history for scholarly research at the university level and at cooperative area research centers at 11 university campuses and Northland College; 2) promotion of an appreciation and understanding of Wisconsin history by operating a museum, historic sites, and a statewide school services program, along with extension of technical services and advice to more than 180 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state; and 3) research and publication in Wisconsin and American history and the broadest possible dissemination of this information.

Unit Functions:

Local History assists more than 182 local affiliated historical societies and museums throughout the state with the legal requirements of incorporation and offers technical assistance and consultation through field visits, workshops, special programs and a newsletter. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin Council for Local History, the state society assists in the organization of regional and state conventions of local societies.

Archives collects, catalogs and makes available for use records, manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs, and other material pertaining to the history of the state and is the official archives for all records of the state and all political subdivisions.

Editorial is responsible for the editing and publication of all the scholarly and popular materials issued by the society.

Historic Preservation administers the program of the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin. It is making a statewide survey of places of architectural, historic or archeological significance, processes nominations to the National Register, administers federal grants-in-aid for historic restoration, and reviews environmental impact statements.

Historic Sites combines all 6 of the historic sites under one administrator for uniform and improved direction, logistical management and interpretive development. The sites, Old World Wisconsin at Eagle, Old Wade House at Greenbush, Madeline Island Historical Museum at La Pointe, Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien, Pendarvis at Mineral Point, and Stonefield Village at Cassville, each reflect a major theme of Wisconsin's development, such as mining, farming, fur trade, exploration and transportation. They are one means by which Wisconsinites may develop a sense of life as it was in historic Wisconsin. A seventh historic site, Circus World Museum at

Baraboo, is operated by the Historic Sites Foundation and offers one of the most exciting and extensive collections of circus memorabilia to be found anywhere.

Library organizes and makes available the volumes and pamphlets which constitute the historical collection. The collection consists of more than 200,000 volumes; 400,000 pamphlets; 300,000 government publications and 500,000 reels of microfilm and microform sheets.

Museum collects, restores, and displays artifacts of historical significance, and uses this material to improve the public's knowledge of Wisconsin's heritage in the museum in Madison. With the acquisition of new quarters on the Capitol Concourse in 1980, the Museum will begin planning, renovation and construction of exhibits and general development of a museum that will reflect our state, midwestern, and national history in a most up-to-date manner.

Administrative Services plans building space needs, handles personnel matters and employe contract administration, supervises property management, insurance, financial and budgetary matters of the society, supervises clerical and microfilm reproduction services, and manages the physical plant and security of the society headquarters building.

Circus World Museum in Baraboo is a major attraction to both young and old. The museum also serves numerous parades throughout the Midwest. A circus wagon is being unloaded from a circus train (photo courtesy Division of Tourism, Wisconsin Department of Development).

Interagency Relationships: The society director, together with representatives of the Department of Transportation, the Department of Natural Resources, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Department of Development form the Historical Markers Council to select and erect historical markers across the state. Under a cooperative agreement, the society writes the markers' texts and arranges for the production of the markers. A highway and reservoir archeological salvage operation is conducted by the society's state archeologist with funds made available through the Department of Transportation and the National Park Service. The archeologist also issues permits for archeological exploration on state land. The society's archi-

vist manages a state records retention program in cooperation with the Department of Administration and other state agencies. The archivist's role in the program is judging the historical value of records slated for destruction and arranging for the storage of historically useful records at the society's headquarters.

The society works closely with the Department of Natural Resources in developing the historical and archeological elements in various state parks and forests. It cooperates with the state Department of Public Instruction in providing materials relating to Wisconsin history to Wisconsin schools, and with the University Board of Regents in providing resources in American history for university students and faculty members.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

Members: GORDON D. ORR, JR., *chairperson;* JANET HESSLER, *vice chairperson;* FRANK CASSELL, E. STEPHAN FISCHER, JOHN FORDE, WILLIAM LAATSCH, NARCISO G. MENOCAL, FREDERICK I. OLSON, GORDON E. PARKS, GORDON PETERS, JAMES T. POTTER, ROBERT SALZER, FLORENCE SHIPEK, WILLIAM TISHLER, SHINJI YAMAMOTO.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (2).

History: The Historic Preservation Review Board was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is attached to the society under Section 15.03 of the statutes. It is composed of 15 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 3-year terms. At least 9 members must be professionally qualified in the areas of architecture, archeology, art history and history; and up to 6 members may be qualified in related fields, such as landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, law or real estate.

Agency Responsibility: The duties of the board are: 1) to approve, upon recommendation of the state historic preservation officer, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; 2) to review the state surveys and inventories of historic properties undertaken under the historic preservation program; 3) to review and approve the content of the state preservation plan developed under the program; 4) to review and approve the distribution of federal grants-in-aid for preservation; 5) to recommend the removal of properties from the National Register of Historic Places; 6) to act in an advisory capacity to the State Historical Society and the State Negotiating Board; and 7) to notify planning departments of affected municipalities, local landmark commissions and local historical societies regarding properties being considered for nomination to the national register and request their comments.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN, INC.

Board of Directors: The Governor appoints one-third of the board. Gubernatorial appointees are: JOHN O. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., WAYNE EMBRY, MARGARET FLANAGAN, HENRY M. GOLDBERG, M.D., PHILIP E. LERMAN, M.E. NEVINS (confirmation pending), WAYNE F. WHITTOW, ALLEN W. WILLIAMS, JR. Confirmations pending: JANET S. CUDAHY, M.D. (to succeed Dr. Henry Goldberg), SALLY ROSENBERG PELTZ (to succeed Wayne Whittow).

Mailing Address: 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee 53226.

State Appropriation 1981-83: $13,021,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.15 *et seq.*

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., is a private, nonprofit educational corporation located in Milwaukee. It was a part of Marquette University until September 1967, when it separated itself from the University. In 1969 the Legislature enacted a law providing state aid to the

Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., in order to increase the level of physician resources in the state. Chapter 3, Laws of 1969, provided that, as a condition for receiving state aid, one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered terms of 6 years and first preference in admissions is to be given to Wisconsin residents. The Legislative Audit Bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under the state appropriation.

The law also made a token appropriation to test the constitutionality of such funding. In *State ex rel. Warren v. Reuter*, 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969), the Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the appropriation. Chapter 185, Laws of 1969, commenced full funding of state support for the school.

On September 21, 1970, the Board of Trustees changed the name of the institution to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Effective July 1, 1977, funds appropriated to the college by the state, are based on a per capita formula for an amount for each Wisconsin resident student at the college. In addition, the state appropriates funds to the Medical College to support a family practice graduate medical education program.

MEDICAL EDUCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

Members: DAVID A. KINDIG, M.D. (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), LEONARD CRONKHITE, M.D. (president, Medical College of Wisconsin); PAUL CAPELLI, M.D., ROBERT GREEN, M.D., MARTIN LOEB, JOHN MELCHER, BURTON SMITH, M.D., ROBERT TRAVIS, SISTER JOAN WINKLER (public members).

Health Personnel/Manpower Analyst: LILLIAN E. REDDING.

Mailing Address: Room 244, Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-6933.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.16.

History: The Medical Education Review Committee was created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973. The membership was enlarged by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee consists of 9 members: 7 appointed by the governor for staggered 5-year terms, selected from citizens with broad knowledge of medical education; the president of the University of Wisconsin System or a designee; and the president of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., or a designee.

Functions: The committee is directed to stimulate the development of cooperative programs by the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Medical School, develop basic information on the potential resources for medical education, develop a statewide plan and approve hospital affiliations, encourage the development of continuing education programs for physicians in this state, encourage and review the development of training programs in relation to the state's health workforce needs, encourage the development of cooperative programs for training of allied health personnel, encourage development of systems for cross registration of students for specialized courses, stimulate the development of joint research and patient care programs, and provide upon request of the governor or the Joint Committee on Finance or on its own initiative analyses and recommendations on policy issues in the broad field of medical education in the state.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF

State Superintendent: HERBERT J. GROVER.

Deputy State Superintendent: B. DEAN BOWLES, 266-1771.

Executive Assistant to State Superintendent: CARL CARMICHAEL, 266-1771.

Special Assistants to State Superintendent: ALAN KINGSTON, 266-2801; BRENDA PFAEHLER, 266-1771.

Handicapped Children and Pupil Services, Division for: VICTOR J. CONTRUCCI, *assistant superintendent,* 266-1649; WILLIAM ENGLISH, *superintendent, School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for Visually Impaired,* (508) 755-2950; JOHN SHIPMAN, *superintendent, School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for Hearing Impaired,* (414) 728-2677.

Children with Physical Needs, Bureau for: JOHN J. MURPHY, *director.*

Exceptional Children, Bureau for: vacancy *director.*

Pupil Services, Bureau for: RICHARD ROTH, *director.*

Instructional Services, Division for: JOHN T. BENSON, *assistant superintendent,* 266-3361.

Assessment and Testing, Bureau for: THOMAS STEFONEK, *director.*

Program Development, Bureau for: ARNOLD CHANDLER, *director.*

Teacher Education, Certification, and Placement, Bureau for: LOND RODMAN, *director.*

Vocational Education, Bureau for: RICHARD DIGNAN, *director.*

School Improvement, Office for: ROBERT GOMOLL, *director.*

Library Services, Division for: LESLYN M. SHIRES, *assistant superintendent,* 266-2205.

Instructional Media and Educational Technology, Bureau for: DIANNE MCAFEE HOPKINS, *director.*

Public and Cooperative Library Services, Bureau for: W. LYLE EBERHART, *director.*

Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing, Bureau for: SALLY DREW, *director.*

School Financial Resources and Management Services, Division for: C. RICHARD NELSON, assistant superintendent, 266-3851.

Educational Opportunity Programs, Bureau for: PAUL SPRAGGINS, JR., *director;* RAFAEL GUTIERREZ, *assistant director;* SANDRA DERCOLE, *coordinator, Talent Incentive Program.*

School Food and Nutrition Services, Bureau for: EDWARD POST, *director; Nutrition Services Section,* JOHN STADTMUELLER, *chief.*

School Management Services and Federal Aids, Bureau for: ARCHIE BUCHMILLER, *director; Federal Aids and Audit Section,* vacancy, *chief; Consultants: School Facilities,* JAHN TINGLUM; *Reorganization,* PAUL ENDRES; *Summer School/Educational Standards,* WAYNE STAMM; *Community Education,* ERIC SMITH; *Private Schools,* MILDRED ANDERSON; *Block Grants,* MARYJEAN BADE; *Transportation,* DONALD SCHNEIDER.

State School Aids Administration and Consultation, Bureau for: ROLAND ROCKWELL, *director; State Aids Consultation and Audit Section,* ROGER SUNBY, *chief; State Aids Processing Section,* CORINNE WAKEMAN, *chief.*

Management and Budget, Division for: BRIAN M. ROHERTY, *assistant superintendent,* 266-3903.

Education Information Services, Bureau for: JANE LEPESKA, *director.*

Equal Educational Opportunity, Bureau for: JOHN STROTHER, *director.*

Management Services, Bureau for: LEROY RICHGELS, *director; Fiscal Services Section,* CAROL CRAPP, *chief; General Services Section,* KATHY JACOBSON, *chief; Word Processing Section,* LINDA HANSON, *chief.*

Personnel Services, Bureau for: DIRK GRAYE, *director.*

Policy and Budget, Bureau for: DEBRA BYARS, *director.*

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau for: RICHARD RYDECKI, *director; Development Section,* ELEANOR WHITE, *chief; Production Section,* GEORGE KOLB, *chief.*

Legal Services, Office for: MARY FRASER, *legal counsel.*

Council on the Education of the Blind: PATRICIA HUDZIAK, JEFFREY KLENKE, KAREN PERZENTKA (appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Exceptional Education; LYNDA BIRD, ANN BUSLIE, CHARLES CLARK, WILLIAM CONZEMIUS, PAUL HALVERSON, DAWN HANEY, RENETTA KIDD, JOHN MURRAY, JUANITA PAWLISCH,

RICHARD ROSSMILLER, CHARLES SCHOENWETTER, KATIE SCHULTZ, GERALD THIELKE, PATRICIA VOSS, PAT WEBER (appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Library and Network Development: DOUGLAS BAKER, HENRY BATES, JR., JANICE BEAUDIN, CAROL DIEHL, BURDETTE EAGON, PHILLIP MARTELL, PAUL D. STARR, vacancy (professional members); RUTH E. HARRIS, VICTOR PAGENKOPF, RUTH SCHMIDT, JOHN M. SHEEHY, JACQULYN SHROPSHIRE, JAMES STAUFF, vacancy (citizen members).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707; street address: 125 South Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-3390.

Toll-Free Number: (800) 362-3020 — information on education and medical programs for handicapped children.

Publications: Biennial Report, Department Newsletter (monthly), Directory of Wisconsin's Public Schools (annual $3.00), Library Bulletin (quarterly), curriculum publications, research studies.

Number of Employes: 749.58.

Total Budget 1981-83: $2,232,359,800.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 1, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Section 15.37, Statutes.

History: The Department of Public Instruction is under the direction of the State Superintendent, an office created by Article X, Sec. 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution and originally established on August 16, 1848. The constitution provides that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law ..."

The statutes of the Territory of Wisconsin adopted in 1838-39 provided for the establishment of common schools. Each town containing 10 families was to constitute a school district, and the voters of each such town were to elect 5 school inspectors whose duties were to examine teachers, visit the schools, and maintain the schoolhouses. There was no territorial agency concerned with education. The convention which produced the Constitution of 1846 provided that the supervision of public instruction should be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the legislature might direct. The legislature was to provide for either the election or the appointment of the superintendent and to prescribe that office's powers and duties. Convention debate centered on the need for the office — it was urged that there could be no uniform system of education without a superintendent — and on the method of selection. The election method was finally chosen by the convention.

The Council on Library and Network Development was created in the department by Chapter 347, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Library Development and the Council on Public Library Certificates and Standards.

The Council on Exceptional Education was created by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973.

The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Indian Education.

Organization: The superintendent of public instruction is elected in the nonpartisan spring election for a term of 4 years. In addition to holding this constitutional office, the superintendent serves as the head of the Department of Public Instruction. A deputy state superintendent is appointed to act for the state superintendent in the superintendent's absence. There are 5 assistant state superintendents each of whom is the administrator of a division within the department.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Public Instruction is charged with the responsibility of providing direction to and supervision of public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. This responsibility is implemented through programs and services designed to provide professional supervision of and consultation to local school districts; to supplement local tax resources with state funds in order that all pupils will have equal educational opportunities; to ensure that handicapped children receive an education; to improve, through continuing research and development, curricula and school operations; to provide proper guidance and counseling for all pupils; to develop school and public library resources; and to coordinate and oversee the use of various federal aids.

Unit Functions:

The *Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services* coordinates pupil services activities and administers, monitors, and supervises special education and medical and related services for children with exceptional educational needs. The division is responsible for statewide coordination of local efforts to implement Subchapter V, Chapter 115, Wis. Stats.; P.L. 94-142, the federal Education of All Handicapped Children Act; the federal Education of the Handicapped Act; and for administering parts of Title V of the Social Security Act of 1935. The division also operates the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for the Visually Impaired and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for the Hearing Impaired.

The *Division for Instructional Services* provides supervisory and consultative services, technical assistance, and resource materials for local school districts. This includes assistance and direction in curriculum development and implementation, instructional methods/strategies, state level pupil testing and local district pupil competency testing, and school improvement. The division administers Career Education Incentive Act funds, the Parker Pen Project, Youth Initiative Programs and provides Joint Training Partnership Act (JTPA) linkages. The division administers federal programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title IV), Civil Rights Act (Title IV), Vocational Education Act, and bilingual education. The division monitors school district compliance with various statutory and code requirements. It is responsible for reviewing programs at colleges and universities which lead to certification to serve in the public schools and for licensing of all public school teachers as well as those private school teachers who wish to be so licensed.

The *Division for Library Services* administers all state and federal programs related to public and school libraries and librarians and for intertype library cooperation. The division is organized into 3 bureaus: the Bureau for Public and Cooperative Library Services, the Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing, and the Bureau for Instructional Media and Educational Technology.

The *Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services* provides for payment of state and federal school aids, financial review of school accounts, budget and finance consultation, and school finance data collection, analysis and publication. Consultant services are provided in the areas of data processing, school district reorganization, school transportation, private schools, community education, school facilities and school district management and planning. The division is responsible for school food and nutrition services, including the national school lunch program, special milk program, nutrition education and training, and donated food distribution. The division's educational opportunity program provides counsel and assistance for disadvantaged students throughout the state seeking post-secondary school education and training.

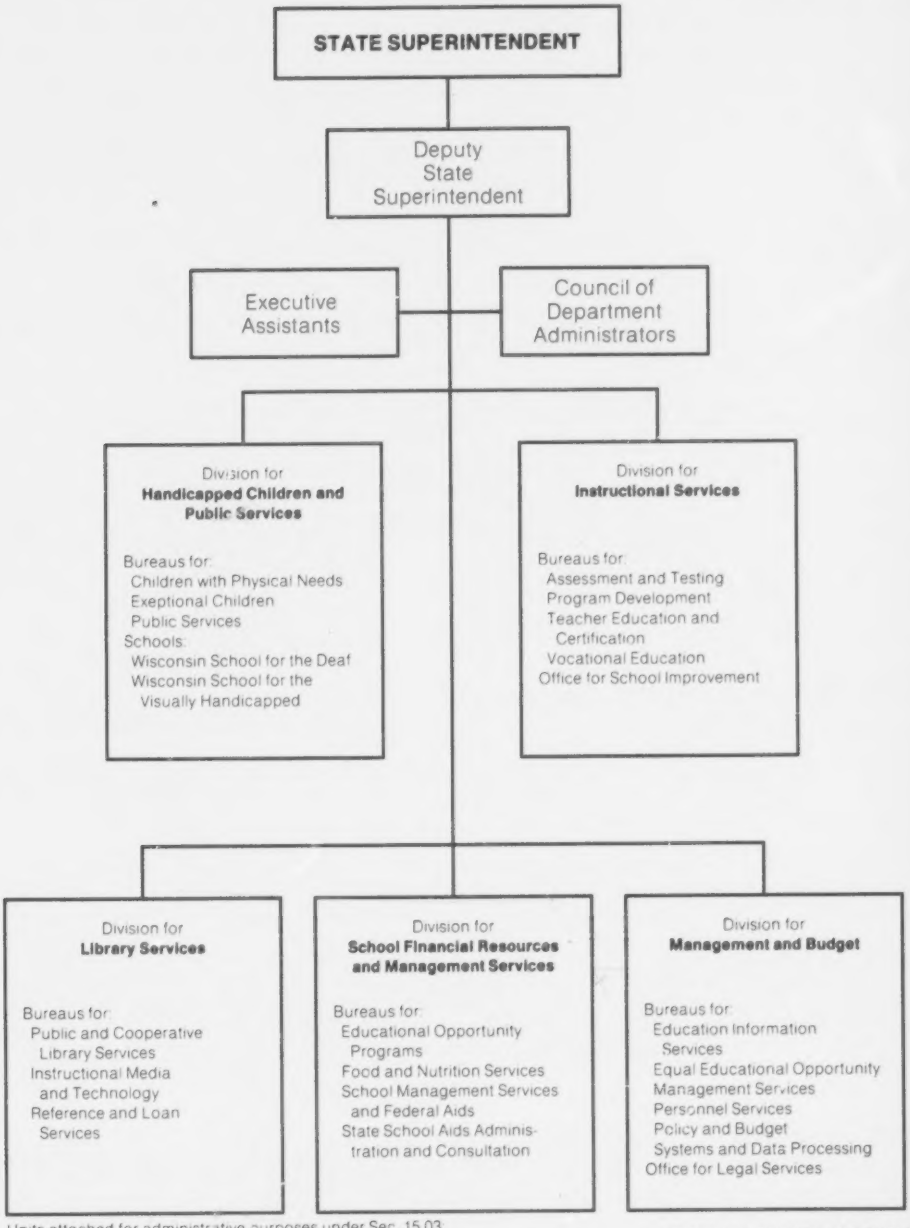
The *Division for Management and Budget* provides administrative and staff services to the state superintendent and the operating divisions of the department, including financial management, audit, and fiscal systems; legal services; personnel and employment relations; affirmative action; fleet and general office services; word processing services; federal civil rights compliance; management systems and policy development; evaluation services; systems and data processing services; and publications and public information services. The division also is responsible for development of the department biennial budget, administrative rules coordination, bill analyses and fiscal note preparation, maintenance of education statistics, and assistance to local school districts in race desegregation and sex equity.

The *Council on the Education of the Blind* advises the state superintendent regarding services, problems, and policies affecting the visually handicapped.

The *Council on Exceptional Education* consults with the state superintendent on programs, policies, and rules relating to the educational needs of exceptional children. The council may report biennially to the Legislature on the progress made by special education programs and planning in the state.

The *Council on Library and Network Development* advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Library Services in performing their duties in regard to library services.

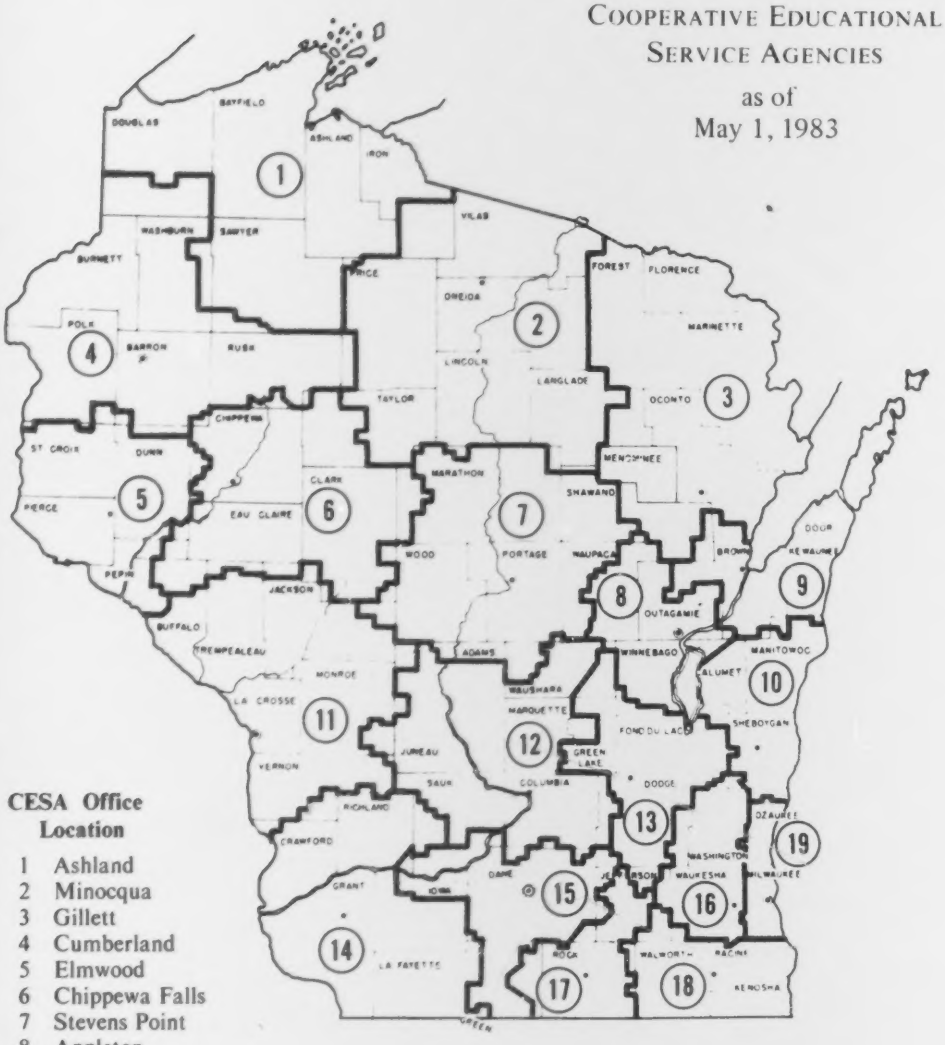
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Interagency Relationships: The department works and cooperates with a variety of federal, state, and local governmental agencies in carrying out its responsibilities. It works with the U.S. Department of Education in carrying out responsibilities under the Education of the Handicapped Act and Education of All Handicapped Children Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the Library Services and Construction Act and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the commodity distribution program.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCIES

as of
May 1, 1983



CESA Office Location

1 Ashland
2 Minocqua
3 Gillett
4 Cumberland
5 Elmwood
6 Chippewa Falls
7 Stevens Point
8 Appleton
9 Green Bay
10 Plymouth
11 LaCrosse
12 Portage
13 Waupun
14 Fennimore
15 Madison
16 Waukesha
17 Janesville
18 Burlington
19 West Allis

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The department maintains continuing liaison with local and school district officials in carrying out financial and other assistance programs to local schools. The department provides information to the Department of Administration, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, the Department of Natural Resources, and other state agencies on a continuing basis. The department relies on the Department of Revenue for reports of full-value determinations for taxable property throughout the state in order to determine the amount of state aid to local school districts.

In addition, the department has both direct and intermediate relationships with various federal programs dealing with Indian education, federal aid for impacted areas, and other special educational needs. Close cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services is essential, especially in regard to services involving certain categories of handicapped, alcohol and other drug abuse, and health preservation, including referral, immunization and treatment.

In implementing the vocational education program in Wisconsin, the department works closely with the Board for Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. By joint agreement, a pool of federal vocational education funds has been set aside for DPI and WBVTAE to provide occupational preparation opportunities for 16-to-18-year-old high school students. Partnerships are being expanded and enhanced through the Parker Foundation project and through the prioritization of career education projects which develop linkages with business and industry. Special attention to the development of additional linkages with service deliverers in the community is directed through the department's participation in the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE EDUCATION BOARD

American Indian Language and Culture Education Board: FRANK BARBER, JOSEPH CORBINE, DOROTHY W. DAVIDS, MARVIN DEFOE, JR., RAYMOND DEPERRY, LYLE A. GREENDEER, SR., CAROL HARO, HELENE LINCOLN, LORETTA METOXEN, AL PYATSKOWIT, CYNTHIA ANN REUSCH, FRANCES TEPIEW, 1 vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.375.

History: The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The board is an independent unit attached to the Department of Public Instruction for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes. The board consists of 13 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms from recommendations made by the various Indian tribes, bands, and organizations in Wisconsin and representing each such tribe, band, and organization.

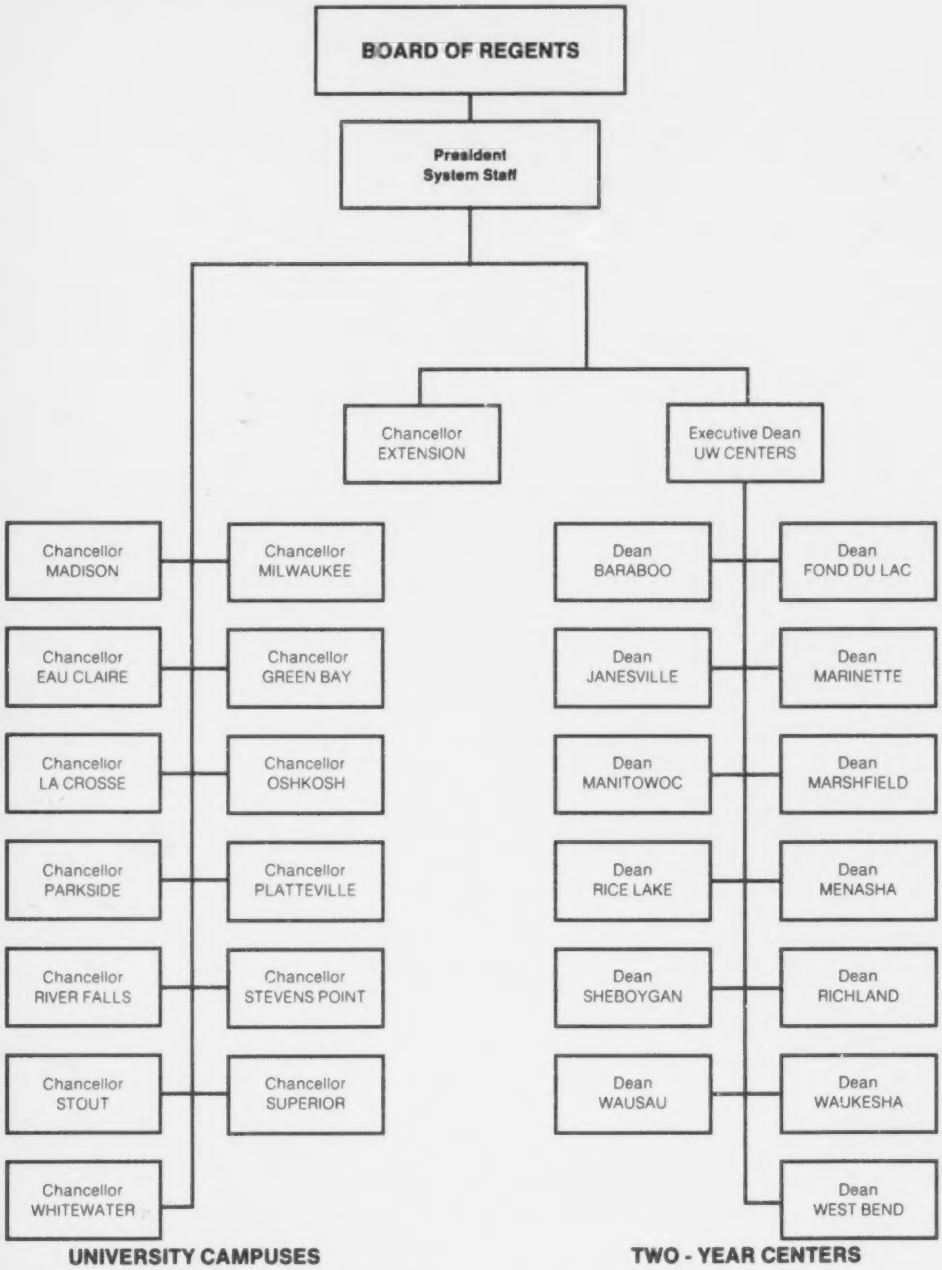
Agency Responsibility: The board advises the state superintendent, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on all matters relating to the education of American Indians.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: DAVID E. BECKWITH, *president;* ROBERT P. KNOWLES, *vice president;* HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), MARYLLN M. ZIRBEL (president, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); RUTH CLUSEN, CATHERINE CONROY, EDITH FINLAYSON, ODY J. FISH, M. WILLIAM GERRARD, CAMILLA HANSON, FRANK H. HECKRODT, BEN R. LAWTON, M.D., FRANK NIKOLAY, RUSSELL O'HARROW, PAUL R. SCHILLING, GERARD E. VENEMAN.

Secretary to the Board: JUDITH TEMBY, 1860 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2324.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM



Attached units: Geological and Natural History Survey
Laboratory of Hygiene
Psychiatric Research Institute

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Pharmacy Internship Board

UNIVERSITY

Administrative Officers

President of the University of Wisconsin System: ROBERT M. O'NEIL, 1700 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2321.

Executive Vice President: JOSEPH F. KAUFFMAN, 1738 Van Hise Hall, 262-6420.
Vice President, Academic Affairs: KATHARINE C. LYALL, 1624 Van Hise Hall, 262-8778.
Vice President and Trust Officer: REUBEN H. LORENZ, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.
Vice President, General Services: ROBERT W. WINTER, JR., 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-6132.

Mailing Address: Systemwide administration is centered in Madison, but the individual universities and 2-year centers can be reached by writing directly to the campuses in their respective cities. System field stations are located at Clam Lake and Pigeon Lake in Bayfield County. Branch agricultural stations are at Arlington, Ashland, Hancock, Lake Tomahawk, Lancaster, Marshfield, Spooner and Sturgeon Bay. The administrative offices of the UW Centers and UW Extension are in Madison; extension representatives are located at the seat of each county.

Telephone: (608) 263-3961 (Information Office).

Publications: Biennial and annual reports; Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System (annual); UW Memo (biweekly); Administrative Directory; Fact Book (semiannual); unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; student newspapers and yearbooks at some campuses; periodicals and books.

Number of Employes: 27,745.

Total Budget 1981-83: $2,190,784,800.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 6, Wisconsin Constitution; Section 15.91, Statutes.

UW-Madison (Madison 53706)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 262-1234

Chancellor: IRVING SHAIN, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.
Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: BRYANT KEARL, 150 Bascom Hall, 262-1304.
Vice Chancellor for Administration: LEN VAN ESS, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.
Dean of Students: PAUL GINSBERG, 109 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.
Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: LEO M. WALSH, 140 Agricultural Hall, 262-4930.
Dean of Business: ROBERT H. BOCK, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.
Dean of Education: JOHN R. PALMER, 123 Education Building, 262-6137.
Dean of Engineering: JOHN BOLLINGER, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.
Dean of School of Family Resources and Consumer Science: ELIZABETH J. SIMPSON, 141 Home Economics Building, 262-4847.
Dean of Graduate School: ROBERT M. BOCK, 333 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.
Dean of International Studies: PETER DORNER, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.
Dean of Law: CLIFF THOMPSON, 207 Law Building, 262-0618.
Dean of Letters and Science: E. DAVID CRONON, 102 South Hall, 263-2303.
Dean of Medicine: ARNOLD L. BROWN, 1205 Medical Science Center, 263-4910.
Dean of Nursing: VALENCIA N. PROCK, H6/150 Clinical Science Center H6, 263-5155.
Dean of Pharmacy: AUGUST P. LEMBERGER, 2340 Chamberlin Hall, 262-1414.
Secretary of the Faculty: PETER BUNN, 134 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.
Director of Admission: DAVID VINSON, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.
Registrar: THOMAS H. HOOVER, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

UW-Milwaukee (Milwaukee 53201)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 963-1122

Chancellor: FRANK E. HORTON, 202 Chapman Hall, 963-4331.
Vice Chancellor: NORMA S. REES, 215 Chapman Hall, 963-4501.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: GILBERT LEE, 207 Chapman Hall, 963-4461.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: DONALD HARDY, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4038.
Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: CARL MUELLER, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4035.
Acting Dean, School of Allied Health Professions: ERIKA SANDER, 955 ENDERIS HALL, 963-4712.
Acting Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning: ROBERT BECKLEY, 149-D Engelmann Hall, 963-4016.
Dean, School of Business Administration: ERIC SCHENKER, 474 Bolton Hall, 963-4235.
Dean, School of Education: MICHAEL STOLEE, 595 Enderis Hall, 963-4181.
Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences: FRED LANDIS, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 963-4126.
Dean, School of Fine Arts: ROBERT W. CORRIGAN, A278 Fine Arts Building, 963-4762.
Dean, The Graduate School: GEORGE KEULKS, 251 Mitchell Hall, 963-5483.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM F. HALLORAN, 218A Holton Hall, 963-5895.
Acting Dean, School of Library Science: MOHAMMED M. AMAN, 220 Mitchell Hall, 963-4709.
Dean, School of Nursing: NORMA LANG, 765 Cunningham Hall, 963-4189.
Acting Dean, School of Social Welfare: FRED M. COX, 1095 Enderis Hall, 963-4400.
Dean, Division of Urban Outreach: MARTIN HABERMAN, 320 Garland Hall, 963-5055.
Director of Admissions: JEAN SHANAHAN, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 963-6164.
Director of Registration and Executive Director of Admissions: FREDERICK SPERRY, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 963-6164.
Secretary of the University: MARILYN E. MILLER 225 Mitchell Hall, 963-5988.

UW-Eau Claire (Eau Claire 54701)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 836-2100

Chancellor: EMILY HANNAH, 836-2326
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: NORMAN DOORENBAS, 836-2320.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: JAMES BOLLINGER, 836-2733.
Assistant Chancellor, Budget and Development: CHARLES BAUER, 836-3279.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ORMSBY HARRY, 836-5626.
Dean, School of Arts and Science: TONALD N. SATZ, 836-2542.
Dean, School of Business: JAMES WENNER, 836-5509.
Dean, School of Education: RODNEY JOHNSON, 836-3671.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: RONALD N. SATZ, 836-2721.
Dean, School of Nursing: PATRICIA OSTMOE, 836-4731.
Faculty Senate Chairman: RONALD SCHLATTMAN, 836-5288.
Registrar: LAWRENCE BUNDY, 836-2643.

UW-Green Bay (Green Bay 54302)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 465-2121

Chancellor: EDWARD W. WEIDNER, 465-2207.
Associate Chancellor: DONALD F. HARDEN, 465-2074.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: WILLIAM KUEPPER 465-2254.
Secretary of the Faculty: ELMER HAVENS, 465-2211.
Registrar: RONALD A. DHUEY, 465-2063.

UW-La Crosse (La Crosse 54601)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 785-8000

Chancellor: NOEL J. RICHARDS, 785-8004.
Vice Chancellor: W. CARL WIMBERLY, 785-8004.
Assistant Chancellor: DAVID WITMER, 785-8009.
Assistant Vice Chancellor: JEAN FOSS, 785-8012.
Dean, College of Arts, Letters and Sciences: ROBERT VOIGHT, 785-8219.
Dean, College of Education: HOWARD C. ROSE, 785-8122.
Dean, School of Business Administration: WILLIAM O. PERKETT, 785-8091.
Dean, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation: JOHN C. MITCHEM, 785-8157.
Dean of Student Affairs: DAVID HOGUE, 785-8063.
Faculty Senate Chairman: ROLAND ROSKOS, 785-8018.
Registrar: ROBERT LE ROY, 785-8751.

UW-Oshkosh (Oshkosh 54901)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 424-1234

Chancellor: EDWARD M. PENSON 424-0200.
Executive Assistant to Chancellor: THOMAS W. HERZING, 424-3111.
Vice Chancellor: WALTER T. JAMES, 424-0300.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Programs and Services: DONALD R. WOLTERS (acting), 424-3000.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Programs and Services: EDWARD B. SMITH, 424-3100.
Assistant to Chancellor for University Information Program: PATRICIA A. ANGLIM, 424-3356.
Dean, College of Business Administration: CLIFFORD E. LARSON, 424-1424.
Dean, College of Education: ROGER V. BENNETT, 424-3322.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM J. LEFFIN, 424-1210.
Dean, College of Nursing: DIXALENE BAHLEDA 424-3089.
Dean, Graduate School: LAURINE E. FITZGERALD, 424-1223.
Registrar: ROGER HEROLD, 424-0303.

UW-Parkside (Kenosha 53141)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 553-2345

Chancellor: ALAN E. GUSKIN, 553-2211.
Vice Chancellor and Dean of Faculty: LORMAN A. RATNER, 553-2261.
Assistant Chancellor, Educational Services: CARLA J. STOFFLE, 553-2598.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Fiscal Affairs: GARY G. GOETZ, 553-2141.
Associate Dean: MICHAEL BASSIS, 553-2144.
Associate Dean of Faculty for Professional and Graduate Programs: BEN GREENBAUM, 553-2140.
University Committee: JAMES H. SHEA, *chairman,* 553-2449.
Registrar: SUSAN A. JOHNSON, 553-2281.

UW-Platteville (Platteville 53818)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 342-1100

Acting Chancellor: RALPH CURTIS, 342-1234.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: MERVYN CADWALLADER, 342-1261.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: FRANCIS DUNN, 342-1226.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: LLOYD LINDEN, 342-1854.
Dean, College of Agriculture: CHARLES DENURE, 342-1393.
Dean, College of Arts and Science: DALE FATZINGER, 342-1151.

Dean, College of Business, Industry and Commerce: KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, 342-1547.
Dean, College of Education: JAMES STOLTENBERG, 342-1131.
Dean, College of Engineering: EDWARD O. BUSBY, 342-1561.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: ALVA H. JARED, 342-1246.
Registrar: CAROL KIES, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls (River Falls 54022)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 425-3913

Chancellor: GEORGE R. FIELD, 425-3201.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: RICHARD DELORIT, 425-3700.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration: WAYNE WOLFE, 425-3737.
Assistant Chancellor, Business and Finance: E. TED KUETHER, 425-3838.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: WILLIAM MUNNS, 425-3711.
Dean, College of Agriculture: GARY ROHDE, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: RICHARD SWENSON, 425-3366.
Dean, College of Education: DANIEL H. BROWN, 425-3774.
Dean, Graduate School: ROGER SWANSON, 425-3843.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: RICHARD BECKHAM, 425-3564.
Registrar: MELVIN GERMANSON, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point (Stevens Point 54481)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 346-0123

Chancellor: PHILIP R. MARSHALL, 346-2123.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: PATRICK MCDONOUGH, 346-4686.
Assistant to Chancellor, University Services: DAVID COKER, 346-2123.
Dean, Educational Services and Innovative Programs: BURDETTE EAGON, 346-2029.
Dean, Graduate Studies: DAVID J. STASZAK, 346-2631.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: PAUL M. PALOMBO, 346-4920.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: H. THOYRE, 346-4224.
Dean, College of Natural Resources: DANIEL TRAINER, 346-4617.
Dean, College of Professional Studies: ARTHUR FRITSCHEL, 346-3169.
Registrar: DAVID ECKHOLM, 346-4302.

UW-Stout (Menomonie 54751)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 232-1123

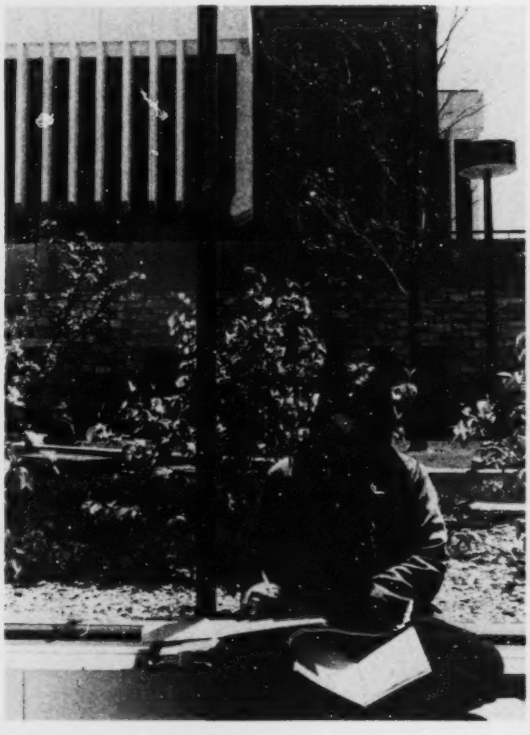
Chancellor: ROBERT S. SWANSON, 232-2441.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: WESLEY FACE, 232-1457.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: WESLEY SOMMERS, 232-1135.
Dean, Graduate College: NELVA RUNNELLS, 232-1376.
Dean, School of Education: DAVID SABATINO, 232-2153.
Dean, School of Home Economics: J. ANTHONY SAMENFINK, 232-1115.
Dean, School of Industry and Technology: M. JAMES BENSEN, 232-1325.
Dean, School of Liberal Studies: GERANE DOUGHERTY, 232-2437.
Dean, Learning Resources: DAVID BARNARD, 232-2246.
Dean of Students: SAMUEL WOOD, 232-1181.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: PHILIP SAWIN, 232-1789.
Registrar: SHARON STEWARD, 232-1634.

UW-Superior (Superior 54880)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 394-8101

Chancellor: KARL MEYER, 394-8221.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: JOHN HAUGLAND, 394-8447.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: PATRICK QUINN, 394-8209.
Dean, College of Education: ROBERT KREY, 394-8140.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: WILLIAM STOCK, 394-8269.
University Senate Secretary: GORDON BESCH, 394-8428.
Registrar: LOWELL BANKS, 394-8218.

UW-Whitewater (Whitewater 53190)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 472-1234

Chancellor: JAMES R. CONNOR, 472-1918.
Vice Chancellor and Dean of Faculties: FANNIE E. HICKLIN, 472-1181.
Assistant Chancellor for Administrative Services: JAMES W. COLMEY, 472-1922.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: WILLIAM RILEY, 472-1051.
Dean, College of the Arts: ROBERT GARWELL, 472-1221.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: JOSEPH DOMITRZ, 472-1343.
Dean, College of Education: LEWIS W. STONEKING, 472-1101.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: JAMES E. ROEVER, 472-1620.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: ARTHUR G. MCGRAW, 472-1006.
Dean of Continuing Education and Outreach: THOMAS S. MCLEROY, 472-1100.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: CAROLYN SYLVANDER, 472-1239.
Registrar: JOHN BODENSTEINER, 472-1570.



It is study time at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay (photo courtesy of the University of Wisconsin System).

Statewide Services and Coordinators
Madison 53706

HELP (Higher Education Location Program), educational information and referrals - toll-free telephone: (800) 362-3020; 263-4567 (local Madison), 342-3020 (local Milwaukee).
Director, Sea Grant College: ROBERT E. RAGOTZKIE, 1800 University Avenue, 263-6811.
Librarian at Large, Women's Studies, SUSAN SEARING, Room 112 A., 728 State St., 608/262-5754.

UW Centers
149 N. Frances Street, Room 216,
Madison 53703

Chancellor: ROBERT R. POLK (interim) 262-1783.
Associate Chancellor, Academic Affairs: DANIEL K. VAN EYCK, 262-1794.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Service: ANTONE KUCERA, 263-1638.
Registrar: GLADYS MEIER 262-9652.

Center*	Address, Telephone	Dean
Baraboo-Sauk County	1006 Connie Road Baraboo 53913 (608) 356-8351	Aural Umhoeffer
Barron County	Rice Lake 54868 (715) 234-8176	John F. Meggers
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 54935 (414) 929-3600	Willard J. Henken
Fox Valley	Menasha 54952 (414) 735-5577	Rue Johnson
Manitowoc County	Manitowoc 54220 (414) 683-4700	Chester Natunewicz
Marathon County	518 South 7th Avenue Wausau 54401 (715) 845-9602	Stephen R. Portch
Marinette County	Marinette 54143 (715) 735-7477	William A. Schmidtke
Marshfield-Wood County	2000 West 5th St. Marshfield 54449 (715) 387-1147	Norbert Koopman
Richland Center	Richland Center 53581 (608) 647-6186	Donald Gray
Rock County	Kellogg Avenue Janesville 53545 (608) 755-2811	Thomas Walterman
Sheboygan County	P.O. Box 719 Sheboygan 53081 (414) 459-3700	Kenneth Bailey
Washington County	400 University Drive West Bend 53095 (414) 338-5200	Robert O. Thompson
Waukesha County	1500 University Drive Waukesha 53186 (414) 544-8825	Mary Knudten

* The U.W. Center at Medford was closed for budgetary reasons in May 1981.

UW-Extension
432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706

Acting Chancellor: PATRICK BOYLE, 262-3786.
Acting Vice Chancellor, RONALD BORNSTEIN, 262-6151.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: HARLAND R. KLAGOS, 262-4571.
Acting State Director, Cooperative Extension: GALE L. VANDEBERG, 263-2775.
Acting Associate Dean of Cooperative Extension, MARVIN BEATTY, 262-3323.
Acting Associate Dean of Cooperative Extension: ROBERT E. RIECK, 262-7965.
Acting Dean (General Extension): HAROLD W. MONTROSS, 262-1034.
Acting Associate Dean, General Extension: LUKE LAMB, 262-0684.
Dean of Urban Outreach: MARTIN HABERMAN, (414) 963-5925.

History: Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, signed into law on October 11, 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's 2 systems of public higher education to form the University of Wisconsin System.

The University of Wisconsin, officially created pursuant to Art. X, Sec. 6, of the State Constitution, implemented by Chapter 20, Laws of 1848, is a land-grant institution, whose establishment and location were decreed by laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature (1836, 1838, 1839).

The origin of the Wisconsin State Universities System was in Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which provided funds for a normal school system and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first institution opened at Platteville in 1866, and the ninth, 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1927 the 9 normal schools were authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs, becoming state teachers colleges. With the addition of varied liberal arts programs, they became state colleges in 1951 (Chapter 548); and in 1964 their status was changed to that of state universities. Chapter 75 Laws of 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the Board of Regents of State Universities.

A Merger Implementation Study Committee, established by Chapter 100, was charged with the responsibility of studying the issues and making recommendations by January 31, 1973, to the Board of Regents and the Legislature on consolidating the statutes governing the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Universities (Chapters 36 and 37, respectively) and on related issues. It completed its work on schedule and forwarded a proposed statutory charter to the Legislature.

Between January 1973 and May 1974, the merger implementation bill went through months of additions and deletions as legislative committees deliberated. However, as approved by the Governor, the bill was essentially the same as the proposition submitted by the Merger Implementation Committee.

On May 21, 1974, the state Legislature passed the final merger implementation bill. The Governor signed the bill and it was published on July 8, recreating Chapter 36 of the statutes and providing a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin.

Organization: Under the historic 1971 merger law, these 2 systems were combined under a single board of regents, creating a complex of 13 universities, 14 two-year centers (now 13) and statewide extension, now serving 160,000 students and ranked as the fifth largest system of higher education in the nation. Each degree-granting institution in the new system is named "University of Wisconsin —", with the location or name following; each two-year campus is called "University of Wisconsin Center —", followed by the location or name. Chapter 100 specified that the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System would ultimately consist of 16 members, including the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and 14 citizen members appointed by the governor with approval of the Senate, for staggered 7-year terms. However, during the initial merger period, the system was governed by a 21-member board composed of all but 2 members of both original boards. The number of regents was gradually decreased by term expirations until the official membership limit of 16 was reached on May 1, 1974.

The board is empowered to appoint the president of the University of Wisconsin System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, and the administrative officers of the UW Centers and of University Extension, as well as the deans who head each of the 13 two-year centers.

The system administration is responsible to the president and assists the Board of Regents in establishing policies, reviewing the administration of such policies and planning the programmatic, financial and physical development of the system.

Agency Responsibility: The University System provides postsecondary, undergraduate, academic education for more than 135,000 Wisconsin residents. Graduate and professional education is offered at 11 of the universities, with doctoral programs concentrated at Madison and Milwaukee.

The system's 3 prime areas of responsibility are teaching, service and research. The "Wisconsin Idea" refers to the university's commitment to the state signified by the oft-quoted statement that "the boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state". Essentially this means providing education, service and the fruits of research to benefit the citizens of the state. The University System is dedicated to this historic concept under its new organization.

Unit Functions:

The *Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System* is responsible for establishing policies for governing the system, planning to meet future state needs for collegiate education, and appointing the executive head of the system and the executive heads of each of the institutions in the system, all of whom serve at the pleasure of the board. It sets admission standards and policies, reviews and approves university budgets and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units are allowed to operate with as great a degree of autonomy as possible.

The *President of the University of Wisconsin System* has full executive responsibility for operation and management of the system. He carries out the duties prescribed in the Wisconsin Statutes and implements the policies set forth by the regents. He manages and coordinates the operations of the system administrative offices and the units of the system. He has responsibility for fiscal control, maintaining management-planning information, developing a single budget and coordinating academic program review, evaluation and development on all campuses.

The *Executive Vice President* is deputy to the president of the system and serves as acting president in his absence. He has administrative responsibility for the functions of the system administration offices.

The *Chancellors* are the executive heads of their respective faculties and institutions and are vested with the responsibility of administering board policies under the coordinating direction of the president. They are accountable and report to the president and the board on the operation and administration of their institutions. Subject to board policy, the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, are responsible for designing curricula and setting degree requirements; determining academic standards and establishing grading systems; defining and administering institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation and screening candidates for appointment, promotion and tenure; recommending individual merit increases; administering associated auxiliary services; and administering all funds, from whatever source, allocated, generated or intended for use of their institutions.

Universities: The universities of the system are grouped into 3 organizational "clusters," based on type of mission. The doctoral cluster includes the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The other 11 universities in the system form the "university cluster." Listed according to size of enrollment in the fall of 1982, they are UW-Oshkosh, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Whitewater, UW-Stevens Point, UW-La Crosse, UW-Stout, UW-Parkside, UW-Platteville, UW-River Falls, UW-Green Bay and UW-Superior. Of these 11 in the "university cluster" category, 2 (UW-Green Bay and UW-Stout) have been designated as "special mission" campuses.

A third organizational grouping, the "outreach cluster," includes 2 components:

The *UW Centers,* 13 campuses which provide freshman-sophomore instruction designed primarily to facilitate transfer to degree-granting campuses; and

The *University of Wisconsin-Extension* which provides degree credit and continuing education in a wide range of areas and extends vital public services to residents throughout Wisconsin as a key means of implementing the celebrated "Wisconsin Idea".

Interagency Relationships: The far-ranging nature of the University System brings it into contact with a wide variety of federal, state and local agencies. Chief among those at the federal level

are the Department of Education; the National Science Foundation; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Agency for International Development; the National Institutes of Health; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Departments of State, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, Interior, and Transportation.

The *University Hospitals and Clinics* have a close working relationship with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Madison. Students and interns also spend time in 14 private hospitals in Madison, Milwaukee, Marshfield and La Crosse, with which the Medical School is affiliated.

On the state level, the University System is represented on the Educational Communications Board, which is responsible for planning, coordinating and overseeing public educational radio and television systems and programming. The units of the system cooperate closely with the Higher Educational Aids Board in providing financial aid to students. Since dissolution of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System cooperates with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in planning new programs and coordinating efforts to meet the educational needs of the state. Other state agencies with which the University System works closely are the Building Commission, the Department of Administration, the State Historical Society, and the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Development; Natural Resources; Public Instruction, and Veterans Affairs.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — ASSOCIATED INSTITUTE AND ORGANIZATIONS CREATED BY LAW

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, WISCONSIN

Director and State Geologist: MEREDITH E. OSTROM.

Mailing Address: 1815 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 262-1705.

Publications: Numerous publications and maps on geology, minerals, water, soils and other natural resources. List available on request. Maps: LANDRAP Series, $1.50 each.

Statutory Reference: Sec. 36.25 (6).

History: The Geological and Natural History Survey, sponsored primarily by the University of Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, was created in 1897 by act of the Legislature. It was designated a distinct and separate statutory unit assigned the responsibility to "... study the geology, water, soils, plants, fish and animal life of the state and ... (to) ... continue the topographic mapping of the state ...". The survey was initially responsible to an *ex officio* commission consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. In 1931 the administration of the survey was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, which was directed to appoint and employ, on the same basis as other members of the faculty, a state geologist, who would perform such functions as provided by law and have charge of such portions of the survey and perform such other duties as the regents might deem advisable. In 1964 the university reorganized and consolidated its extension activities, and the survey became a unit in the new University Extension. In 1966 the survey was assigned as a department to the Division of Economic and Environmental Development of University of Wisconsin-Extension. As part of the 1982 reorganization of University of Wisconsin - Extension, the survey became a special missions unit in the new Division of Cooperative Extension Service.

Organization: The Geological and Natural History Survey is a special missions unit in the University of Wisconsin-Extension Division of Cooperative Extension Service. The state geologist and director is appointed by the Board of Regents on the same basis as university faculty. The survey is subdivided into a program support and administrative services unit and 6 program

areas; namely, geology, water resources, soils, biology, climatology, and mineral resources and mining. Permanent staff positions consist of the equivalent of 11 faculty, 6 specialists, and 5.35 secretaries. In addition there are numerous other persons involved in a cooperative cost-sharing program with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Agency Responsibility: The survey has the broad statutory mission to inventory, investigate and analyze Wisconsin's land, water, and other natural resources. It has no regulatory or enforcement responsibilities. Specifically, it is the survey's mission to: 1) function as a repository of records and to develop and gather basic facts, both quantitative and qualitative, on lands, water, and other resources, by investigating the nature, occurrence, distribution, and interrelations of these resources; 2) through research and interpretation develop a usable body of knowledge on these resources; 3)provide information and advice on natural resources to all citizens, government, and industry as the basis for wise resource use and planning through service, publications, correspondence, and conferences; and 4) develop educational materials. The survey also has the responsibility to coordinate the state's topographic mapping, which is done in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey with financial support from the state Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources.

The general responsibilities of the survey are to: 1) conduct geologic, water, soil, climatologic, and biologic research and mapping throughout the state, to publish pertinent results, and act as a clearinghouse and repository for information on these subjects; 2) locate and identify areas of high mineral and rock resource potential in all areas of the state and to disseminate this information to all persons; 3) locate and identify areas in which geologic, water, and soils factors influence or should affect man's patterns of use of the earth's land and water resources; 4) provide general information and technical assistance to the public and to the mining industry, particularly in matters of mineral explorations, leasing, and development, and to assist in the advancement of the state's mining industry through public information activities; 5) assist in regulation and taxation of mining by membership on committees and technical assistance to the Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Transportation; Development; Revenue; and Justice; 6) study, evaluate, and analyze water resources; 7) study soil characteristics as the basis for more useful soil classification for purposes of land use planning; and 8) coordinate and arrange for topographic mapping of the entire state and serve as distributor of the topographic maps.

Unit Functions: The 6 survey and research program areas of the survey are highly interrelated but have specific functions. Each section gathers, analyzes, and interprets data and makes it available in the form of an extensive information and correspondence file and through publications, pamphlets, maps, conferences and answers to requests. The information finds broad application to problems and concerns related to mineral resources, mining, water supply, construction siting, utility routing, waste disposal, pollution, natural hazards, and industrial, municipal, agricultural and recreational development.

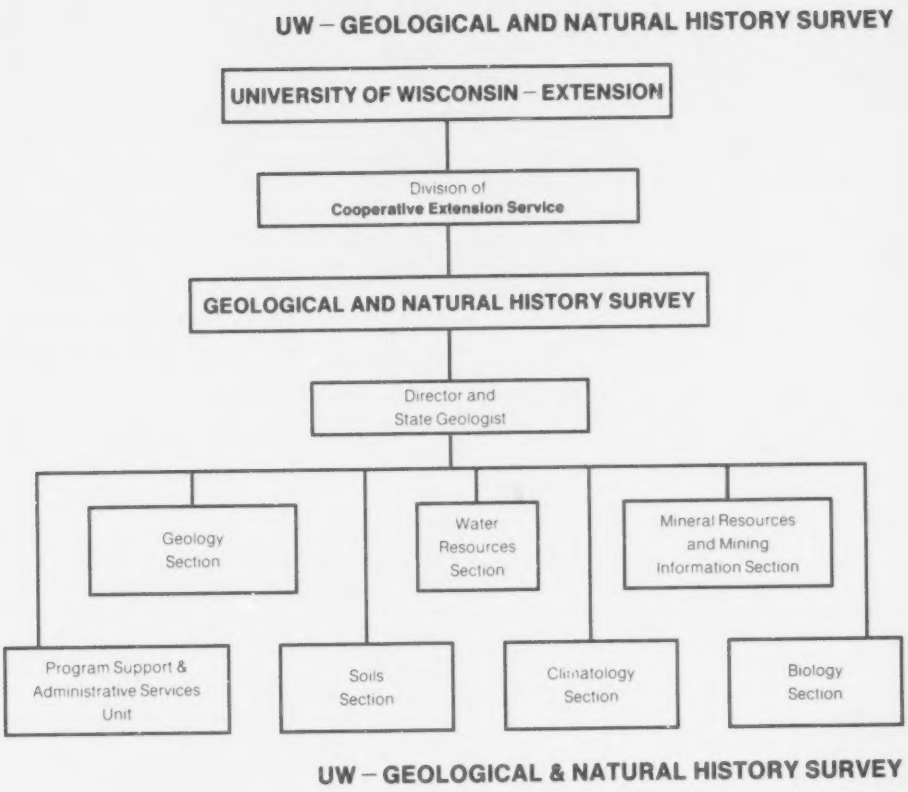
The *Climatology Section* collects and analyzes climatologic information and conducts climatological studies to assist agriculture, industry, environmental agencies, recreation and tourist activities, and educational institutions to the economic benefit of the state.

The *Geology Section* conducts geological and geophysical surveys to investigate the character and distribution of rock formations and mineral resources. It gathers and analyzes this information and assists government, private individuals, and industry with its interpretation and utilization.

The *Mineral Resources and Mining Section* conducts geological surveys to develop information on the character and distribution of mineral and rock resources as the basis for locating useful deposits. It gathers, analyzes, and stores information on these resources, and assists the public and private individuals and industry in matters relating to minerals and mining.

The *Soils Section* conducts studies to determine the physical and chemical properties of soils as the basis for improving soil classification and correlation techniques and, thus, increasing the usefulness of detailed soil surveys for purposes of land use planning and management and for agriculture. It also conducts reconnaissance soil surveys and integrates soils information on a statewide basis.

The *Water Resources Section* collects and analyzes information on water resources and conducts surveys to determine the quantity and quality of both ground and surface water, investi-



gates specific water resources problems, and helps develop management tools such as digital models of water supply systems. Much of this work is done on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis with the U.S. Geological Survey.

The *Biology Section* collects and analyzes information on biological resources, conducts surveys to determine their character and distribution, and investigates specific problems.

The *Program Support and Administrative Services Unit* includes budgeting, program planning, secretarial/clerical support, cartographic and publication production, resource records, storage and retrieval, maps and publication sales, and equipment maintenance.

Interagency Relationships: The Geological and Natural History Survey has cooperative cost-sharing programs with the U.S. Geological Survey in water resources and topographic mapping. It has a statement of agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Mines to provide mineral production and mining information and an assignment to complete an atlas of drilling and mine records in southwest Wisconsin. In addition, the survey has conducted projects on grant funding from the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Forest Service, and other agencies.

The survey provides information and support to many state agencies. It works in especially close cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources in the production of topographic maps and in the provision of information on water resources, geology, minerals, and soils characteristics as the basis for resource management, regulation, and law enforcement; the Department of Transportation in the production of topographic maps and in provision of informations on geology, soils and water conditions as they relate to highway and bridge construction; the Department of Administration in the production and provision of resource inventory information as the basis for land use planning; the Department of Revenue on questions of land and mineral taxation and valuation; the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations on

questions of mine safety and employment; the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection on ground water quality and soils characteristics; the Commissioners of Public Land on questions of mineral rights and exploration and mining leases; the Public Service Commission on questions of utility location and routing and of construction siting; the Attorney General on questions of resource occurrence, character, and distribution; and the Department of Development on questions of mineral and water resource potential and development. The survey also works in cooperation with certain of the county and regional planning commissions.

Within the University System the survey works very closely with various extension units and campus departments. Five staff members hold joint appointments with other university departments and 3 faculty members from other state campuses are employed by the survey, one on a joint appointment and 2 on a regular part-time basis.

As a unit of UW-Extension the survey participates in and has a strong commitment to educational and informational outreach. This is exemplified by its involvement in statewide extension programs and participation in education networks. The survey works very closely with county resource agents, and through them with county and local government, on specific local problems.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Board: IVAN IMM (designee of secretary of health and social services), BRUCE BRAUN (designee of secretary of natural resources), REUBEN H. LORENZ (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), DAVID KINDIG, M.D. (designee chancellor, U.W. - Madison), LLOYD RIDDLE (Department of Health and Social Services), LLOYD LUESCHOW (Department of Natural Resources), WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT (public health agency member), R.H. LAESSIG, PH.D., (director, Laboratory of Hygiene, nonvoting).

Director: RONALD H. LAESSIG, PH.D.

Medical Director: STANLEY L. INHORN, M.D.

Administrative Section: MURIEL S. TAUBERT.

Bacteriology Section: MARGARET A. HUTCHINSON (acting).

Clinical Chemistry Section: DAVID J. HASSEMER, M.S. (acting).

Cytogenetics Section: LORRAINE F. MEISNER, PH.D.

Cytology Section: STANLEY L. INHORN, M.D.

Cytotechnology School: STANLEY L. INHORN, M.D.

Environmental Sciences Section: WILLIAM C. SONZOGNI, PH.D.

Immunology Section: RJURIK GOLUBJATNIKOV, PH.D.

Occupational Safety & Health: RICHARD E. ZIMMERMAN.

Preventive Medicine Programs: ELLIOT C. DICK, PH.D.

Radiation Protection: DAVID J. HASSEMER, M.S.

Service Section: RICHARD C. GRAESSLIN.

Toxicology Section: PATRICIA H. FIELD, PH.D.

Training Unit: MARGARET HUTCHINSON.

Virology Section: DONALD B. NELSON, M.S.

Fiscal Services: MARK D. BUECHNER, C.P.A.

Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-1293.

Publications: Laboratory Newsletter (bimonthly, sent to all physicians, hospitals, laboratories and public health agencies in the state); Prenatal Screen Notes (quarterly, sent to physicians); Clinical Microbiology Update (occasionally, sent to laboratories in the state); Newborn Screening Newsletter (bimonthly, sent to laboratories in the state).

Statutory Reference: Sections 15.915 (2).

U.W. – HYGIENE LABORATORY

History: The Laboratory of Hygiene was created by Chapter 344, Laws of 1903, within the University of Wisconsin for teaching and research into public health issues and to function as the official laboratory of the State Board of Health (later Department of Health and Social Services). Under the reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75), its administrative committee became the Laboratory of Hygiene Board. The same act extended the laboratory's activities to include services to the Department of Natural Resources Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, changed the composition of the board.

Organization: The board's members are the president of the University of Wisconsin System; the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; the secretary of health and social services and an employe of the Department of Health and Social Services appointed by such secretary; the secretary of natural resources and an employe of the Department of Natural Resources appointed by such secretary; a representative of local public health agencies, but not from the Department of Health and Social Services, appointed by the governor for a 3-year term; or the designees of the *ex officio* members, none of whom shall be an employe of the laboratory. The director of the laboratory shall serve as a nonvoting member of the board.

The Laboratory of Hygiene Board functions as the focal point for program coordination between the laboratory and agencies it serves, setting priorities so that the laboratory can act in response to agencies' planned objectives and program priorities.

Agency Responsibility: The Laboratory of Hygiene provides complete laboratory services in the areas of water quality, air quality, public health and contagious diseases for appropriate state agencies and local health departments and performs examinations for physicians, health officers, local agencies, private citizens, and resource management officials as necessary for the prevention and control of diseases and environmental hazards which cause concern for public health and environmental quality.

The laboratory offers facilities for teaching and research in the fields of public health and environmental protection.

PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, WISCONSIN

Director: JOHN R. MARSHALL, M.D.

Mailing Address: 600 Highland Avenue, Madison 53792.

Telephone: (608) 263-6109.

Statutory Reference: Sections 36.25 (12) and 46.044.

History: Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, the institute was transferred in 1925 to the University of Wisconsin.

Organization: The institute is a program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Health Sciences.

Agency Responsibility: The institute is an interdisciplinary program engaged exclusively in research and training in the mental health fields. It is not a clinical facility and is not directly engaged in patient treatment. Research projects range from those of basic science nature relevant to psychiatry to applied clinical research. They are published in appropriate scientific journals.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

PHARMACY INTERNSHIP BOARD

Members: MEREDITH NELSON, PAMELA PLOETZ (members of Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by board); CAB A. BOND, AUGUST P. LEMBERGER (UW School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by dean); DANIEL ADAMCZYK, MYLAN SINCLAIR (members of Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association appointed by association); vacancy (public member).

Director: RICHARD KRUMBIEGEL.

Mailing Address: 1340 Chamberlin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1150 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3717.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.915 (3).

History: The Pharmacy Internship Board was created originally as the Pharmacy Internship Commission by Chapter 351, Laws of 1965. It was renamed a board and placed under the newly created Department of Regulation and Licensing by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. In 1979 (Chapter 34) the board was transferred to the University of Wisconsin as an independent agency attached to the university.

Organization: The board consists of 7 members: 2 members of the Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by that board, 2 members of the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by the dean of the school, 2 members appointed by the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association , and one public member appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members not appointed by the Pharmacy Examining Board serve staggered, 5-year terms. The board appoints a full-time director outside the classified service. The board is attached to the University of Wisconsin under Section 15.03 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Pharmacy Internship Board plans and supervises the program, appoints a director to administer the program, and determines the fee to be charged to interns under the program. The board may promulgate rules relating to the pharmacy internship program.

A night scene of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee campus (photo courtesy of the University of Wisconsin System).

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, BOARD OF

Members: MRS. MARYLLN ZIRBEL (farmer member), *president;* PHILLIP SAUNDERS (employer member) (confirmation pending) , *vice president;* ROGER D. BIDDICK (farmer member), *secretary;* HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), HOWARD BELLMAN (secretary, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), DAVID BECKWITH (president, University of Wisconsin Board of Regents); JAMES N. ELLIOTT, LONNY E. HANSON (confirmation pending), JACK RICE (confirmation pending) (employe members); PHILLIP J. HENDRICKSON, PAUL LARSON (employer members); RICHARD E. KRUSCHKE (farmer member). Confirmation pending: ELAINE BINA (to succeed Roger D. Biddick).

State Director and Executive Officer: ROBERT P. SORENSEN, Ph.D., 266-1770.

Executive Assistant: JOHN R. KROLL, 266-0025.

Executive Assistant: JACK W. SMYTHE, 266-1433.

Program and Economic Development, Division of: GLENN A. DAVISON, *assistant state director,* 266-2449.

Community and Economic Development, Bureau of: MERLE W. BODINE, *director,* 266-2302.

Program Development and Operations, Bureau of: GEORGE R. KINSLER, *director,* 266-1739.

Support Services, Bureau of: DOYLE E. BEYL, *director,* 266-0001.

Administration and Planning, Division of: EDWARD CHIN, *assistant state director,* 266-7983.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: GREG WAGNER, *director,* 266-2947.

Planning and Policy Analysis, Bureau of: ROBERT MILLARD, *director,* 266-7608.

Council on Fire Service Training Programs: DONALD ASMUS, JOSEPH RUDITYS (members of paid fire departments); HOWARD GIESLER, JOHN NELSON, HERMAN PFUND, PHILLIP RAUSCH (members of volunteer fire departments); RONALD REUTER (representing Division of Emergency Government), HOWARD BELLMAN (representing Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), NORMAN WIRTZ (representing Office of Insurance Commissioner).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 7th Floor, Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1207.

Publications: Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Opportunities through Education at Vocational, Technical and Adult Career Campuses in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Career Education Directory; Plan for Comprehensive Vocational, Technical and Adult Post-Secondary Education Services to Wisconsin; 1980-81 Statewide Employer Follow-up Report; 1980-81 Statewide Student Follow-up Report (updated annually); Personnel Directory; annual and biennial agency reports and curriculum materials; brochures and pamphlets on specific areas of concern.

Number of Employes: 110.00.

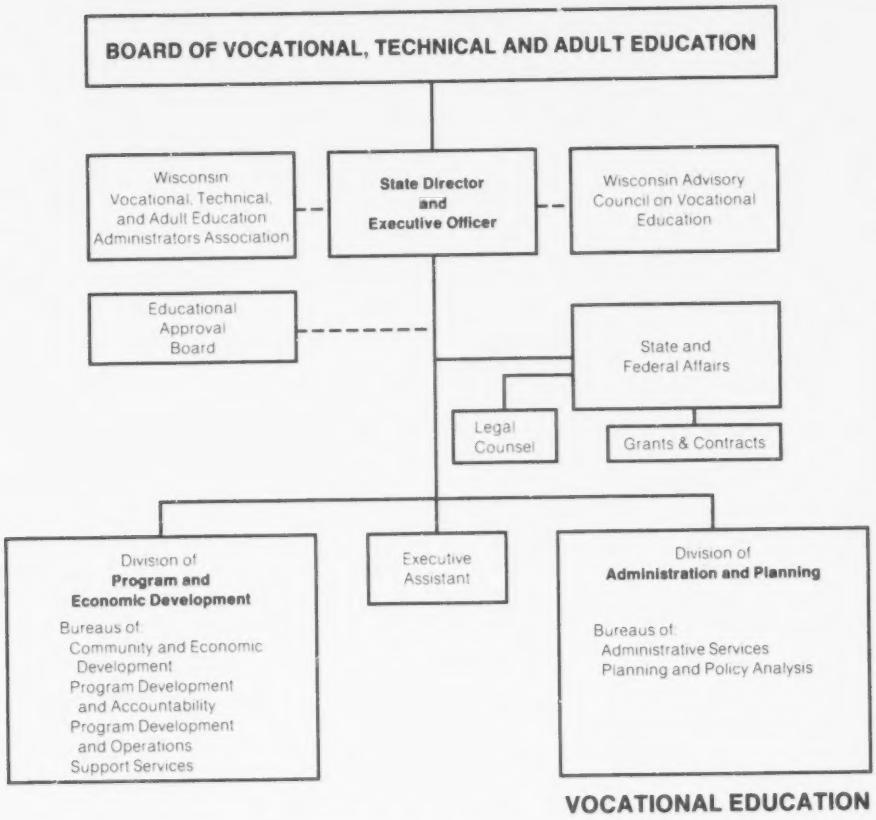
Total Budget 1981-83: $161,453,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.94.

History: The first system of vocational, technical and adult education in the United States was established in Wisconsin in 1911. In that year, the Wisconsin Legislature created the State Board of Industrial Education (Chapter 616). Its purpose was to provide part-time educational opportunities for youth and adults who were not enrolled in the regular schools. Prior to 1911, there had been various efforts to provide for industrial training. In 1907, the Legislature passed a law which permitted any city to maintain a trade school for persons 16 or over as part of its public school system and another which permitted a city to establish a technical school or college under the control of the school board or of a special board.

As a result of the recommendations of an interim committee and of Governor McGovern, the Legislature established a state board in 1911; created the position of assistant for industrial education in the state superintendent's office; provided for the establishment of local boards of industrial education in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants which would maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening school; and appropriated state aid for these schools.

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION



In 1917, the composition of the board was changed, and the board was authorized to employ a director of vocational education, who would replace the state superintendent as executive officer in directing the administration of the law. In 1937 (Chapter 349) the board was renamed the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, which it remained until Chapter 292, Laws of 1965, made it the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Organization: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is composed of 12 members. Three of the members are *ex officio* (the state superintendent of public instruction or designee, the secretary of industry, labor and human relations or designee, and the president of the University Board of Regents or vice president if designated). Nine of the members are appointed by the governor for staggered, 6-year terms. Of these, 3 are employers, 3 are employes, and 3 are farmers. The board employs a director to carry out the administrative functions of the agency. The agency includes 2 divisions, each divided into bureaus, and an Office of State and Federal Affairs.

Agency Responsibility: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education establishes policy for the direction of vocational, technical and adult education programs of the state. Through control of federal and state aids, the agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for offerings in post high school vocational and technical education including adult basic, manpower training, job skill improvement, apprenticeship-related training, collegiate transfer, some continuation programs, and a number of allied educational activities.

Wisconsin is divided into 16 regional vocational, technical and adult education districts.

Unit Functions:

Division of Program and Economic Development: The Bureau of Program Development and Operations includes agriculture, business and distributive education, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, and trade and industry (apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, technical education, vocational education, general education, adult basic education and environmental education). The Bureau of Program Development and Accountability is concerned with program approval, program audit, program review, personnel audit and certification, Educational Approval Board liaison, space utilization and facility development, and course and program definition. The Bureau of Support Services is concerned with educational consultants in research, curriculum, professional development, student service (including financial aids), youth groups, and educational technology. The Bureau of Community and Economic Development includes federal projects for the handicapped and the disadvantaged, outreach, apprentice coordination, CETA, and business and industry liaison.

Division of Administration and Planning: The Bureau of Planning and Policy Analysis' duties include institutional planning, biennial budget forecasting and preparation, management information system, systems development and director's information center. The Bureau of Administrative Services includes secretarial services, purchasing, accounting and financial audit, personnel, administrative procedures and practices, and internal management improvement.

The *Office of State and Federal Affairs* is responsible for developing agency recommendations on state and federal legislation and for liaison activities with the state and federal governments. Legal counsel services are also provided by this office. The Grants and Contracts unit coordinates the solicitation of extramural resources from both the federal government and the private sector, as well as providing technical assistance in resource development to the VTAE districts. The public information function of the agency emanates from this office to provide public understanding of the activities, goals and objectives of the VTAE system.

Interagency Relationships: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and its administrative agency play important roles in supervising programs and other aspects of operations of the districts, which serve all areas and all persons in the state under Chapter 292, Laws of 1965. The board is designated by state law as the state agency which "shall cooperate with the U.S. Office of Education in execution of the provisions of the U.S. Vocational Education Act and any federal statutes pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education and amendatory or supplementary acts thereto." Federally aided secondary vocational education in Wisconsin is supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under an arrangement with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

In order to ensure appropriate cooperative arrangements in all areas of higher education, the VTAE system maintains a close working relationship with the University of Wisconsin System. Three joint advisory committees have been established in order to keep communication lines open. The Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education provides a vehicle for dialogue in order to ensure efficient delivery of educational services and maximize areas of cooperation between the two systems. The Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs is a liaison committee serving as a vehicle to provide intersystem planning coordination between the two systems of higher education. A Joint Committee on Facilities has been established and has been quite successful to date in exploring ways of sharing and utilization of campuses.

The agency also cooperates with the Department of Labor, Industry, and Human Relations, the Department of Administration, and prime sponsors in administering the Comprehensive Employment Training Act in Wisconsin. The department conducts tests to determine the suitability of potential trainees and determines that alternative job opportunities exist either in the locality in which the training is conducted or within the state. The vocational, technical and adult education agency, after consultation with the appropriate referral agencies, arranges for the training of certified eligibles at vocational-technical schools.

Special educational services are provided for the disadvantaged, and an open door admissions policy is mandatory under state law and board policy.

The board and agency also cooperate with many other governmental and educational agencies, local, state and national, having mutual responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD

Educational Approval Board: EUGENE LEHRMANN, *chairperson;* RICHARD SAWICKI, *vice chairperson;* DONALD L. SNYDER, *secretary;* MARIAN J. SWOBODA, DAVID VAZQUEZ, WILLIAM WALKER, 1 vacancy.

Executive Secretary: DAVID STUCKI, 266-1996.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 7th Floor, Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1996.

Publications: A Wisconsin Directory of Private Vocational and Trade Schools (issued several times each year).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.945.

History: The agency was created by Chapter 137, Laws of 1953, as the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee, with the purpose of approving and supervising schools and educational courses for the training of veterans under the various federal laws pertaining to veterans. The committee had existed as a creation of the governor since 1944. Chapter 438, Laws of 1957, authorized the committee to certify private vocational schools which were found by investigation to offer adequate courses, and to establish rules to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of courses offered by private vocational schools. In 1964, Chapter 568 gave the committee the responsibility for licensing agents (solicitors) for private vocational schools. Chapter 595, Laws of 1965, renamed the agency the Educational Approval Council. The council was attached to the Department of Public Instruction in 1967 by Chapter 214, and was renamed the Educational Approval Board. The Educational Approval Board was transferred to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The Educational Approval Board consists of not more than 7 members, who represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. The Educational Approval Board is attached to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education for administrative purposes only, exercising its functions independently.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Approval Board has two main functions. Under state statutes, it is the designated state agency for the approval of institutional courses for veterans and other eligible persons enrolled under Title 38, United States Code. Courses in institutions located in Wisconsin, whether these institutions are public or private, profit or nonprofit, must be approved by the board before federal benefits will be paid to enrolled veterans. Criteria for approval are established by law and are a part of Title 38, U.S. Code. The second function of the board is the supervision and approval of all private profit schools (except schools of cosmetology), located in Wisconsin or elsewhere, which offer vocational, technical, or degree courses to Wisconsin residents.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Approval Board receives federal funds, as provided in Sec. 38.51, Wis. Stats., in reimbursement for expenses incurred in approving and supervising courses of instruction for veterans enrolled under Title 38, U.S. Code. The board therefore works closely with the U.S. Veterans Administration. The board also has working relationships with the Federal Trade Commission, the Wisconsin Department of Justice, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Functional Area:

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

See GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

See MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

See MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF

Natural Resources Board: JOHN A. LAWTON (southern member), *chairperson;* DANIEL O. TRAINER (northern member), *vice chairperson;* RICHARD A. HEMP (northern member), *secretary;* JOSEPH M. DECKER, RAYMOND V. KLESCEWSKI (northern members); COLLINS H. FERRIS, DONALD R. HALDEMAN (southern members).

Secretary of Natural Resources: CARROLL D. BESADNY.

Deputy Secretary: BRUCE B. BRAUN, 266-2197.
Executive Assistant: LINDA BOCHERT, 266-2243.
Legal Services, Bureau of: JAMES A. KURTZ, *director*, 266-3695.
Intergovernmental Programs, Office of: PAUL N. GUTHRIE, JR., *director*, 266-0836.
Aid Programs, Bureau of: ERIC P. JENSEN, *director*, 266-2359.
Water Grants, Bureau of: MARJORIE R. DEVEREAUX, *director*, 266-5896.
Planning and Analysis, Office of: ANDREW C. DAMON, *administrator*, 266-2252.
Finance, Bureau of: CLARENCE L. GOLDSWORTHY, *director*, 266-2951.
Management and Budget, Bureau of: RICHARD LORANG, *director.*
Enforcement, Division of: George Meyer, *administrator*, 266-0015.
Law Enforcement, Bureau of: RALPH CHRISTENSEN, *director*, 266-1115.
Water Regulation and Zoning, Bureau of: ROBERT RODEN, *director*, 266-8034.
Environmental Impact, Bureau of: HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, *director*, 266-0860.
Environmental Enforcement Office of: JOHN L. LAFONTAINE, *chief*, 266-5848.
Environmental Standards, Division of: LYMAN F. WIBLE, *administrator*, 266-1099.
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance, Office of: THOMAS A. KROEHN, *director*, 266-7656.
Air Management, Bureau of: DONALD F. THEILER, *director*, 266-0603.
Solid Waste Management, Bureau of: PAUL P. DIDIER, *acting director*, 266-1327.
Waste Water Management, Bureau of: CARL J. BLABAUM, *director*, 266-3910.
Water Resources Management, Bureau of: BRUCE J. BAKER, *director*, 266-8631.
Water Supply, Bureau of: ROBERT M. KRILL, *director*, 267-7651.
Technical Services Section, LLOYD A. LUESCHOW, *assistant administrator*, 266-6977.

Management Services, Division of: PAULETTE J. HARDER, *administrator*, 266-6983.
Information and Education, Bureau of: W. JEFFREY SMOLLER, *director*, 266-2747.
Information Management and Planning, Bureau of: JANET H. PRICE, *director*, 266-6897.
Personnel, Bureau of: ROBERT W. CONNERS, *director*, 266-2272.
Program Services, Bureau of: RICHARD FOX, *director*, 266-2452.
Affirmative Action, Office of: KIRBIE MACK.
Resource Management, Division of: JAMES HUNTOON, *administrator*, 266-0837.
Endangered Resources, Bureau of: JAMES B. HALE, *director*, 266-9168.
Engineering, Bureau of: JERALD D. SLACK, *director*, 266-2136.
Fish Management, Bureau of: JAMES T. ADDIS, *director*, 266-7025.
Forestry, Bureau of: MILTON E. REINKE, *director*, 266-0842.
Parks and Recreation, Bureau of: DAVID L. WEIZENICKER, 266-2185.
Research, Bureau of: KENT E. KLEPINGER, *director*, 266-8170.
Wildlife Management, Bureau of: JOHN M. KEENER, *director*, 266-2193.
Lands, Office of: CARL H. EVERT *director*, 266-3462.
Real Estate, Bureau of: EDWARD J. FABER, *director*, 266-0201.

Air Pollution Control Council: DR. LARRY NUTTER, *chairperson;* RICHARD BILLINGS, ROBERT COWLES, JR., JAMES B. HAMILTON, HELEN JACOBS, JAMES WILLIAMS, MARY WICKHEM.

Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council: JOHN SODERBERG (public member), *chairperson;* CARMEN HANSON (public member), *vice chairperson;* TONY LORBETSKE (designee of chairperson, Land Conservation Board), DR. GORDON CHESTERS (director, UW-Madison Water Resources Center); JOHN COTTINGHAM (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), DONALD E. POKORSKI (representing Department of Development), LYMAN WIBLE (representing Department of Natural Resources); JOYCE LAABS, JANICE SCHUR (public members).

Metallic Mining Council: STEVE BORN, JAMES DEROUIN, *chairperson;* KATHY FALK, BARRY J. HANSEN, JAMES HOFFMAN, KEVIN LYONS, MEREDITH OSTROM, DAN POLER, PAT TRAVIS (all appointed by secretary of natural resources).

Motorcycle Recreation Council: RUSSELL HERMSEN, *chairperson;* WILLIAM BRAUER, STEVE BUDA, RODNEY KREUNEN, DALE ROBLE, KAREN TUTTLE, KEN SCHUCK (all appointed by Natural Resources Board).

Scientific Areas Preservation Council: FOREST STEARNS (representing University of Wisconsin System), *chairperson;* RICHARD NEWSOME (representing private colleges and appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters), *vice chairperson;* KENT KLEPINGER (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board), *secretary;* GEN BANCROFT (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board), DAVID ENGLESON (representing Department of Public Instruction, appointed by State Superintendent); ROBERT ENGELHARD, VIRGINIA KLINE, ARNE SALLI (representing University of Wisconsin System, all appointed by Board of Regents); FRANCIS HOLE, OLIVE THOMSON (appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Sciences and Letters); MARTYN DIBBEN (representing Milwaukee Public Museum, appointed by its Board of Directors).

Snowmobile Recreational Council: PHILLIP COHRS (confirmation pending), ORVILLE DROLSHAGEN, HAROLD H. FLATER (confirmation pending), CLIFFORD A. FREDRICKSON (confirmation pending), TIM HEFFERNAN, JAN HOSKINS, DONALD KIRN (confirmation pending), RICHARD A. PETERS, ANTHONY L. RUSSOS, JAMES SAARI, RALPH SITZBERGER (confirmation pending), ROBERT STAEHLER, BOB STEFFES, RALPH STUKEL, 1 vacancy. Confirmations pending: BEVERLY DITTMAR (to succeed Tim Heffernan), THOMAS E. MASSON (to succeed Orville Drolshagen).

Temporary Council Attached to the Department:

Air Resource Allocation Council: WILLIAM FALK, ROBERT GRAVES, HELEN JACOBS, JAMES R. LARSON, J. JEAN ROGERS, WALTER WOELFLE, 1 vacancy (public members); SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL, SENATOR DAVID W. OPITZ, REPRESENTATIVE JEFFREY NEUBAUER, REPRESENTATIVE CLOYD PORTER (appointed as are standing committees). The subsection creating the council remains in effect until January 2, 1984.

Independent Organization:

Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Executive Council: FRANCIS W. MURPHY (District 9), *chairperson;* HENRY R. LIEBZEIT (District 7),*vice chairperson;* ROGER D. BRITTON (District 5), *secretary-treasurer;* TERRENCE BOHO, LYELL COWLEY (District 1); WILLARD D. LIND, LOREN MILLER (District 2); WILL MAINES, HAROLD H. VONDERHEID (District 3); ROBERT H. FANCHER, JOHN H. FISHER (District 4); RALPH F. SCHOMMER (District 5); MERLIN LINDOW, HERBERT THEISEN (District 6); JOHN FERGUSON (District 7); RICHARD BAUDHUIN, WILLIAM FISK (District 8); DAVID A. LADD (District 9); FRED BAERTSCHI, JAMES BOYD (District 10); RONNEY C. ANTON, BILL CRESS (District 11); ARTHUR MATTHIAS, NORBERT MULLANEY (District 12).

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility II, 101 South Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-2621; toll-free Poacher Hotline: (800) 362-3020.

Publications: *Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine* (published bimonthly and available at the following subscription rates: 1 year, $6.97; 2 years, $11.97; 3 years, $15.97); Biennial Report; annual reports, hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations; long-range comprehensive plans in fields of outdoor recreational and natural resources conservation and management; periodic water quality reports; technical bulletins (lists available).

Number of Employes: 2,581.77.

Total Budget 1981-83: $306,213.100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.34

History: Although the present Department of Natural Resources, headed by a Natural Resources Board, was created by the Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75), it was preceded by a considerable number of agencies, each concerned with different but interrelated resource responsibilities. The first Forestry Commission was established by the Legislature in 1867, and a Board of Fish Commissioners was established in 1874. Fish wardens and game wardens were appointed by the Governor in 1885 and 1887 respectively. A Department of Forestry was organized in 1897. A State Park Board was created in 1907. A Conservation Commission, with the task of recommending to the governor ways of preserving the state's natural resources, was created in 1911.

Finally, Chapter 406, Laws of 1915, created a Conservation Commission of 3 full-time commissioners, which assumed the functions of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Fish and Game Warden, Board of Forestry, and the Park Board. It was succeeded in 1923 (Chapter 118) by a single full-time Conservation Commissioner.

A change was made in 1927 (Chapter 426) back to a conservation agency headed by a 6-member, but part-time, commission. The new commission was to carry out Section 23.09 of the statutes, "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin". The Conservation Commission and department existed from 1927 to 1967.

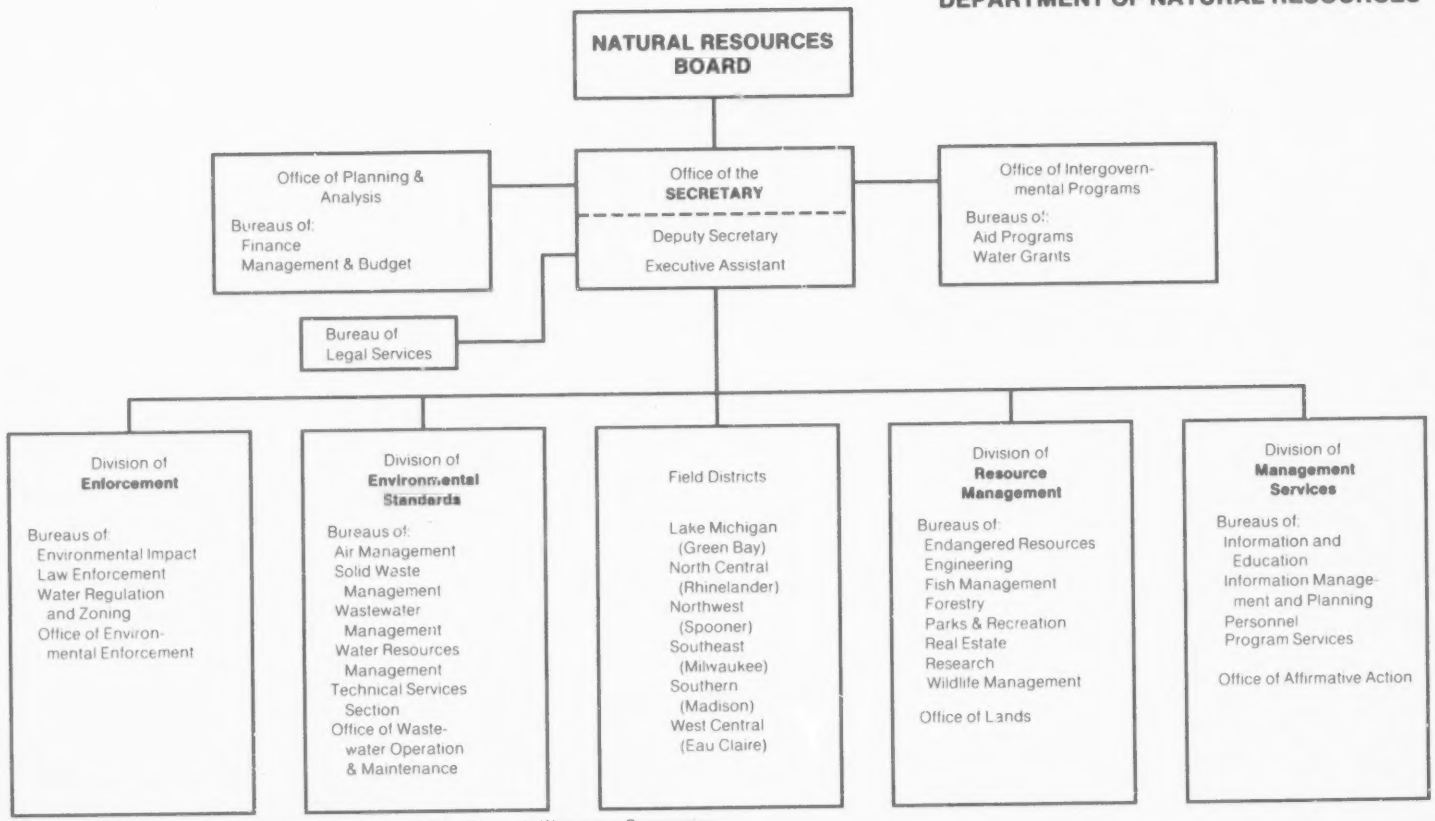
The Department of Resource Development was created by Chapter 442, Laws of 1959, when the Division of Industrial and Port Development in the Executive Department and the State Planning Division in the Bureau of Engineering were merged. Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, gave the department a major new function — water pollution control.

The 1967 reorganization act brought together closely related traditional conservation and newly emerging environmental protection responsibilities. It merged the Department of Resource Development with the Wisconsin Conservation Department to form the Department of Natural Resources.

The Scientific Areas Preservation Council (formerly the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas) and the artificial lake creation function of the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee were transferred and merged into the department. The State Geographic Board was terminated and its functions absorbed into the department. The air pollution control function of the Board of Health and the conservation youth camps program of the Department of Public Welfare were also merged into the new department.

Since 1967 departmental divisions have changed and various councils have been attached to the department. The Conservation Congress, a private citizen group, was specifically designated

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Wisconsin Waterways Commission
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board

to serve the department in an advisory capacity by Chapter 179, Laws of 1971. Statutory advisory councils exist in the following areas: snowmobiles, air pollution, mining, waterways, motorcycle recreation, pesticides, scientific areas, inland lakes, and commercial fishing.

Organization: A 7-member, part-time Natural Resources Board is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to provide policy direction for the programs administered by the department. The board appoints a full-time secretary, who serves as the chief executive officer of the department at the pleasure of the board.

Four functional divisions have the primary responsibility for the department's programs: Enforcement, Environmental Standards, Resource Management, and Management Services.

The field operations of the department are under the direction of 6 district directors, each responsible for the total mission of the department in his or her district. The district directors report to the office of the secretary in Madison.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, laws of the federal government that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources — its air, land, water, wildlife, fish and forests. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility to coordinate the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide for a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Unit Functions:

Office of the Secretary: The secretary is responsible for department management in accordance with the statutes and the policies of the Natural Resources Board. The Office of the Secretary consists of the secretary, the deputy secretary, and an executive assistant. The following functions are attached to that office: Legal Services, Intergovernmental Programs, and Management and Budget.

Field districts: Each field district operates under the line control of a single district director who is responsible to the Office of the Secretary. The director manages and controls the field operation of the department. The 6 field districts were delineated to improve public service and to intensify resource protection and management. The appointment of a director who is responsible for all department activities in a district has permitted decentralizing much of the decision-making that was formerly vested in the central office in Madison.

Increased field responsibility was concurred in by a management consultant hired to review the agency's organization and operations. Under existing policy, the 6 district and 15 area offices have substantial natural resource and environmental program responsibility. District directors and area directors also have considerable responsibility for staff, equipment and program, with the central office staff generally serving in a support capacity to the secretary.

Some central office employes were transferred to the field to offer program support directly to the district directors. Public participation and information programs were developed locally. Because many of the department's responsibilities are seasonal in nature, the work force varies in number from month-to-month. But, even with that fluctuation, it is accurate to state that about two-thirds of the department's employes are assigned to the field, where they live and work. Some of the increased decision-making authority they have involves: water regulatory permits, environmental impact assessments, land acquisition, land appraisals, just compensation statements, timber sales, chemical control permits for birds doing crop damage, industrial and municipal self-monitoring report reviews, wood waste and demolition waste site approvals, conservation aids payments, private fish hatchery permits, land use permits for private use of department lands, and public hunting leases on private lands.

The *Division of Environmental Standards* plans, supervises and coordinates water quality standards development, water quality planning, water supply, air pollution control and solid waste management programs. Unlike some states, where the federal government administers environmental programs, Wisconsin has given responsibility to the DNR for air, water, wastewater and solid waste programs. The division helps implement a Wisconsin Fund grants program for solid waste planning, sewage treatment and nonpoint source water pollution control. Special efforts are being made to protect the public health and environment from toxic and hazardous substances in air, surface waters and in groundwater.

The *Division of Resource Management* plans and coordinates the development, protection and utilization of forest, fish and wildlife resources, other wild plants and animals, and the outdoor recreation resources of the state. Fish and wildlife managers help plan and coordinate the maintenance and improvement of fish and wildlife populations and habitat on both public and private lands. Foresters plan and coordinate multiple use forest management programs on state and municipal forest lands, and assist wood-using industries of the state. In addition, foresters help prevent and control forest fires on both public and private lands. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation has the responsibility of planning and coordinating the acquisition, development, and operation of state parks. The Bureau of Engineering provides department engineering services. The Bureau of Research conducts and coordinates research in the various resource and environmental fields. The Office of Lands plans, supervises and coordinates land acquisition. The Bureau of Endangered Resources is developing a new and increasingly popular program to protect and manage plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles and other wildlife that are not harvested or are threatened or endangered.

The *Division of Enforcement* plans and directs a coordinated program of law enforcement encompassing all department enforcement responsibilities, including environmental actions, fish and wildlife violations, water management and zoning matters, air pollution control and solid waste management, and other matters. The Bureau of Law Enforcement is responsible for planning and coordinating the enforcement of laws and regulations relative to the protection, management and use of Wisconsin's natural resources. It also conducts hunter, boating and snowmobile safety and law enforcement recruitment programs. The Bureau of Water Regulation and Zoning is responsible for surface water levels and the design of dams and other structures in state waters, and plans and supervises shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation. It has an intensive program of helping local governments protect the lives and property of their citizens through floodplain management. The Office of Environmental Enforcement has overall responsibility to develop and implement a uniform statewide enforcement program involving air pollution, public and private water supplies, water pollution and solid waste management. The Bureau of Environmental Impact has the responsibility to direct and coordinate the department's compliance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act.

The *Division of Management Services* provides services in data processing, typing, personnel, affirmative action, information and education.

Interagency Relationships: Before reorganization, efficiently managing Wisconsin's resources was much more difficult. Many environmental and resource decisions and programs require a broad range of specialists, including experts in: air management, fisheries, wildlife, water pollution, planning, forestry, solid waste disposal, water level and waterway protection, and recreation. For example, the environmental impact process required by state and federal statutes often demands a team approach as the most economical and effective way of complying with the laws and protecting the resource. Locally, the department's many specialists are often called upon to advise and help county, town, village and city officials, and private citizens. Emphasis is placed on attempting to achieve compliance with sound resource policies or laws through voluntary actions, not regulations or enforcement.

Because the federal government has delegated substantial responsibility to the Wisconsin DNR rather than administering its own programs, department employes have an opportunity to apply federal programs in a fashion that considers local conditions. This can result in less "red tape", delay and confusion between state and federal programs. Often the federal government finances state environmental and resource programs that normally would have to be paid for by Wisconsin citizens.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Wisconsin Waterways Commission: FRANCIS MURPHY, *chairperson;* VERNON BARBER, CHARLES BILLE, MARY MORAVEC, 1 vacancy.

Liaison: ERIC P. JENSEN.

Telephone: (608) 266-2359.

Total Budget 1981-83: Program currently not funded.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (1).

History: The Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The commission, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered, 5-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The commission may have studies conducted to determine the need for recreational boating facilities, provide funds to municipalities for recreational boating project development, and recommend rules for promulgation by the department to implement the recreational facilities boating program.

LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: DANIEL ANDERSON, JAMES MARICQUE, GILES PETERSON, GERALD ROUSAR, RONALD STEPHENS, DEAN SWAER, 1 vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (3).

History: The Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes, is composed of 7 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. Members include 5 commercial fishers, one fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies such applications on the basis of rules promulgated by the department, establishes criteria for the allotment of individual licensee catch quotas, allots the catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits for allocation among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive licensees.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board: MRS. DONNA B. ERICKSON, JACK EVANOW, HARVEY HADLAND, C. DEAN HALVORSON, 1 vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (2).

History: The Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board, which is attached to the Department of Natural Resources under Section 15.03 of the statutes for administrative purposes, is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. The members include 3 licensed fishers, one licensed fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies such applications on the basis of rules promulgated by the department, establishes criteria for the allotment of individual licensee catch quotas, allots the catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits for allocation among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive licensees.

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY

See SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: LOWELL B. JACKSON 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: JAMES J. GOSLING, 266-1113.
Executive Assistant: K. SUE MATTKA, 266-1113.
Special Assistant: JUDY RENDALL, 266-7836.
General Counsel, Office of: JAMES S. THIEL, *director*, 266-8810.
Transportation Information, Office of: MAYNARD A. SCHNEIDER, *director*, 266-7744.
Transportation Safety, Office of: MAYNARD G. STOEHR, *acting director*, 266-0402.
Highways and Transportation Facilities, Division of: HAROLD L. FIEDLER, *administrator*, 266-2910; E. J. BYRKIT, *deputy administrator*.
Facilities Development, Bureau of: EDMUND J. BYRKIT, *director*.
Operations, Bureau of: CHARLES E. ATEN, *director*.
Real Estate, Bureau of: BERNARD J. MULLEN, *director*.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: NORBERT K. ANDERSON, *administrator*, 266-2233; ROBERT W. BAKER, *deputy administrator*.
Central Office Services, Bureau of: ELDON SCHIMMING, *director*.
Driver Licensing, Bureau of: ROBERT E. KINDSCHI, *director*.
Motor Vehicle Field Services, Bureau of: MILO HODGSON, *director*.
Vehicle Registration and Licensing, Bureau of: CARL JOHNSON, *director*.
Motor Vehicle District Managers:
Dist. 1: ALLEN BAILEY, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.
Dist. 2: RICHARD SOLTERMAN, 783 South Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935.
Dist. 3: JOHN WALSH, 1222 North Superior Avenue, Tomah 54660.
Dist. 4: LAWRENCE JANDRIN, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau 54401.
Dist. 5: LOYAL MUELLER, 737 West Avenue, Rice Lake 54868.
Dist. 6: RICHARD SOLTERMAN, 942 Scenic Way, Green Bay 54304.
Dist. 7: DONALD BRIEGER, 835 South Lincoln Street, Elkhorn 53121.
Dist. 8: RUSSELL KARWEIK, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203.

State Patrol, Division of: JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, *administrator*, 266-3212; COL. HOWARD N. GOETSCH, *deputy administrator*.
Communication Services, Bureau of: ROBERT L. BENNETT, *director*.
District Operations, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*.
Inspection, Bureau of: MICHAEL C. MOSCHKAU, *director*.
Support Services, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*.
State Patrol District Captains:
Dist. 1: JEROME J. BLIED, (608) 266-7626, P.O. Box 7879, Madison 53707.
Dist. 2: ROGER F. HLAVACKA, (414) 782-9600, 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53187.
Dist. 3: W.C. DEGUIRE, (414) 929-3700, P.O. Box 984, Fond du Lac 54935.
Dist. 4: MICHAEL A. MOORE, (715) 845-1143, 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401.
Dist. 5: ALVA E. REHBERG, (608) 372-5998, Route 3 Box 242, Tomah 54660.
Dist. 6: STERLING J. STANDIFORD, (715) 836-2911, 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701.
Dist. 8: RICHARD C. FANKHAUSER, (715) 635-2141, P.O. Box C, Spooner 54801.
Wisconsin State Patrol Academy: CAPT. RICHARD J. KILDAHL, (608) 388-2942, Bldg. 1256, Ft. McCoy, Sparta 54656.

Transportation Assistance, Division of: DOUGLAS F. HAIST, *administrator*, 266-3048.
Aeronautics, Bureau of: FREDERICK D. GAMMON, *director*.
Local Transportation Aids, Bureau of: THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., *director*.
Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of: PAUL C. HEITMANN, *director*.
Transit, Bureau of: JOHN M. HARTZ, *director*.

Transportation Districts, Division of: MARVIN J. SCHAEFFER *administrator*, 266-2910.

Environmental Analysis and Review, Bureau of: CYNTHIA A. MOREHOUSE, *director*, 266-2114.

Program Management, Bureau of: THOMAS J. HART, *director*, 266-2914.

Transportation District Directors:

Dist. 1: WILLIAM T. WAMBACH, JR., (608) 266-1111, 1317 Applegate Road, Madison 53713.

Dist 2: HARVEY SHEBESTA, (414) 548-5910, 141 West Barstow St., Waukesha 53187.

Dist. 3: CHARLES R. RYAN, (414) 497-4242, 944 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.

Dist. 4: DONALD L. CRONKRITE, (715) 421-8300, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Dist. 5: THOMAS R. KINSEY, (608) 785-9022, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601.

Dist. 6: THOMAS R. CLARK, (715) 836-2891, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Dist. 7: ROBERT O. SCHINDELHOLZ, (715) 362-3490, Hanson Lake Road, Rhinelander 54501.

Dist. 8: LEE F. CROOK, (715) 394-0551, 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880.

Business Management, Division of: DAVID T. BOHLMAN, *administrator*, 266-2878.

Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of: BERT E. MORELOCK, JR., *director.*

Management Services, Bureau of: HAROLD MEYER, *director.*

Personnel Management, Bureau of: JOHN ROSLAK, *director.*

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: MYRON L. BACON, *director.*

Planning and Budget, Division of: ROGER L. SCHRANTZ, *administrator*, 266-6479.

Budget, Bureau of: ERNEST F. WITTWER, *director.*

Data Management, Bureau of: WILBERT F. STAMBAUGH, JR., *director.*

Policy Planning, Bureau of: KENNETH J. LEONARD, *director.*

System Planning, Bureau of: ARNE L. GAUSMANN, *director.*

Council on Aeronautics: FRANK H. WHEELER, *chairperson;* LEROY Q. JONAS, JR., *vice chairperson;* HARRY R. CHAPLIN, THOMAS J. BOUCHARD, DAVID L. DUAX.

Council on Highway Safety: SENATORS LYNN S. ADELMAN, RICHARD KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES CLETUS VANDERPERREN, PATRICIA SMITH, WILLIAM KASTEN; HOWARD BJORKLUND, PATRICIA FEINS, RUTH G. JOHNSON, ELMER J. MARX, vacancy (state officer members); JAMES L. WEYGANDT, 4 vacancies (citizen members).

Council on Traffic Law Enforcement: SENATORS MARVIN J. ROSHELL, RICHARD KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES DONALD HASENOHRL, JOANNE HUELSMAN; 1 vacancy; KENNETH VANDENWYMELENBERG (*ex officio*); RALPH GEHRING, WILLIAM HARVEY, GARY R. KNICKERBOCKER, JAMES ROE, 4 vacancies (traffic law enforcement members); WILLIAM CISKE, ANN MOSES, WALTER OLDHAM, 1 vacancy (alternate law enforcement members); ARTHUR BILDER, JOSEPH S. KROENINGER, WALTER SNIEG, 2 vacancies (citizen members).

Rustic Roads Board: EARL SKAGEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CLETUS VANDERPERREN (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the speaker of the Assembly), *vice chairperson;* JOYCE ERDMAN, *secretary;* HARVEY GRASSE, GORDON HAMRICK, STELLA KRUEGER, OSCAR LAHTI, ARTHUR MANKE, KENNETH MEYER (appointed by secretary of transportation); SENATOR CARL OTTE (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the president of the Senate);JOSEPH SWEDA (nonvoting, *ex officio*).

Mailing Address: Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

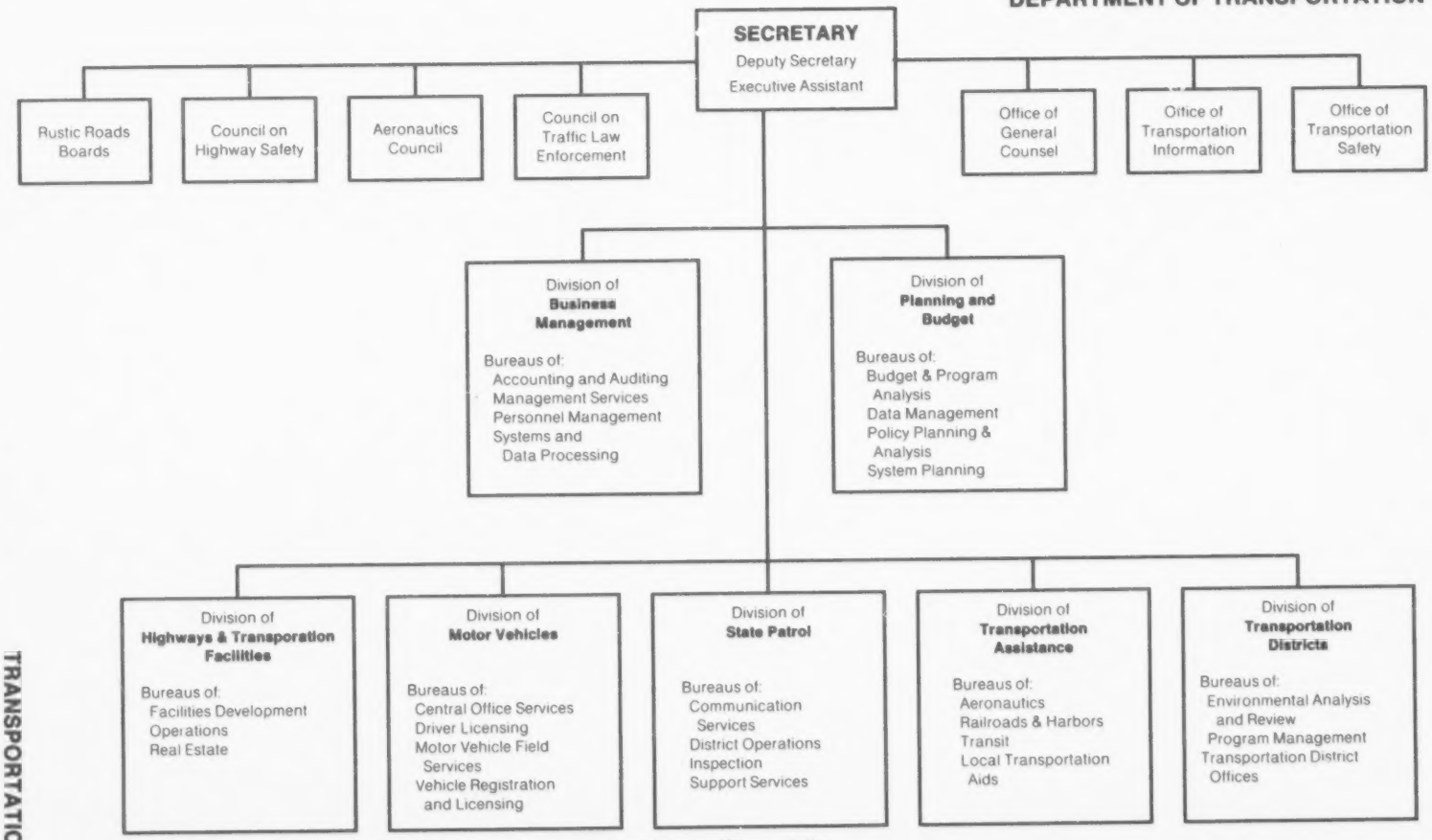
Publications: Biennial Report (departmental); Highway Improvement Program (6-year program); Manual for Motorists; Rustic Roads (brochure); Traffic Safety Reporter (bimonthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart; Wisconsin Airport Directory; Wisconsin Highway Map (biennial); numerous highway safety films and leaflets (list available); special reports and publications.

Number of Employes: 3,912.62.

Total Budget 1981-83: $1,311,371,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.46.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03; Office of Commissioner of Transportation.

History: The Wisconsin Department of Transportation was created in 1967 by the Reorganization Act (Chapter 75). The units merged into the department were the Highway Commission, originally created by Chapter 337, Laws of 1911, when the Legislature authorized state aid for road building; the former Aeronautics Commission, established by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945 (although the state had actively participated in aeronautics since 1937 through several predecessor agencies); and the former Motor Vehicle Department, created in 1939 when Chapter 410 consolidated functions of several other agencies into one department.

The 1967 Reorganization Act also transferred to the department the Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, created by Chapter 232, Laws of 1965, and named it the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, defined the lines of authority within the department, which was headed by the secretary and consisted of the Division of Aeronautics, the Division of Highways under the Highway Commission, and the Division of Motor Vehicles. Under authority given to the secretary, the department subsequently organized two additional divisions: the Division of Planning and the Division of Business Management, mostly with personnel from the original three.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation from the Public Service Commission to an independent Transportation Commission reconstituted from the Highway Commission and attached to the department; and vested statutory responsibilities and accountability with the department rather than specific divisions, thus providing the secretary with program authority for fulfilling his or her assigned budgetary responsibility.

Chapter 29 also eliminated a statutory requirement for Divisions of Motor Vehicles and Aeronautics, although requiring the department to maintain district offices throughout the state. It eliminated gubernatorially appointed division heads, giving that authority to the secretary and enabling the secretary, with the governor's approval, to organize the department to promote balanced, efficient solutions to transportation problems.

Exercising this authority, the Secretary reorganized the department in December 1977. Continuing, in compliance with statutes, the Secretary on September 15, 1978, announced further restructuring of the department, establishing the current organization. Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Council on Highway Safety and the highway safety coordination function from the Office of the Governor to the Department of Transportation.

Organization: Overall management of the department is the responsibility of the secretary of transportation. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, serving at the pleasure of the governor.

The Secretary's Office now includes the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement and a Council on Highway Safety, which are appointed by the governor; the Council on Aeronautics, consisting of 5 members, knowledgeable in aeronautics, appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms; and the Rustic Roads Board, created in the department by Chapter 142, Laws of 1973, with members appointed by the secretary in accordance with a statutory formula.

The Secretary's Office also includes an Office of General Counsel, an Office of Transportation Information, and an Office of Transportation Safety. The secretary is now the governor's highway safety representative, and the Wisconsin office for highway safety functions within the secretary's office.

The secretary's staff includes a deputy secretary and an executive assistant, each appointed by the secretary to serve at his or her pleasure.

The divisions now in the department are: Highways and Transportation Facilities, Motor Vehicles, State Patrol, Transportation Assistance, Transportation Districts, Business Management, and Planning and Budget. Each of the divisions is headed by an administrator appointed by the secretary for an indefinite term in keeping with civil service laws adopted by the 1977 Legislature and with the legislative authority for departmental reorganization.

Agency Responsibility: The department is charged by law to protect, promote and plan for all transportation in the state. Major programs assigned to the department by the Legislature include highway, motor vehicle, traffic enforcement, rail, harbor, transit, and aeronautics activities.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* provides overall direction to the department's programs, concentrating on improving the all-mode aspects of transportation facilities and services in Wisconsin with the goal of providing adequate, efficient, and environmentally sound movement of commodities and people.

The *Division of Highways and Transportation Facilities* has been established to coordinate and provide direction in the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System and the Federal Aid System of Highways and other departmental facilities programs. The division is a central office organization which includes:

1. Real Estate, comprising acquisition, research-development, land management and relocation assistance for highways, rails, air, and all other departmental programs;
2. Facilities Development, primarily highway and bridge design, engineering services; and
3. Facilities Operations, including highway facility construction, maintenance, materials, and traffic.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* provides for the titling and registration of vehicles; the examining and licensing of drivers, commercial driver school instructors and vehicle salespersons; the licensing of commercial driving school, vehicle dealers, manufacturers and distributors; the investigation of consumer complaints regarding vehicle sales fair trade practices; the suspension of vehicle registration, the revocation and suspension of operating privileges and licenses of driving instructors and driving schools for proper cause; and the development and operation of the traffic violation and vehicle registration system. Other objectives are to maintain records of titled and registered vehicles, security interests on vehicles and driving records of motor vehicle operators; collect fees for all licenses, titles, sales taxes, abstracts of records, etc. and see that such monies are adequately secured and promptly deposited, provide appropriate public counter walk-in service, a driver improvement service and a traffic accident data service to enforcement officials, highway engineers and traffic safety and public information people.

The *Division of State Patrol* maintains the state traffic patrol, which enforces traffic regulations through a network of 7 district offices and conducts a traffic law enforcement training academy open to all state and local law enforcement officials. It also conducts the truck inspection programs, operating weigh stations on a selective basis throughout the state.

The *Division of Transportation Assistance* has been established to oversee departmental programs that assist local units of government and the private sector in the provision of transportation facilities and services. The division is a central office organization and has 4 bureaus: Aeronautics, Railroads and Harbors, Transit, and Local Transportation Aids. The bureaus manage local aid programs as well as provide other, related technical and program services (aviation safety, for example).

The *Division of Transportation Districts* includes all-mode transportation districts, which have been established to provide management for transportation programs within individual districts, including facilities and aids programs, and to act as a liaison between the department and local governments and agencies. The division administrator for transportation districts is responsible for overseeing district operations, and for assisting the secretary in integrating and coordinating Transportation Facilities and Transportation Assistance programs. The division includes the Bureau of Program Management and the Bureau of Environmental Analysis and Review, which have department-wide responsibilities.

The *Division of Business Management* is responsible for providing assistance to departmental management by planning and administering programs in the areas of personnel, accounting and auditing, systems and data processing, purchasing, the departmental vehicle fleet, facilities, stores, and other management services.

The *Division of Planning and Budget* has the responsibility for integrated policy, planning and budget analysis. Its functions include federal-state relations coordination, system planning, urban and regional planning, planning methods and forecasts, budget and program analysis, and compilation of data resources covering network statistics, and travel statistics-data coordination.

The Rustic Roads Board promulgates rules for the rustic roads system, approving or denying local applications for designating a highway as a rustic road.

Interagency Relationships: The department works with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration, both to fulfill federal requirements for eligibility for matching funds and to participate in joint state-federal highway projects, and — increasingly — in the rapidly broadening considerations of total transportation in which both federal and state interests have been accelerating. It has a similar relationship, for similar reasons, with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. It works with the Federal Aviation Administration in receiving and administering federal airport improvement aids and also in broadening considerations in which both federal and state aviation interests are involved. It works with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Federal Rail Administration on a similar basis. On the state level, it cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in aerospace education, school bus regulation and high school driver training; with the Department of Revenue in the collection of highway user fees, sales taxes on aircraft and ad valorem taxes on railroads and airlines and in the reporting of local highway costs; with the Transportation Commission in regulatory matters of mutual interest; with the Department of Development in matters of industrial development-related transportation and in promotion of vacation and travel services, and other travel-recreation assets of the state, and in relocation, housing assistance and land use considerations; with the Department of Natural Resources in establishing highway information centers, roadside development, state parks roadways, and the conduct of clean air programs; with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in studies of transportation impact on agriculture and vehicle, consumer complaints; with the Department of Health and Social Services in the coordination of transportation services for the elderly and the handicapped; and with the administrators of the Wisconsin Environmental Protection Act in other transportation impacts on state resources.

The department maintains a close working relationship with local governments and the private sector concerning transportation development, traffic enforcement, communications and financial aids.

During a tour of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation computer facilities by the Assembly Committee on Transportation, Representatives Virgil D. Roberts and Patricia Spafford Smith are given an explanation of a computer keyboard (photo courtesy of the Assembly Democratic Caucus).

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR LIMITED ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Commission: JOSEPH SWEDA *chairperson;* 2 vacancies.

Chief Counsel: CANDICE A. MORGAN, 266-0503.

Motor Carrier Authorities: JULIE EYERS, 266-2671.

Rail Safety: REX A. MONTGOMERY, 266-0276.

Tariffs: GILBERT J. WIEDENHOEFT, 266-2874.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7957, Madison 53707-7957; street address: Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-2321.

Number of Employes: 40.00.

Total Budget 1981-83 $2,771,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.465 (1).

History: The Transportation Commission, created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, was reconstituted from the Highway Commission in 1978. The latter, created in 1911, became part of the Department of Transporation in 1967. As of July 1, 1983, the Transportation Commission will be changed to Office of the Commissioner of Transportation (Chapter 347, Laws of 1981).

Organization: The Transportation Commission consists of 3 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. They serve for staggered, 6-year terms. The 3 members will be replaced by 1 commissioner effective July 1, 1983. The commission is an independent body attached to the Department of Transportation for limited administrative purposes under section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The commission performs quasi-judicial responsibilities for transportation regulation, providing the citizens with an independent body for appeals on transportation matters. Beginning January 1, 1978, the commission assumed the motor carrier regulation and the railroad regulation previously performed by the Public Service Commission. On October 1, 1982, the motor carrier industry was partially deregulated statewide and the commission's functions in this area were substantially reduced. The Transportation Commission continues to conduct hearings on appeals for: reduction of driver license revocation or suspension, violations of driver license restrictions, driver safety responsibility hearings, auto dealer hearings, and denial, suspension or revocation of a certificate of title. It conducts hearings relating to proposed airport sites, conflicts between state and local regulation of airports, aircraft registration and aircraft dealer certificates. It holds hearings regarding competency of bidders, sign permits, junkyard control, highway right-of-way, closing of a highway, and overlength or overweight vehicle permits. The commission also hears appeals on a road's functional classification, appeals on a road's qualifications for "connecting highway" status, and requests for hearings made by the secretary of transportation on transportation plans, policies, goals, priorities, and programs.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

Commissioner of Transportation: JOSEPH SWEDA.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.465 (1).

History: The Transportation Commission became the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation on July 1, 1983, as provided by Chapter 347, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation is attached to the Department of Transportation under Section 15.03 of the statutes for limited administrative purposes.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner succeeded to the functions of the Transportation Commission.

Functional Area:

HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Commissioners: HERMAN TOROSIAN, *chairperson;* GARY COVELLI, MARSHALL GRATZ.

General Counsel: PETER G. DAVIS.

Staff Director: THOMAS L. YAEGER.

Council on Employment Relations: HERMAN TOROSIAN, *chairperson;* ALFRED G. GOLDBERG, DON KRAHN, ROY E. KUBISTA, ROBERT J. OBERBECK, JACK REIHL, SAM RIZZO, vacancy (employe members); T.J. CASSIDY, VERNON KNOLL, JAMES MORTIER, STEVENS L. RILEY, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members), (all members appointed by the commission).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7870, Madison 53707-7870; location: Room 200, 14 West Mifflin Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381.

Publications: Biennial Report, Digest of Decisions, Digest Supplement.

Number of Employes: 40.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $2,936,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.58.

History: The Employment Relations Board was created by Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, to replace previous agencies operating in the field of labor relations. It was renamed the Employment Relations Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (Reorganization Act), and designated as an independent agency.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 full-time members nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for 6-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for furthering collective bargaining and promoting peace in labor relations in the private as well as the public sector of Wisconsin's economy by processing the following types of labor relations cases: election, referendum, complaint, mediation, arbitration, prohibited practices and mediation/arbitration. Election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practice complaints, and mediation/arbitration are initiated by the filing of formal documents by employes, employe organizations or employers. The commission has the authority to conduct hearings and elections and referenda to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives and authorization for union security agreements. It may also issue orders in unfair labor and prohibited practices cases, which are subject to review in the state courts. The commission's mediation function is initiated at the request of either an employe organization or the employer or both; or, on occasion, the commission, by its own action or at the request of the governor, will proffer its mediation services to assist in the resolution of labor disputes. Commissioners and staff members, as arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

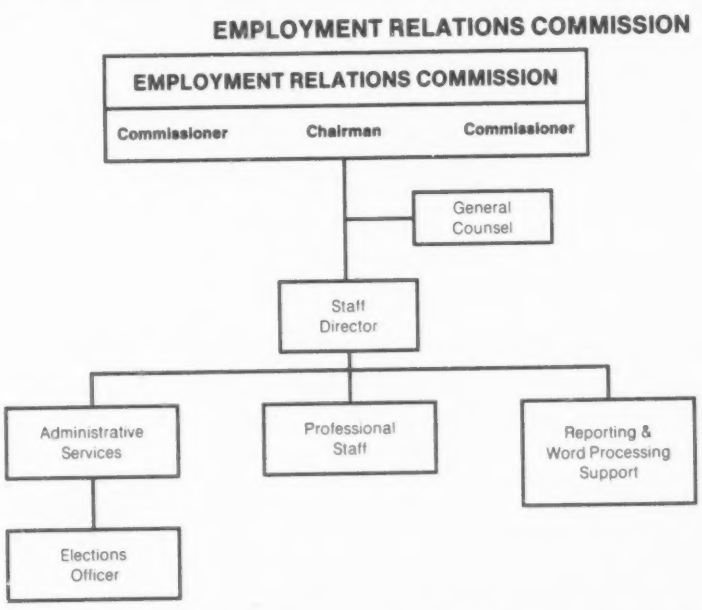
Under laws enacted by the 1971 Legislature, the duties of the commission were expanded in the area of public employment relations. The Municipal Employment Relations Act was amended specifically to grant employes the right to bargain collectively with their municipal employers, and the prohibited practices section was enlarged. Two bills were enacted to provide for compulsory arbitration for police and firemen. The State Employment Labor Relations Act was amended to provide for statutory establishment of appropriate collective bargaining units, and the scope of bargaining subjects was enlarged to include, among other things, salaries and fringe benefits. The laws also provided that municipal and state employers and collective bargaining representatives could enter into agency shop agreements. As of January 1, 1978, the commission has been authorized to process final and binding interest arbitration cases involving nonuniformed municipal employes and their employers.

Unit Functions:

The *Elections Officer* is responsible for the scheduling and conduct of elections and referendums.

The *Professional Section* is responsible for the conduct of hearings in unfair labor and prohibited practices, election and arbitration cases. The professional staff member acts as a trial examiner in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and issues decisions in his name which are subject to review by the commission. The full commission or any one of the commissioners may also conduct such hearings and issue decisions in the name of the commission or the individual commissioner. Where the individual commissioner issues such a decision, such decision is reviewable by the full commission. In addition, the professional staff and commissioners issue formal arbitration awards, after hearing, and also act as mediators in resolving disputes arising during the negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement. The professional staff, as well as the commissioners, also conduct formal hearings or informal investigations to determine whether the conditions for final and binding interest arbitration exist in municipal negotiations. Such hearings or investigations may be conducted to determine whether the conditions for fact finding exist in state employment negotiations.

The *Reporting Section* records and transcribes verbatim hearings in election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practices, arbitration and declaratory ruling cases.



EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Interagency Relationships: The Employment Relations Commission performs functions on the state level which are similar to the functions of 2 federal agencies — the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The commission has no jurisdiction over labor relations activity regulated by the National Labor Relations Board. The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 established some procedures for state-federal cooperation in mediation cases and directed the FMCS to avoid mediating disputes having only a minor effect on interstate commerce whenever state mediation services are available. Since mediation cases are initiated by employers or employes, rather than by the commission, the determination of whether a state or federal agency is called upon in cases involving interstate commerce is often up to the parties involved. As a matter of policy, the commission avoids involvement in cases being handled by federal agencies.

Although some provisions in Chapters 101 and 103, Wisconsin Statutes, give responsibility for some aspects of labor relations to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, in practice, the department does not perform functions which overlap those of the commission.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Health and Social Services: LINDA REIVITZ, Room 663, WS State Office Building, 266-3681.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN TORPHY, 266-3681.

Executive Assistant: vacancy.

Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance: vacancy, 266-3465.

Juvenile Offender Review Program: DON SCHMITT, 266-6463.

Legal Counsel: BARBARA YAFFE, 266-9543.

Legislative Liaison: vacancy, 266-3681.

Office of Administrative Hearings: KRISTIANE RANDAL, 266-2447.

Office of Information Systems: BILL SHELTON, 266-0119.

Parole Board: FRED HINICKLE, 266-1119.

Public Affairs: JOE SCISLOWICZ, 266-1683.

Care and Treatment Facilities, Division of: vacancy, *administrator,* Room 453, WS State Office Building, 266-8740.

Deputy Administrator: GERALD DYMOND, 267-7921.

Office of Program Support: NANCY GETTELFINGER, *director,* 266-7618.

Child Caring Institutions Section: ROBERT LIZON, *chief,* 266-5774.

Client Advocacy Section: BARBARA FINESMITH/L. JOY SCHWERT, *chiefs,* 266-2713/267-7144.

Forensic Services Section: MARVIN CHAPMAN, M.D., *chief,* 266-1856.

Management Services Section: DONALD PAHNKE, *chief,* 266-9668.

Research/Training Section: LEONARD J. GANSER, M.D., *chief,* 266-2704.

Mendota Mental Health Institute: TERRY SCHNAPP, *director,* (608) 244-2411. 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704.

Winnebago Mental Health Institute: H. DAVID GOERS, *director,* (414) 235-4910. P.O. Box 9, Winnebago 54985-0009.

Central State Hospital: JAMES POWELL, *director,* (414) 324-5577. P.O. Box 431, Waupun 53963.

Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: RICHARD SCHEERENBERGER, *director,* (608) 249-2151. 317 Knutson Drive, Madison 53704.

Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: RUSSELL HORN, *director,* (715) 723-5542. Chippewa Falls 54729.

Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: JOHN GARSTECKI, *director,* (414) 878-2411. P.O. Box 100, Union Grove 53182.

Wisconsin Resource Center: JAMES POWELL, *director,* (414) 235-4910. P.O. Box 16, Winnebago 54985.

Community Services, Division of: GERALD BERGE, *administrator,* Room 535, WS State Office Building, 266-2701.

Assistant Administrator: DOUGLAS W. NELSON, 266-2701.

Assistant Administrator: BERNARD J. STUMBRAS, 266-9879.

Assistant to the Administrator: BONNIE J. MCGOWAN, 267-7181.

Office of Internal Operations: MARK HOOVER, *director,* 266-3782.

Office of Management Information: RICHARD PEDERSEN, *director,* 266-7936.

Office of Program Initiatives: TOM HAMILTON, *director,* 266-9304.

Community Aids Administration, Bureau of: WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *director,* 266-9707.

Community Programs, Bureau of: GERALD BORN, *director,* 266-3719.

Economic Assistance, Bureau of: MARY SOUTHWICK, *director,* 266-3035.

Human Resources, Bureau of: SEVERA AUSTIN, *director,* 266-3443.

Social Security Disability Insurance, Bureau of: ROBERT COHEN, *director,* 266-1981.

Corrections, Division of: WALTER DICKEY, *administrator,* Room 1030, WS State Office Building, 266-2471.

Deputy Administrator: STEPHEN KRONZER, 266-2471.

Assistant Administrator: vacancy, 266-2471.

Community Corrections, Bureau of: M. EDWARD BUEHLER, *director,* 266-3834.

Institutions, Bureau of Adult: ELMER CADY, *director,* 266-3837.

Juvenile Services, Bureau of: JOHN E. ROSS, *director.*

Program Resources, Bureau of: H.T. BASSETT, Ph.D., *director,* 266-2789.

Human Resources, Office of: HAMDY EZALARAB, PH.D., *director,* 267-9084.

Industrial Operations, Office of: vacancy, *director,* 266-9805.

Information Management and Operations, Office of: TED H. JOHNSON, *director,* 266-3023.

Policy, Planning and Budget, Office of: PETER J. DWYER, *director,* 266-3835.

Legislative Liaison: BOB MARGOLIES, 266-2931.

Health, Division of: KATHRYN MORRISON, *administrator,* Room 280, WS State Office Building, 266-1511.

Assistant Administrator: PEG SMELSER, 266-1511.

Management and Policy, Office of: RUTH ROBINSON, *director,* 266-1511.

Center for Health Statistics and Analysis: RAYMOND NASHOLD, PH.D., *director,* 266-1334.

Community Health and Prevention, Bureau of: IVAN IMM, *director,* 266-1251.

Correctional Health Services, Bureau of: BARBARA WHITMORE, *director,* 267-7170.

Environmental Health, Bureau of: LLOYD RIDDLE, *director,* 266-2593.

Health Care Financing, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-2522.

Planning and Development, Bureau of: ROBERT DURKIN, *director,* 266-7384.

Quality Compliance, Bureau of: LARRY TAINTER, *director,* 267-7185.

Management Services, Division of: NATE HARRIS, *administrator,* Room 690, WS State Office Building, 266-6954.

Assistant Administrator: RICHARD C. HANSON, 266-0173.

Collections, Bureau of: STEPHEN SANBORN, *director,* 266-1847.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: DONALD WARNKE, *director,* 266-5869.

Management Support and Analysis, Bureau of: WYNN DAVIES, *director,* 266-2904.

Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: KEN DEPREY, *director,* 266-9862.

Planning and Operations, Office of: GREG ROBBINS, *director,* 266-5725.

Engineering Section: KEITH GOODWIN, *chief,* 266-2901.

Purchasing Section: BEN SOWASKE, *chief,* 266-2903.

Internal Audit Unit: JOHN PALTZ, *director,* 266-5485.

Policy and Budget, Division of: PETER TROPMAN, *administrator,* Room 720, WS State Office Building, 266-8402.

Deputy Administrator: BRUCE FAULKNER, 266-1497.

Assistant to the Administrator: JUDITH ZVARA, 266-5348.

Congressional Liaison: ROBERT BOHLMAN, (202) 624-5870.
Budget, Bureau of: STEVE HANDRICH, *director*, 266-2907.
Evaluation, Bureau of: ROBERT WAGNER, *director*, 266-9296.
Planning, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-9296.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: PATRICIA G. KALLSEN, *administrator*, 131 W. Wilson St., 266-5466; toll-free information and referral: (800) 362-9611.
Deputy Administrator: KEN MCCLARNON, 266-2168.
Client Services, Bureau of: KEN MCCLARNON, *director*, 266-2168.
Operations and Planning, Bureau of: BETH HIESTAND, *director*, 266-1819.

Boards and Councils:

Controlled Substances Board: JUNE DAHL, PH.D. (pharmacologist member), *vice chairperson, acting chairperson;* TED COLLINS (designee of secretary of health and social services), *secretary;* GERALD R. MYRDAL (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), JOHN W. CALHOUN (designee of Attorney General), ROBERT L. MAILE (designee of chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board); DAVID P. DONARSKI, M.D. (psychiatrist member).

Medical Review Board on Epilepsy: JOHN J. BECK, HAROLD E. BOOKER, WILLIAM P. CROWLEY, R. CLARKE DANFORTH, MARIO DE OLIVEIRA, FRANCIS M. FORSTER, G.G. GIFFEN, PAUL G. GOTTSCHALK, ROBERT A. GRUESEN, EDWARD E. HOUFEK, DAVID M. KASHNIG, HAROLD S. LUBAR, MICHAEL P. MCQUILLEN, JONAS V. MILERIS, SHAMSEDDIN SARHADDI, KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. (all M.D.s). Alternates: JOHN B. BAKER, JEAN P. DAVIS.

Pesticide Review Board: CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* LA VERNE AUSMAN (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), LINDA REIVITZ (secretary of health and social services).

Council on Blindness: GEORGE BROTHERS, ART COLBY, JOHN FRANCO, SUSAN MANCL, KAREN PERZENTKA, LARRY STEPHENSON.

Drug Quality Council: MARIE ROTH, (public member), *chairperson;* GERALD FREITAG, KATHRYN GRANT (pharmacist members); PAUL BASS, HARRIS FRIEDMAN (pharmacologist members); WILLIAM JANSSEN, vacancy (physician members).

Council for the Hearing Impaired: ROBERT NELLIS, *chairperson;* MARY CIRILLI, *vice chairperson;* BETTY TRAINER, *secretary;* JEAN CORDANO, LESLIE HALVORSEN, BARBARA I. KUHN, ROBERT G. POWELL, JOHN SHIPMAN, vacancy.

Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council: Appointed by secretary of health and social services.

Pesticide Advisory Council: GORDON CHESTERS, PH.D. (representing U.W. Water Resources Center), *chairperson;* O.R. EHART (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), HENRY A. ANDERSON, M.D. (representing Department of Health and Social Services), LLOYD LUESCHOW (representing Department of Natural Resources), JEFFREY WYMEN, PH.D. (representing U.W. College of Agriculture and Life Sciences), SCOTT CRAVEN, PH.D. (representing U.W. Department Wild Life Sciences); MYRON D. GROSKOPF (public member representing industry), vacancy (public member representing agricultural industry), vacancy (public member representing environmental interests).

Radiation Protection Council: SEYMOUR ABRAMSON (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD DARLING, ROBERT GREENLAW, M.D., RAYMOND C. THUROW, D.D.S., CHARLES R. WILSON (public members); SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL, HELEN CORNELI, BETTY MCDONALD (appointed as are standing committees); REPRESENTATIVE DAVID M. TRAVIS, MIKE MCCORMICK, 1 vacancy (appointed as are standing committees).

Temporary Council Attached to the Department:

Council on Domestic Abuse: GALE MATTISON, *chairperson;* STEVE BAVOLEK, SARAH E. ETTENHEIM, WAYNE HEIKKILA, KRISTIN KOEFLER, REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN, ADA SKYLES, 2 vacancies. The subsection creating the council does not apply on or after July 1, 1985.

Mailing Address: Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Division of Community Services Field Offices: *Ashland District Office*, 601 Second Street, West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806; *Eastern Regional Office*, 1181 Western Avenue, P.O. Box 3730,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
Executive Assistant
Executive Support
Parole Board
Legal Counsel
Juvenile Offender Review Program
Affirmative Action/ Civil Rights
Office of Information Systems
Office of Administrative Hearings
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Division of Health
Division of Corrections
Division of Community Services
Division of Care and Treatment Facilities
Division of Policy and Budget
Division of Management Services
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Green Bay 54303; *Fond du Lac District Office*, 485 South Military, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac 54935; *La Crosse District Office*, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. Box 743, La Crosse 54601; *Milwaukee Regional Office*, 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203; *Northern Regional Office*, Schiek Plaza, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501; *Southeastern Regional Office*, 141 NW Barstow, P.O. Box 1258, Waukesha 53187; *Southern Regional Office*,, 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704; *Wisconsin Rapids District Office*, 1681 Second Avenue, South, P.O. Box 636, Wisconsin Rapids 54494; *Western Regional Office*, 718 W. Clairmont Avenue, P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire 54701.

Division of Corrections Field Offices: *Eastern Region* 1181 Western Avenue, Green Bay; *Milwaukee Region*, 819 North 6th Street, 7th Floor, Milwaukee; *Northern Region*, Schiek Plaza, Rhinelander; *Southeast Region*, Room G-90, Court House, Waukesha; *Southern Region*, 232 King Street, Madison; *Western Region*, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire.

Division of Health Field Offices: *District 1 (Southern)*, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison; *District 2 (Southeastern)*, 6815 W. Capitol, Milwaukee; *District 3 (Lake Winnebago)*, Box 269, 485 S. Military Road, Fond du Lac; *District 4 (Lake Michigan)*, Box 3860, 1298 Lombardi Avenue, Green Bay; *District 5 (Western)*, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse; *Distric 6 (West Central)*, 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire; *District 7 (North Central)* Box 1165, 1831 North Stevens Street. Rhinelander, Box 277, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids; *District 8 (Northwestern)*, information available from District 6.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Field Offices: *Eau Claire Office*, 517 Walker Avenue, P.O. Box 1228, Eau Claire; *Fond du Lac Office*, P.O. Box 1438, 485 S. Military Road, Fond du Lac; *Green Bay Office*, P.O. Box 3627, 1181 Western Avenue, Green Bay; *Janesville Office*, 101 S. Main Street, Janesville; *Kenosha Office*, 1115 56th Street, Kenosha; *La Crosse Office*, 333 Buchner Place, La Crosse; *Madison Office*, 160 Westgate Mall, Madison; *Milwaukee Northeast*, 2430 North Murray Avenue, Milwaukee; *Milwaukee Northwest*, 6815 West Capitol Drive, Milwaukee; *Milwaukee Southeast*, 3501 South Howell Street, Milwaukee; *Milwaukee Southwest*, 9401 West Beloit Road, Milwaukee; *Oshkosh Office*, 1000 Oregon Street, Oshkosh; *Portage Office*, North Ridge Shopping Center, Highway 51 North, Portage; *Racine Office*, 5200 Washington Avenue, Racine; *Rhinelander Office*, 130 S. Stevens Street, P.O. Box 894, Rhinelander; *Rice Lake Office*, 219 West Knapp Street, Rice Lake; *Sheboygan Office*, 832 Niagara Avenue, Sheboygan; *Superior Office*, 917 Tower Avenue, Superior; *Waukesha Office*, 141 NW Barstow Street, Waukesha; *Wausau Office*, 2416 Stewart Square, Wausau; *Wisconsin Rapids Office*, 110 E. Grand Avenue, Wisconsin Rapids; *Workshop for the Blind*, 5316 W. State Street, Milwaukee.

Publications: Annual Fiscal Report, Biennial Report, many other reports (inquire of divisions).

Number of Employes: 10,805.21.

Total Budget 1981-83: $4,509,866,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.19.

History: The reorganization of state agencies enacted by the Legislature in 1967 (Chapter 75) brought into a new Department of Health and Social Services the previous State Board of Health, organized in 1876, the Department of Public Welfare and the Commission on Aging. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was made part of the new department by the budget bill passed in the same session.

The evolution of human service activities in Wisconsin has been a long and continual process. For more than 2 decades after becoming a state, Wisconsin met by special legislative enactment each of the separate and various problems relating to the public care, custody, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill; of law violators and delinquents; and of the handicapped, neglected, and dependent. Upon the establishment of each new institution or agency, it made provision quite separately for its government by a board of trustees or managers.

In 1871 there were 6 separate institutions, each with an independent governing authority of one to 15 members. A beginning of coordination was started with the creation of the State Board of Charities and Reform (Chapter 136, Laws of 1871), which, however, had powers principally limited to inspection, visitation, research, and recommendation. To remedy deficiencies in this system, which in time became apparent, the Legislature in 1881 (Chapter 298) created the

State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, consolidating the several institutional boards but not eliminating the old Board of Charities and Reform. The 2 boards functioned for another 10 years and then were abolished in 1891. In that year the Legislature created the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable, and Penal Institutions (Chapter 221).

During the 1930s the federal government entered the welfare field. When federal and state relief funds were made available, the Public Welfare Department was established by executive order, first within the Industrial Commission in 1935, then as an independent agency in 1936. When the federal Social Security Board was established and the various aid programs — old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and blind pensions — went into effect, the state Pension Department was created by Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, within the Industrial Commission to administer and allot the funds involved. The increase in the number of agencies handling welfare services led to a study by Governor Philip La Follette's Citizens Committee on Public Welfare and the subsequent reorganization of such services by Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937, and by the Governor's Reorganization Orders of 1938. These created the Department of Mental Hygiene, Department of Social Adjustment, and Department of Corrections, each with its own policy-making board. They were short-lived, however, as the 1939 Legislature nullified these provisions, reestablishing the previous agencies. Further studies that year, aimed at unifying all the welfare functions, eventually produced the measure (Chapter 435) creating the Department of Public Welfare. To it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Control, state Pension Department, and Public Welfare Department.

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 (Chapter 366), the eleventh such agency in the nation and third in the Middle West. Public health legislation in Wisconsin, however, dates back to territorial days. The first Territorial Legislature in 1839 provided for the establishment of local boards of health, and other legislation followed. The high death rate from various communicable diseases and the subsequent efforts of medical societies led to the enactment of legislation creating the State Board of Health.

At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. Over the years the significant causes of illness and death have changed, and many additional responsibilities having to do with promotion of health and prevention of illness and death were assigned to the Board of Health.

The State Commission on Aging had been created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. Its advisory committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, was set up at the same time, replacing a previous committee established in 1957. In 1971 Chapter 332 replaced the Council on Aging in the department with an independent Board on Aging, but kept the Division on Aging in the department.

The Advisory Radiation Protection Council was created by Chapter 235, Laws of 1963, as part of a general revision of the laws governing regulation of radiation installations.

The Dangerous Substance Control Council was created in the department by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, and renamed the Controlled Substances Board by Chapter 219, Laws of 1971. In 1971 Chapter 255 created an Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council in the department (transferred to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations in 1980), Chapter 322 created a Council on Developmental Disabilities, and Chapter 217 created a Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board. Chapter 198, Laws of 1973, created in the department the Citizens Advisory Council on Alcoholism (abolished in 1980), while Chapter 321 created the Ambulance Services Examining Council (abolished 1975), and Chapter 322 created an Emergency Medical Services Examining Council. The Council for the Hearing Impaired was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. The Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council was enacted by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981.

In 1975 a major structural change was made in the department. Under Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Board of Health and Social Services was abolished and the secretary is now appointed directly by the governor. Chapter 39 also called for the reorganization of the department by July 1977. A reorganization team under the direction of the secretary completed work on the proposed restructuring of the department, and it was approved by the Governor in March 1977. Following his approval, the reorganization process began.

Health planning under PL 89-749, the original federal health planning law, started in Wisconsin in 1967 when the State Board of Health was designated the state health planning agency.

Later that year the board became part of the Department of Health and Social Services and the new Division of Health created the Bureau of Comprehensive Health Planning. In March 1973 the bureau was reestablished by Governor Lucey in Executive Order No. 53 as the Division of Health Policy and Planning. The order attached the division to the Department of Administration and placed the Health Policy Council in the Executive Office. The division was given statutory recognition and authority in Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, the biennial budget bill. The Division on Health Policy and Planning was transferred to the department in January 1976. Later that year the former Division of Health Policy and Planning was merged into the Division of Health.

The State Office of Economic Opportunity and the Energy Conservation Section of the Department of Local Affairs and Development were transferred to the Division of Economic Assistance in August 1980, when that department was dissolved.

Organization: Departmental policies are set by the secretary who is also the administrative head. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. The secretary appoints division administrators.

The various major councils in the department are appointed in different ways. Those on health are appointed by the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for providing a full range of services to prevent and treat dependency in its myriad forms and to reduce its impact on individuals and families. The department accomplishes these goals through the provision of services directly to people in communities and in institutions, through the supervision and counseling of local public and voluntary agencies, and through the regulation of certain care providers. Its broad responsibilities span the areas of physical and mental health, services to the aged, corrections, public and medical assistance, children's services, and vocational rehabilitation.

CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Location	Superintendent
Correctional Institutions		
Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Thomas R. Israel
Dodge Correctional Institution	Waupun	Gordon Abrahamson
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	Taycheedah	Nona Switala
Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Donald Clusen
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Paul Prast
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	John R. Gagnon
Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Andrew Basinas
Ethan Allen School	Wales	Roland C. Hershman
Lincoln Hills School	Irma	Russell Leik
Correctional Camp System	Oregon	James W. Mathews
Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	James Powell
Mental Institutions		
Mental Health Institute — Mendota	Madison	Terence Schnapp
Mental Health Institute — Winnebago	Winnebago	H. David Goers
Central Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Madison	Richard C. Scheerenberger
Northern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Chippewa Falls	Russell Horn
Southern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Union Grove	John M. Garstecki

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Reporting directly to this office are the Divisions of Care and Treatment Facilities, Community Services, Corrections, Economic Assistance, Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, Management

Services, and Policy and Budget. In addition, several staff services report directly to this office including the Parole Board; Juvenile Offender Review Program; Special Review Board; Office of Legal Counsel; Administrative Hearings; legislative, client services and public affairs; and the Office of Information Systems, which provides departmental data processing services.

The *Office of Legal Counsel* provides services to the secretary and the department's division administrators. These services include advice concerning the legality of current and proposed program operations and statutory revisions. Services also include appearances in contested matters before administrative agencies, legal settlement appeals in child welfare, tuberculosis sanatorium and mental hospital cases.

The *Parole Board*, which is comprised of 8 civil service staff and an unclassified chairperson, makes recommendations to the secretary on parole applicants and prepares evaluative reports on executive clemency applications requested by the governor.

The *Special Review Board* makes recommendations to the secretary concerning the parole of clients committed under the sex crimes law. A majority of the members are not connected with the department.

The *Juvenile Offender Review Program* reviews initial placements and approves or recommends alternative placements for juveniles in state custody. It also makes release decisions on behalf of the secretary.

The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* administers the state's institutional programs for those persons whose mental and physical needs cannot adequately be met in a community setting. The division is also responsible for monitoring and providing policy direction for the private child caring institutions within the state.

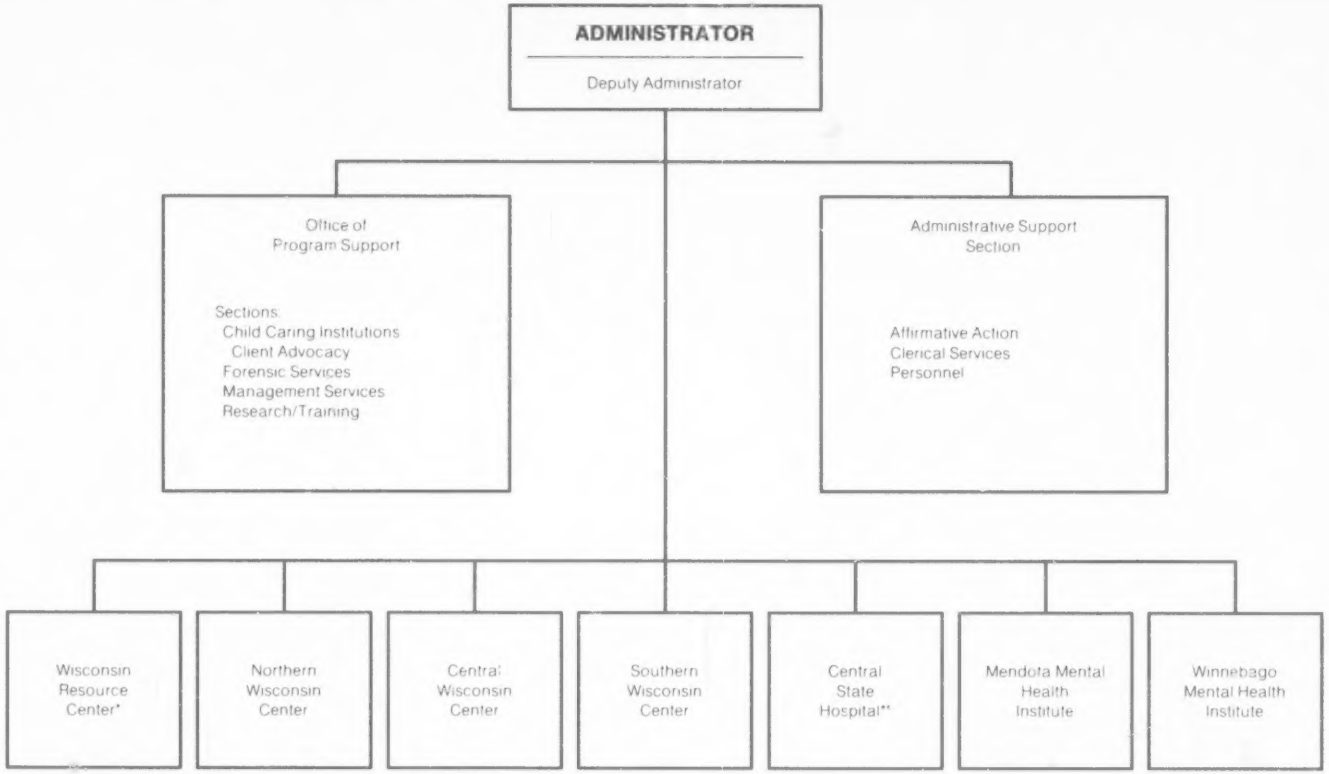
The division's 6 institutions provide specialized medical, psychological, social and rehabilitative services for persons who are developmentally disabled, mentally ill, or subject to alcohol or drug abuse and who require an institutional placement for care or treatment. The 3 centers for the developmentally disabled provide a full range of institutional programs and support for community alternatives. The 2 mental health institutes provide programs for both civil and criminal patients in need of specialized mental health services and support for community alternatives to placement and treatment. The Wisconsin Resource Center provides specialized programs for inmates identified to have needs that cannot be adequately met in prisons. (Central State Hospital for the criminally insane will be closed in June 1983.)

The *Division of Community Services* is responsibile for the design, development, and implementation of a community-based system of aging, social, mental health, developmentally disabled, hearing impaired, and children's services. The division is also responsible for a broad program of financial services for dependent children and other economically disadvantaged groups, as well as outreach, housing weatherization, and other self-help programs for low-income persons. Emphasis is on the county and groups of counties as the main point of service delivery.

The division provides both support and supervision to counties to assist them in building improved capacity to meet citizen needs. Through its regional offices and its area representatives, the division plays a facilitative role in assisting communities to identify needs and to plan, budget, and deliver a broad range of human services. It supervises the counties' administration of state and federal public assistance (Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Relief of Needy Indian Persons, Vietnamese Refugee Relief, Cuban Relief, emergency relief programs, the food stamp program, eligibility determination for Medical Assistance, and the Low Income Energy Assistance Program) to the needy of the state. In addition, the division supervises county child support enforcement agencies, and determines eligibility, based on disability, for Wisconsin residents applying for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs.

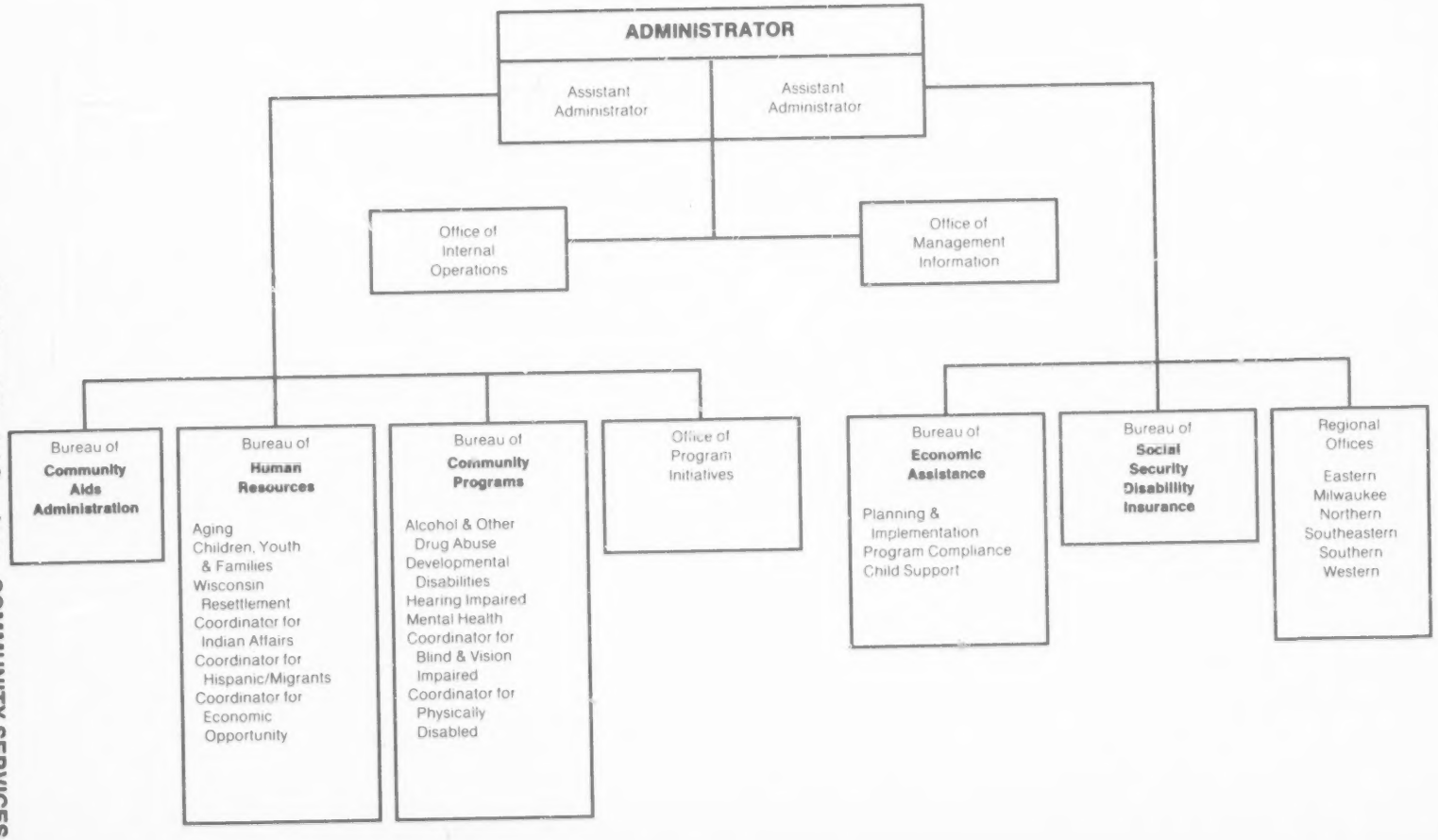
The central office of the division performs policy development, planning, and standard-setting functions, while the regional offices focus on monitoring policy as well as providing assistance to communities in areas of program activities. The central office is composed of the Bureaus of Community Aids Administration, Community Programs, Economic Assistance, Human Resources, and Social Security Disibility Insurance and the Offices of Internal Operations, Management Information and Program Initiatives. The field staff for this division, along with most field personnel from other divisions are organized into 6 regions.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF CARE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES



*Opened January 1983.
**Closed June 1983.

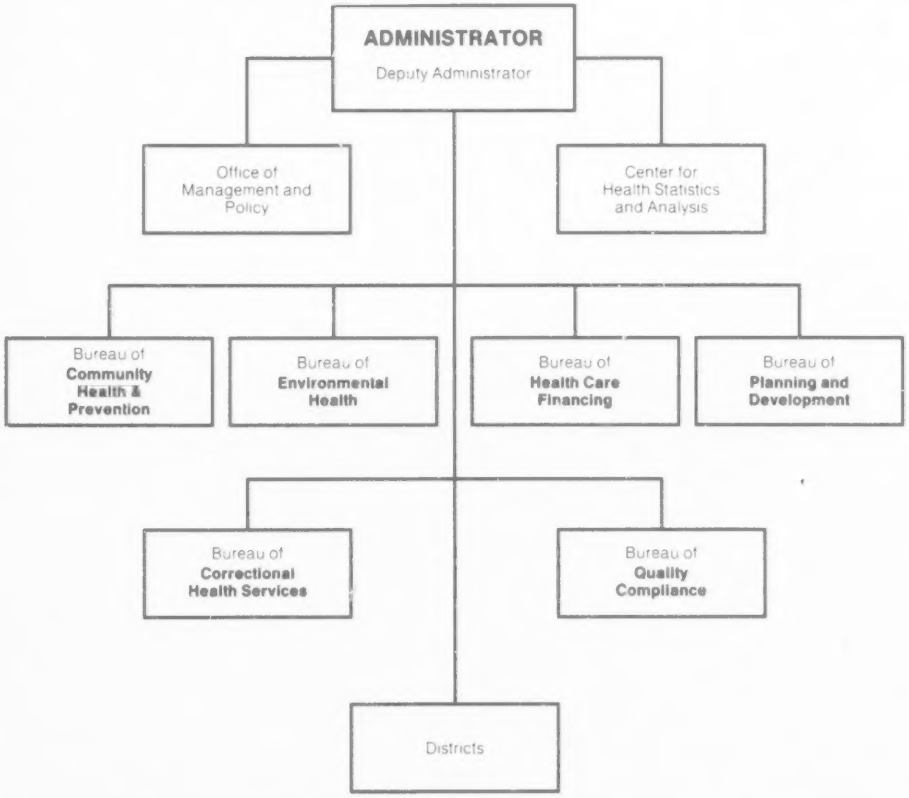
DH&SS: DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

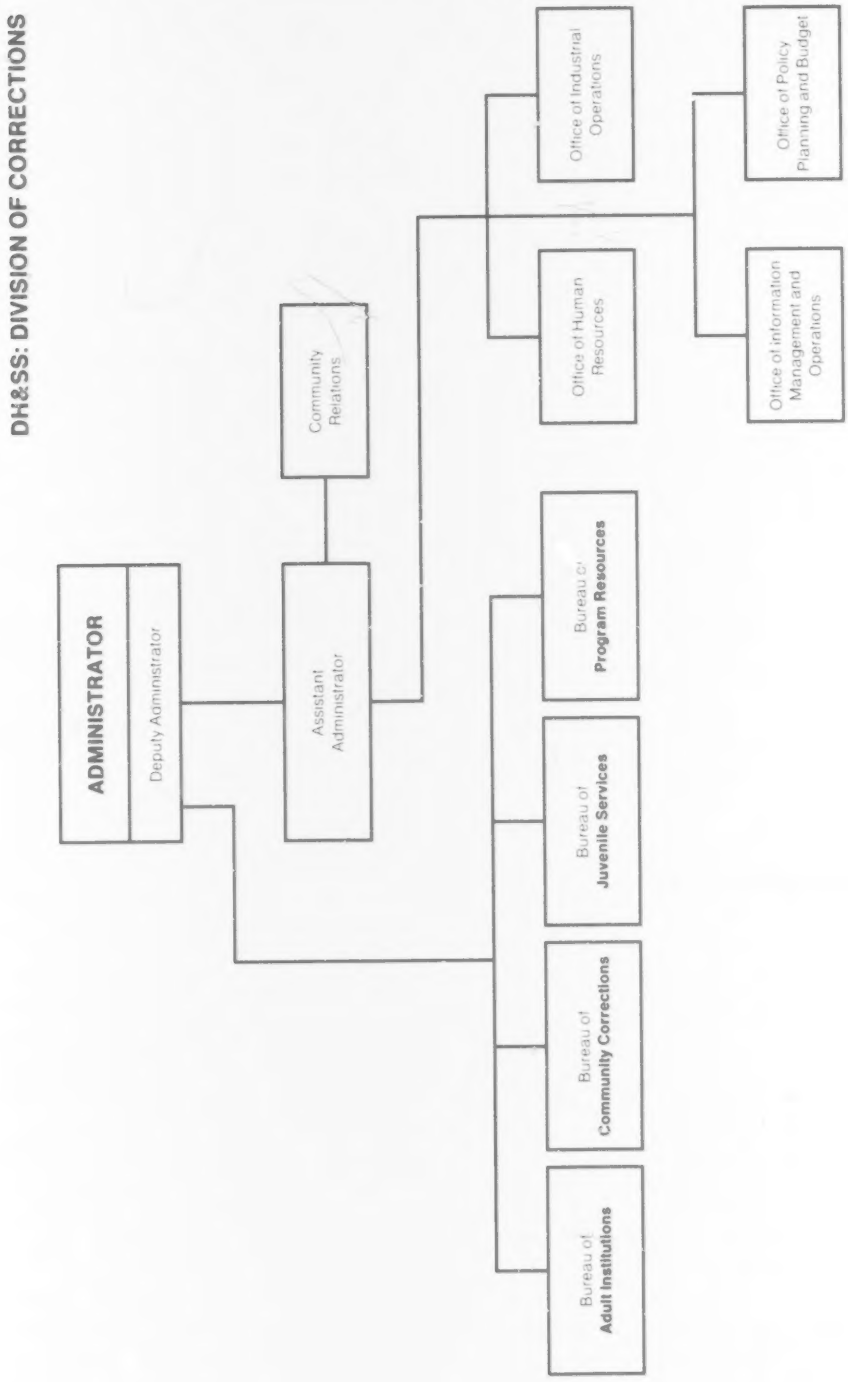


The *Division of Corrections* administers an integrated institution and field services program to protect the public from criminal activity and to supervise, rehabilitate, and aid in the reintegration of adult and juvenile offenders committed to the Department of Health and Social Services by the courts. In its treatment of offenders, the division draws upon a maximum use of probation and parole, individualized institutional programs, a wide range of professional social and clinical services, and evaluative and developmental research. In accordance with its overall mission and goals, the division maintains and operates 18 correctional facilities and 6 community correctional centers throughout the state. Division personnel provide consultation to the courts and law enforcement agencies.

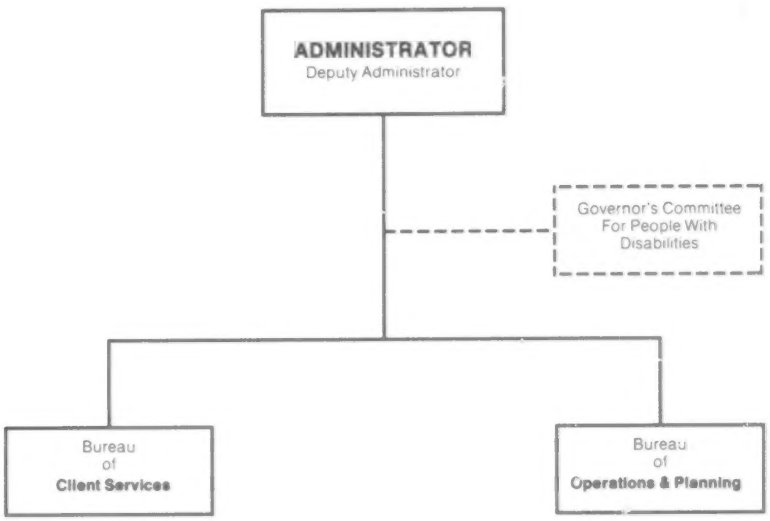
The *Division of Health* is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in Wisconsin and assuring that all state residents have access to adequate quality health services with reasonable costs. To fulfill these responsibilities, the division provides planning, coordination and overall direction for health services and facilities throughout the state. Division activities include enforcing state and federal health regulations; promoting preventive health care programs; administering the state certificate of need and medical assistance programs; providing consultation, education and information on general and occupational health topics; preparing and disseminating health statistics; and providing health care services in state correctional institutions.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF HEALTH


ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Office of Management and Policy
Center for Health Statistics and Analysis
Bureau of Community Health & Prevention
Bureau of Environmental Health
Bureau of Health Care Financing
Bureau of Planning and Development
Bureau of Correctional Health Services
Bureau of Quality Compliance
Districts


DH&SS: DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
ADMINISTRATOR
Deputy Administrator
Assistant Administrator
Community Relations
Office of Industrial Operations
Office of Policy Planning and Budget
Office of Human Resources
Office of Information Management and Operations
Bureau of Program Resources
Bureau of Juvenile Services
Bureau of Community Corrections
Bureau of Adult Institutions

DH&SS: DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION



Health and Social Services - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* provides services to help a vocationally handicapped individual engage in a remunerative occupation. Counseling services, aided by medical, psychological, vocational evaluation and training, provide the basis for an Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program for the individual client. Persons who are physically and mentally disabled constitute the basic group of clients whose handicaps interfere with employment. The major goal of the program is to assist all vocationally handicapped residents of the state who might benefit from the program to become employable and as economically self-sufficient as possible.

The *Division of Management Services* provides the staff services for administering and controlling departmental fiscal and other operations. These services include personnel management, management analysis, accounting, collections and assistance to institutions in the areas of purchasing, food service and nutrition, engineering and space required for regional, district and area offices.

The *Division of Policy and Budget* is responsible for preparing and implementing department-wide planning, budgeting and evaluation systems. It develops major policy directions (called Major Initiatives), reviews existing and proposed policies, plans and administrative rules, and develops legislative proposals.

The *Controlled Substances Board* issues rules controlling drugs that have a potential for abuse.

The *Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board* reviews petitions from nursing homes for modifications to any reimbursement rate for such homes, and makes findings and recommendations.

The *Pesticide Review Board* recommends to the Department of Agriculture rules for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards, and such rules are not effective until approved by the board.

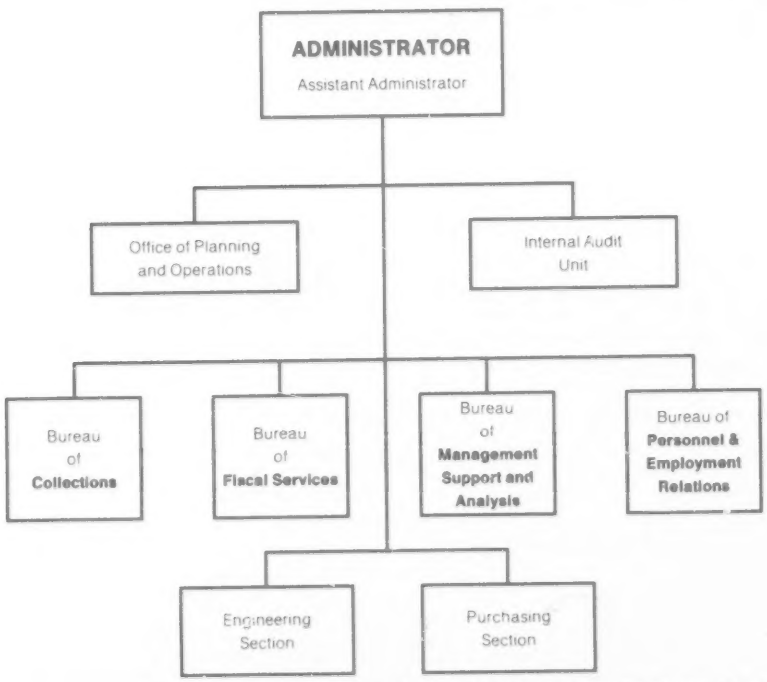
Interagency Relationships: In carrying out their responsibilities and implementing programs, the separate divisions of the department have established working relationships with other state agencies, with local governmental and voluntary agencies, and with agencies of the federal government.

The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for the review and approval of community services, social services, and aging program plans and budgets and for allocating the state's share of funds for these programs. In addition, the division supervises county administration of aid programs for economically disadvantaged individuals.

In carrying out these responsibilities and activities, the division maintains a close working relationship with many local, voluntary, state and federal agencies. The division cooperates with units of the University of Wisconsin; the Department of Public Instruction; the Department of Justice; the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations; the Department of Veterans Affairs; and with state voluntary organizations such as the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, the Wisconsin Association on Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, and the Wisconsin Mental Health Association. On the national level it has close contact with the Administration on Aging in the Office of Human Development; The National Institutes of Mental Health, Alcohol, and Alcohol Abuse, and Drug Abuse; the Social Security Administration, the Office of Child Support Enforcement, the Office of Family Assistance, the Social and Rehabilitation Services, and the Division of Developmental Disabilities — all within the Department of Health and Human Services. On the local level the division has a close working relationship with the many social service departments, community service agencies, human service departments and Native American tribal councils.

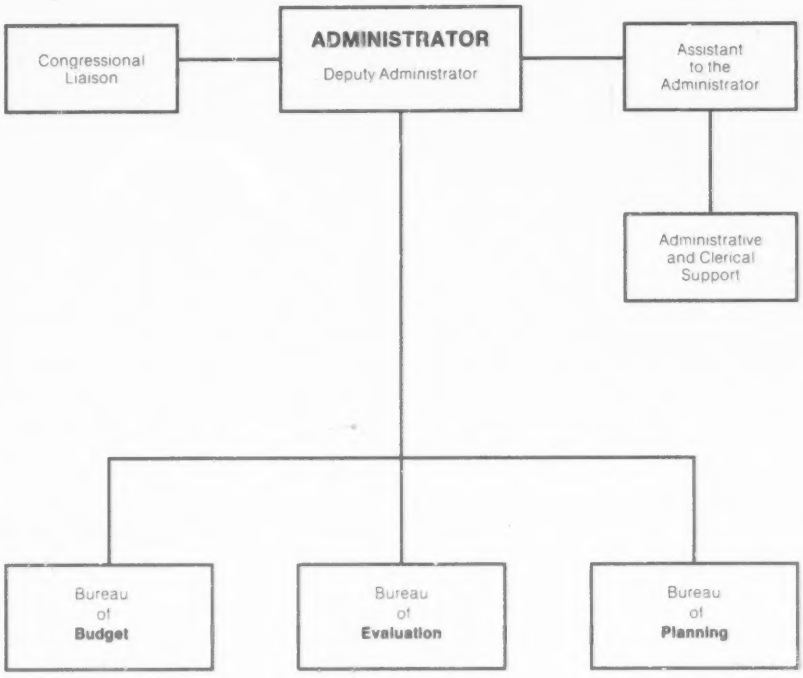
Because of the wide scope of its activities, the *Division of Corrections* works in cooperation with many federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies. On the federal level, the division coordinates with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice in the area of grant approval and funding for new and innovative juvenile justice-related programs; and with the Veterans Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services in the area of benefit payments to eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES



Health and Social Services - MANAGEMENT SERVICES

DH&SS: DIVISION OF POLICY AND BUDGET



Health and Social Services - POLICY AND BUDGET

Within the state, the division coordinates with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice regarding the planning and granting of statewide programs for the division; with the Department of Administration regarding authorization for remodeling, construction, leasing, augmentation of institutional telecommunications and/or security equipment, and budget reviewing; with the Department of Employment Relations regarding personnel and staffing; with the Department of Public Instruction regarding standards for institutional educators, libraries, and librarians, and the administration of educational and special educational programs; with the Department of Justice, which essentially acts as legal counsel for the division, and regarding the use of the Crime Information Bureau, the multi-network TIME system, and the administration of jailor training institutes; with the University of Wisconsin System regarding the placement of institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients in college credit courses under the division's study release program, and with the U.W. Law School regarding the legal assistance to institutionalized persons program; with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education regarding the certification of vocational teachers and vocational classes for eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients sent to voc-tech centers under the division's study release program; with the Department of Natural Resources regarding the placement of eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients in DNR projects under the division's work release program; and, with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations regarding building inspection and safety and health code compliance throughout the institutions and group foster homes, and regarding the counseling of eligible residents and/or probation and parole clients for employment placement through the department's Job Service staff.

The division cooperates with local units of government by working closely with city and county officials through its jail inspection services, by collecting restitution for city and county localities, and by coordinating with county officials regarding the planning of community-based facilities.

The division cooperates and coordinates with voluntary agencies by division contracting through purchase of services moneys for clinical, supervisory, and special services, such as tutoring, job placement, etc.

The *Division of Health* interagency relationships include those with the Motor Vehicle Division of the state Department of Transportation, the state and federal Departments of Agriculture, the state Department of Public Instruction, the state Department of Natural Resources, the state Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the state Department of Justice, the state Laboratory of Hygiene, and the University of Wisconsin. The division works closely with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Public Health Service, the state Health Systems Agencies, the Health Policy Council, voluntary, nongovernmental health agencies, and local public health agencies.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* has developed close working relationships with the Bureau of Handicapped Children, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations' Worker's Compensation Division and Job Service Division, as well as other public and private social service agencies, and with over 40 private nonprofit rehabilitation facilities across the state. The major portion of the funding of the vocational rehabilitation program is provided by the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the federal Department of Education.

INDEPENDENT COUNCIL ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Council on Developmental Disabilities: L.J. GANSER, M.D. (designee of secretary of health and social services), *chairperson;* TOYA MCCOSH (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations), VICTOR CONTRUCCI (designee of superintendent of public instruction), RITA HOHLSTEIN (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System); STEPHEN COPPS, M.D., WILLIAM ENGLER, DENNIS FILIPPELLI, JOSEPH GRUBER, RUTH GULLERUD, GORDON JERNSTEDT, RUTH JOHNSON, CHESTER LEE, RUTH MITCHELL, PEG OLSEN, KAREN REIBETANZ, PH.D., BRIAN G. ROGERS, CATHY SIMPSON, LUCY STROM, DALE THOMPSON, WILLIAM TOLLEY, ROYAL WARRINGTON (appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: JAYN J. WITTENMYER.

Mailing Address: Room 490, Wilson Street State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7826.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (11n).

History: The Council on Developmental Disabilities was created within the Department of Health and Social Services by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, attached it to the department under Sec. 15.03 as a distinct unit, exercising its powers independently of the department, but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the supervision of the department head.

Organization: Council members serve staggered, 4-year terms. The heads of state agencies providing direct services to the developmentally disabled, specifically the secretary of industry, labor and human relations, the secretary of health and social services, the state superintendant of public instruction, and the president of the University of Wisconsin, designate representatives on the council. The governor appoints members representing public and private nonprofit agencies of the state's political subdivisions that provide direct services, and representatives of nongovernmental agencies and groups concerned with services to the developmentally disabled. At least

one-half of the membership shall consist of persons with developmental disabilities or their parents or guardians.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the department, the legislature and the governor on matters relating to developmental disabilities.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

See HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: HOWARD S. BELLMAN.

Deputy Secretary: HELENE M. NELSON.

Executive Assistant: TOYA M. MCCOSH.

Affirmative Action, Office of: JOSEPH MCCLAIN, *director*, 266-7327.

Information and Public Affairs, Office of: MICHAEL H. MCCOY, *director*, 266-1090.

Legal Counsel: HOWARD I. BERNSTEIN, 266-9427.

Apprenticeship and Training Division: CHARLES T. NYE, *administrator*, 266-3133; JACK D. MARTZ, *deputy administrator*, 266-3132; *Administrative Support*, JOHN S. NAMIO, *chief*, 266-3134.

Employment and Training Services Division: JANET VAN VLECK, *administrator*, 266-5534.

Program Support Activities, Bureau of: MARCUS M. ROELKE, *director*, 266-5334.

Equal Rights Division: MERRY FRAN TRYON, *administrator*, 266-0946; ERIC T. BAKER, *deputy administrator*, 267-9012.

Equal Rights Investigation, Bureau of: ROBERT M. HUPPERTZ, *director*, (414) 224-4377.

Labor Standards, Bureau of: JAMES L. STELSEL, *director*, 266-0026.

Legal Services, Bureau of: THOMAS W. DALE, *director* (414) 224-4376.

Job Service Division: EDWIN M. KEHL, *administrator*, 266-7074; vacancy, *assistant administrator/central operations*, 266-7319; *Field Operations*, vacancy, *director*, 266-0365.

Benefits, Bureau of: ROBERT M. SCHMIDT, *director*, 266-3170.

Employment Programs, Bureau of: STANLEY R. SPENCER, *director*, 266-7926.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: GREGORY A. FRIGO, *director*, 266-0487.

Program Management, Bureau of: STEPHEN J. REILLY, *director*, 266-8209.

Tax and Accounting, Bureau of: FREDERICK R. SIEGENTHALER, *director*, 266-8746.

Safety and Buildings Division: JOHN WENNING, *administrator*, 266-1816.

Administrative Support, Bureau of: WILLIAM MORRISSEY, *director*, 266-1932.

Buildings and Structures, Bureau of: ERGUN I. SOMERSAN, *director*, 266-1817.

Code Development, Bureau of: RICHARD L. MEYER, *director*, 266-3080.

Inspection Services, Bureau of: RON D. REMY, *director*, 266-1930.

Petroleum Inspection, Bureau of: ERVIN D. SMITH, *director*, 266-8981.

Plumbing, Platting and Fire Protection, Bureau of: JAMES A. SARGENT, *director*, 266-8984.

Technical Services, Bureau of: GORDON E. HELMEID, *director*, 266-1818.

Worker's Compensation Division: CAROL A. LOBES, *administrator*, 266-1340; HUGH E. RUSSELL, *deputy administrator*, 266-1340.

Legal Services, Bureau of: HARRY F. BENKERT, *director*, 266-5672.

Injury Analysis and Research, Bureau of: HENRY J. GMEINDER, *director*, 266-3149.

Program Support, Bureau of: BARBARA K. WILSON, *director*, 266-3265.

Administrative and Management Services Division: MICHAEL E. LOVEJOY, *administrator*, 266-1024.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: RICHARD M. JERRICK, *director*, 266-7349.

Budget and Program Analysis, Bureau of: MICHAEL W. MAHONEY, *director*, 266-7895.

Financial Management, Bureau of: WILLIAM H. MCNIER, JR., *director*, 266-0052.

Personnel, Bureau of: DUANE M. SALLSTROM, *director*, 266-3588.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: ROLLIN W. AGER, *director*, 267-9369.

Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council: JAMES CASPER (employer member) and RICHARD SAWICKI (employe member), *cochairpersons;* E.A. BUSCH, DAVID COVERDALE, DONALD DEAN, ALBERT GASVODA, BEN KOSMATKA, VINCENT TORAN (employer members); JACK COLE, JOSEPH GEORGE, JOHN SCHMITT, WILBERT VANDER HEYDEN, NELLIE WILSON, EDWARD WINDORFF (employe members) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council: JAMES SARGENT, *secretary;* JEFF BATEMAN, DENNIS DRIEBEL, RAYMOND MALEK, EUGENE RICE (all appointed by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Child Labor Council: PAMELA ANDERSON, *chairperson;* HARRY ACKER, KEITH CAUWENBERG, JOHN DEWEY, LEONOR GARRET, RALPH JIRIKOWIC, ED LUMP, ALVIN RANDALL, ANNA SCHMIDT, DR. JOHN STEPHENSON, GEORGE TIPLER, WILLIAM TROESTLER, RUSSEL WEISENSEL, SHARON WILLIAMS, DAN WILTROUT (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission); SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE, SENATOR WALTER J. CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE VERNON HOLSCHBACH, REPRESENTATIVE CAROL BUETTNER (legislative members); JAMES STELSEL, (department representative).

Construction Wage Rate Council: ALLAN BRADY, PAUL BROWN, DAVID COURTNEY, DONALD DEAN, PHIL DE CABOOTER, EDWARD JOHNSON, JOHN LAWTON, RICHARD SAWICKI, RONALD STADLER (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Dwelling Code Council: R. BRUCE GRIFFIN, *chairperson;* WILLIAM BONCHER JR., NORMAN GERBER, ALBERT HANSON, ROBERT HARER, NORMAN HINTZ, BRUCE JACKSON, JAMES KRUSE, CHRISTINE LAUGHRIDGE, R. NEAL MELVIN, JOSEPH PADOUR, RON STADLER, ROBERT STEVENSON, DEAN WEILAND, RICHARD ZOLPER, 2 vacancies. *Secretary* (nonvoting): RICHARD MEYER (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Equal Rights Council: PAUL BLACKMAN, *chairperson;* ELLEN F. BUCK, LAVERN DANIELS, ROBERT DEBRUIN, GLADYS E. DOTT, WILLIAM DRENGLER, JOE GOLD, TOMAS GOMEZ, LYNN HUGHES, DANA JACKSON, ELIZABETH KING, SUE KUSSMAN, MARY MALDONADO, RICHARD MASTERSON, NELLE MURPHY, BETTY REIMER, JUDGE NICK SCHAEFER, HAROLD SCHWARTZ, AUDREY SCHWINDT, LAWRENCE TERRY, SUE THENO, TONY TORRES, DANA WARREN, RUTH ZUBRENSKY.

Fire Prevention Council: ALLEN DIMOFF, *chairperson;* JOHN BINGHAM, PAUL BODEAU, JAMES FRIEDL, RAYMOND KARNES, ROBERT MARSDEN, DONALD OLSON, FRANK REISENAUER, CLETUS RICE, WILLIAM SCHULTZ, FRANKLIN (BUD) SPRUCE (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Labor Standards Council: SENATOR GERALD KLECZKA (legislative member), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE DONALD HASENOHRL (legislative member); ALAN GRASKAMP, WILLIAM MORETH, WILLIAM TROESTLER, NELLIE WILSON (employe members); PHYLLIS LOVRIEN, ALVIN RANDALL, WILLIAM WILBERG, GARY WILLIAMS (employer members); JOHN FORDE, JEAN LAWTON, LUIS SALAZAR (public members) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Council on Migrant Labor: SENATOR CARL OTTE (legislative member), *chairperson;* SENATOR BARBARA LORMAN, REPRESENTATIVE PATRICIA GOODRICH, REPRESENTATIVE WALTER KUNICKI (legislative members); JACK CAMPNELL, BRUCE DOPP, JERRY GENSON, JOHN P. HEIN, PERCY SVEOM, MARVIN VERHULST (employer members); LUCIO FUENTEZ, FLORENCIA GARZA, MARK P. GROSS, TOM HOCHSTATTER, LUPE MARTINEZ, SALVADOR SANCHEZ (employe members).

Plumbers Examining Council: JAMES SARGENT, *secretary;* STEVE JESMOEK, vacancy (all appointed by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Private Industry Council: RICHARD MCKNIGHT, *interim chairperson;* ANN BAUER, JOHN BENSON, BILL CARDEN, SUE FISCHER, TOM GERBER, JIM GRASSE, CHRIS HENDRICKSON, DAVID JOHNSON, GEORGE KAISLER, BEN KAQUATOSH, JUDY KENNEDY, LARRY MANKIN, PAT MCVAY, ANGIE OTTS, GERTRUDE PEERENBOOM, AL PHILLIPS, DON REALI, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, MARY SCHEN-

DEL, PETER SOLAMAKOS, RICHARD SULLIVAN, CHRIS TACKETT, PETER VAN GROLL, WILLIAM WILBERG.

Self-Insurers Council: G. HOWARD PHIPPS, JR., *chairperson;* GEORGE J. HENLE, M.V. TUPESIS (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Council on Unemployment Compensation: SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE (legislative observer) *chairperson;* MICHAEL BALEN, SR., ROYAL CLUBERTON, RICHARD PRESSLER, JOHN SCHMITT, WILLIAM TROESTLER (employe members); JEAN FRANK, ROBERT HAEBIG, MARTIN PILGER, EDWARD WELLNITZ, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission). *Legislative observer:* REPRESENTATIVE (vacancy).

Worker's Compensation Advisory Council: K. SUE MATTKA, *chairperson;* HAROLD GRENELL, EDWARD REED, THOMAS REIDENBACH, M.V. TUPESIS, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members); JERRY JAHNKE, RALPH KOENIG, EMIL MUELVER, JOHN SCHMITT, OBERT VATTENDAHL (employe members); JOHN JONES, E. JOHN KRACHT, DAVID PARISH (nonvoting insurance company representatives) (all appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission). *Legislative observers:* SENATOR (vacancy), REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE WOOD.

Mobile Home Advisory Committee: ALDEN LUZI (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD DEMIER, WILLIAM STEENBERG (industry members); GORDON HELMEID (agency member); vacancy (public member) (all appointed by the department).

Temporary Council Attached to the Department:

Historic Building Code Council: JAMES SEWELL (designee of director, State Historical Society); WILLIAM BAKKEN, NORMAN J. BRUNS, GLORIA T. HANSEN, LEE JENSEN, DIANE KEALTY, BRIAN LARSON, JAMES R. MARINO, ROLAND M. MURPHY, MARTIN F. RIFKEN, MICHAEL SATURNUS, WILLIAM E. SAUL, LESLIE STRAND, LESLIE VOLLMERT, HARRY WIEGART.

The subsection creating the council does not apply on or after May 7, 1985.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707; location: 201 E. Washington Avenue.

Job Service District Offices: *Ashland Office,* 220 3rd Ave. W., P.O. Box 530, Ashland, 54806; *Eau Claire Office,* 418 Wisconsin St., Call Box #2, Eau Claire 54701; *Fond du Lac Office,* 349 Peters Ave., P.O. Box 587, Fond du Lac 54935; *Fox Valley Office,* 1313 Midway Rd., P.O. Box 410, Menasha 54952; *Green Bay Office,* 330 S. Jefferson St., P.O. Box 1388, Green Bay 54305; *Janesville Office,* 211 N. Parker St., P.O. Box 1469, Janesville 53545; *Kenosha Office,* 1016 56th St., P.O. Box 1469, Kenosha 53141; *La Crosse Office,* 508 5th Ave., S., P.O. Box 549, La Crosse 54601; *Lancaster Office,* 925 N. Madison St., Lancaster 53181; *Madison Office,* 206 N. Broom St., P.O. Box 7943, Madison 53707; *Manitowoc Office,* 1110 S. 9th St., Manitowoc 54220; *Milwaukee Office,* 819 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 53203; *Oshkosh Office,* 215 Waugoo Ave., P.O. Box 298, Oshkosh 54902; *Racine Office,* 618 6th St., P.O. Box 728, Racine 53401; *Rhinelander Office,* 130 S. Stevens St., P.O. Box 579, Rhinelander 54501; *Sheboygan Office,* 934 Michigan Ave., P.O. Box 848, Sheboygan 53081; *Superior Office,* 1616 Tower Ave., Superior 54880; *Watertown Office,* 119 N. 3rd St., P.O. Box 458, Watertown 53094, *Waukesha Office,* 137 Wisconsin Ave., Waukesha 53186; *Wausau Office,* 714 First St., P.O. Box 1206, Wausau 54401; *Wisconsin Rapids Office,* 2821 8th St., S., P.O. Box 847, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Telephone: (608) 266-3131.

Publications: Contact department for current Directory of Publications.

Number of Employes: 2,515.16.

Total Budget 1981-83: $260,055,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.22.

History: 1983 marks the centennial of the creation of the agency now known as the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. What began as a small Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, responsible for collection of labor statistics and enforcement of factory safety laws, has grown to a major state department mandated to administer a wide range of laws affecting business, labor and the general public.

The growth and increased scope of the department mirrors the evolution of state government and the call to provide protections and services to all segments of the population.

The Industrial Commission was created by Chapter 485, Laws of 1911, to combime the state's labor laws into one agency.

In 1911 the nation's first worker's compensation law was passed and the Industrial Accident Board was established to administer it. In the same session, however, the Industrial Commission was created to take over all existing and newly enacted functions relating to labor, including the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the State Board of Arbitration, and the Industrial Accident Board. The legislation also substituted a general "safe place" statute for the individual factory safety laws that had existed previously and gave the commission power not only to make investigations but also to issue administrative orders in the field of industrial safety.

Also in 1911, the nation's first modern apprenticeship training program was begun and the state's first minimum wage law was enacted, along with other labor legislation relating to women's hours and child labor.

After 1911 the tasks assigned the Industrial Commission were expanded in areas such as hours, wages and conditions of employment of women and children, and industrial safety. Among the additional duties were administration of the nation's first unemployment compensation program (Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931), and administration of the fair employment laws (Chapter 490, Laws of 1945). In 1965 Wisconsin became the first state to outlaw job discrimination on the basis of handicap.

The 1967 Reorganization Act renamed the Industrial Commission the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and transferred to the department the Governor's Commission on Human Rights in a merger of the commission's staff with that of the Equal Opportunities Division of the department. The Governor's Human Rights Commission itself was reconstituted as the state Equal Rights Council, which serves in an advisory capacity to the legislature and the department.

The 1967 reorganization also transferred the regulation of migrant labor camps from the State Board of Health to the department's Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings.

Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, transferred to the department the oil inspection function previously administered by the Department of Revenue.

Chapter 271, Laws of 1971, created a Council on Child Labor, while Chapter 116, Laws of 1973, created a Mobile Home Advisory Committee.

Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, eliminated state matching funds for enforcement of federal job safety standards and thereby ended the state's role in occupational safety for all but public employes.

Chapter 94, Laws of 1975, expanded the state's wage and hour laws to cover adult males.

Chapters 404 and 405, Laws of 1975, directed the agency to adopt construction standards for one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured housing and created a Dwelling Code Advisory Council in the department.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, changed the administrative structure of the department from a 3-member commission to a secretary appointed by the governor.

Chapter 17, Laws of 1977, created the Council on Migrant Labor, while Chapter 29 established advisory councils in the department in the areas of fire prevention, self-insurance, labor standards, construction wage rates, and apprenticeship.

Executive Order 50 established the Manpower Services Division to administer employment and training programs in 49 counties under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Chapters 329, 349 and 350, Laws of 1979, expanded and revised the department's role in administering the alternative energy incentive program.

Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, transferred the Bureau of Plumbing, Platting and Fire Protection to the department from the Department of Health and Social Services.

Chapter 309, Laws of 1979, authorized the department to provide electrical inspections and certify electrical inspectors.

Chapter 341, Laws of 1981, created a Historic Building Code Council to advise the department in promulgation of a building code for historic buildings.

Organization: The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations is headed by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure, with the advice and consent of the Sen-

ate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at his pleasure. The work of the department is carried on through 7 divisions.

There are 16 councils and one committee created by statute in the department, but numerous temporary committees are established by the secretary and the divisions to offer technical and general advice. Members of the Dwelling Code, Equal Rights, and Migrant Labor Councils are appointed by the governor. Members of most other councils are appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides a wide range of services to industry and labor in Wisconsin, and seeks to insure the protection of certain human rights. These responsibilities are carried out through the administration of programs and activities to:

Develop and maintain systems for benefit payments to help stabilize the effects of decreased or irregular purchasing power of workers due to unemployment or injury.

Provide opportunities for employers looking for workers and people looking for jobs to promote full employment.

Develop training opportunities to improve job skills of Wisconsin residents to help business and industry meet skilled workforce needs.

Promote compliance to protect the public from discrimination and substandard and dangerous conditions in public and private buildings, housing, and employment.

Unit Functions:

The *Apprenticeship and Training Division* develops and maintains apprenticeship and other on-the-job training standards to assure a continuing supply of skilled workers for Wisconsin's industries and career training for the state's citizens.

The *Employment and Services Division* administers federal grants to local agencies which provide training, services and employment opportunities to people with low income in order to insure long-term job retention and increased economic self-sufficiency.

The *Equal Rights Division* promotes compliance with state laws to protect citizens from discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations; assures that legal provisions for proper hours, conditions of work and payment of wages are met; assures that prevailing wages are paid for state or municipal construction projects and state highway construction; and assures that persons and businesses displaced by public projects receive adequate relocation services and compensation for losses incurred.

The *Job Service Division* administers programs to pay benefits to unemployed workers, provides employment and training opportunities to people looking for jobs, and assists employers looking for workers in order to promote full employment in a stable economy.

The *Safety and Buildings Division* promotes compliance with laws and regulations which advance and insure the safety, health and welfare of the public, frequenters and employes.

The *Worker's Compensation Division* administers programs to assure the prompt, full delivery of benefits to injured workers by insurers and self-insured employers with an aim toward restoring employability, and promotes the minimization of work-related injuries, illnesses and deaths.

The *Administrative and Management Services Division* insures that policy issues are identified and analyzed and that recommendations are appropriate, coordinated and consistent with departmental goals and objectives; develops, analyzes, monitors and evaluates program information and activities; and provides centralized personnel, payroll, financial accounting, administrative services, data processing and office systems.

The *Apprenticeship Advisory Council* advises the department on matters pertaining to Wisconsin's apprenticeship system.

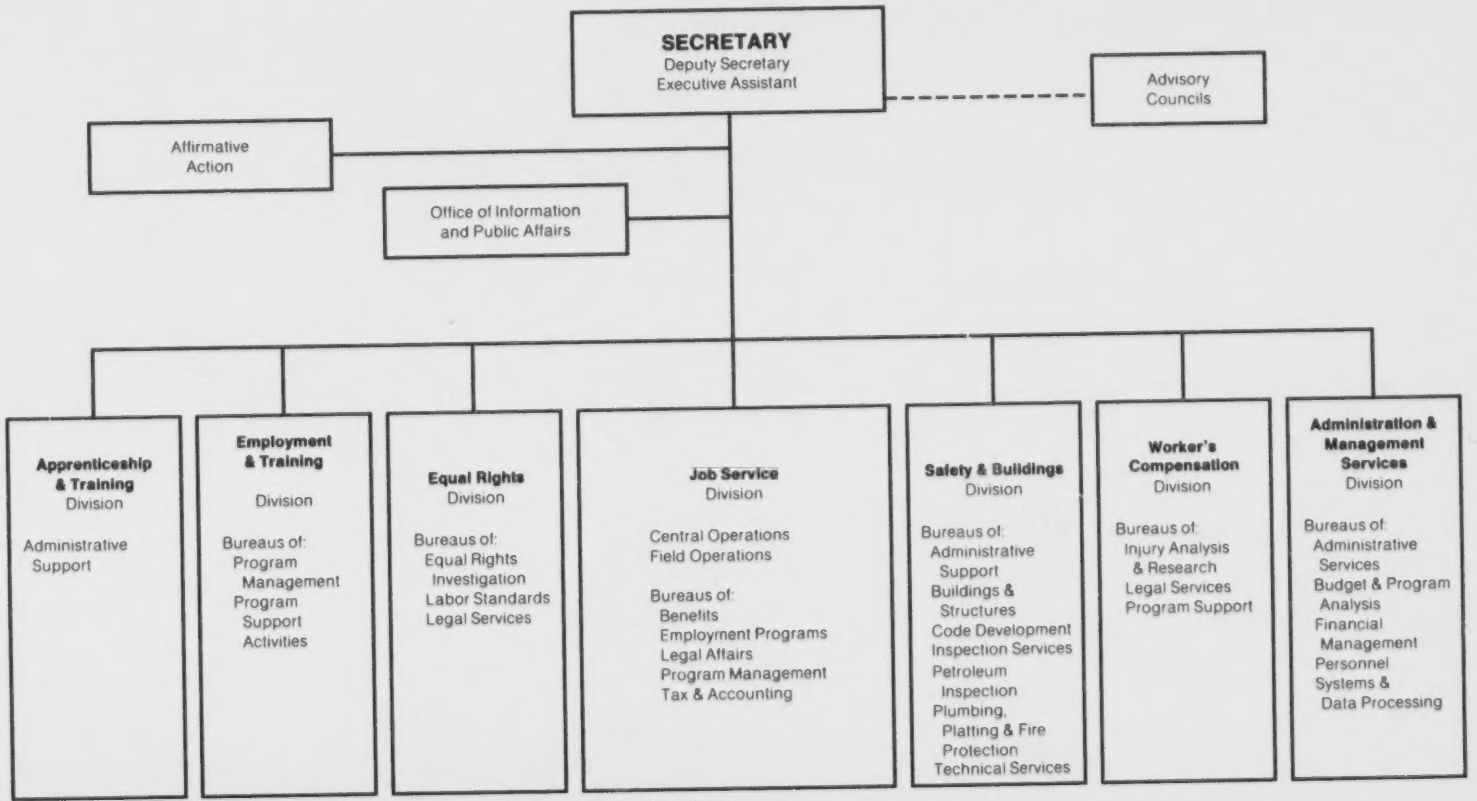
The *Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council* reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters.

The *Council on Child Labor* conducts a biennial review of the child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed.

The *Construction Wage Rate Council* advises the department on the prevailing wage rates for state and municipal construction projects.

The *Dwelling Code Council* reviews the rules and standards for one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured housing.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Labor and Industry Review Commission.

The *Equal Rights Council* advises the legislature and the department on promoting a greater understanding of human rights.

The *Fire Prevention Council* reviews and recommends changes in rules for fire prevention.

The *Labor Standards Council* advises the department on regulations and legislation relating to the administration of minimum wage, overtime and other labor standards issues.

The *Council on Migrant Labor* advises the department and other state officials on matters affecting migrant workers.

The *Plumbers Examining Council* advises the department on the testing and licensing of plumbers.

The *Private Industry Council* reviews the employment and training plans and programs funded under the Job Training Partnership Act in a specific service delivery area.

The *Radiation Protection Council* reviews and makes recommendations to both the department and the Department of Health and Social Services regarding radiation protection.

The *Self-Insurers Council* advises and makes recommendations to the department on matters relating to self-insurance of worker's compensation.

The *Council on Unemployment Compensation* advises the legislature on unemployment compensation matters.

The *Council on Worker's Compensation* advises the legislature on worker's compensation matters.

The *Mobile Home Advisory Committee* reviews the rules and standards for mobile homes and recommends changes when needed. The committee has duties similar to other bodies that are referred to as "councils".

The Wisconsin Employer Steering Committee meets in its capacity as advisor to Job Service. Members represent various local committees which provide advice on labor exchange activities (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations).

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Safety and Buildings Division is related to the work of other state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Natural Resources involved in fire prevention and protection, safety, building standards, inspections and investigations. The codes issued by the department are also coordinated with those of several other state departments and some local units of government.

In the administration of the prevailing wage law, the department shares jurisdiction with the Department of Transportation.

The Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division of the U.S. Department of Labor performs a similar relationship in enforcing provisions of federal labor laws.

The Apprenticeship and Training Division works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and local vocational schools in developing coordinated and comprehensive technical instruction for apprentices. The division also cooperates with other state agencies and with agencies of the federal government in developing programs designed to broaden work skills, improve existing apprenticeship programs and provide on-the-job training.

The Job Service Division assists in administering a variety of employment and training programs with local communities receiving federal funds, and with federal agencies and with other state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services in the work incentive program.

The Worker's Compensation Division works closely with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Health and Social Services in retraining and reemploying the industrially injured. The division also works with the Commissioner of Insurance and the Wisconsin Compensation Rating Bureau in regulating worker's compensation carriers.

The Equal Rights Division cooperates with human relations agencies in Wisconsin municipalities, the federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to avoid duplication in handling employment and housing discrimination complaints.

Enforcement of agency laws and rules, with the exception of unemployment compensation standards, is carried out by the state Justice Department.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION

Labor and Industry Review Commission: DAVID A. PEARSON, *chairperson;* PAMELA I. ANDERSON, HUGH C. HENDERSON.

Legal Staff Director: JAMES L. PHLASTERER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8126, Madison 53708; street address: 201 East Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-9850.

Publications Administrative Rules; Labor and Industry Review Commission informational brochure (LIRC-6791).

Number of Employes: 28.00.

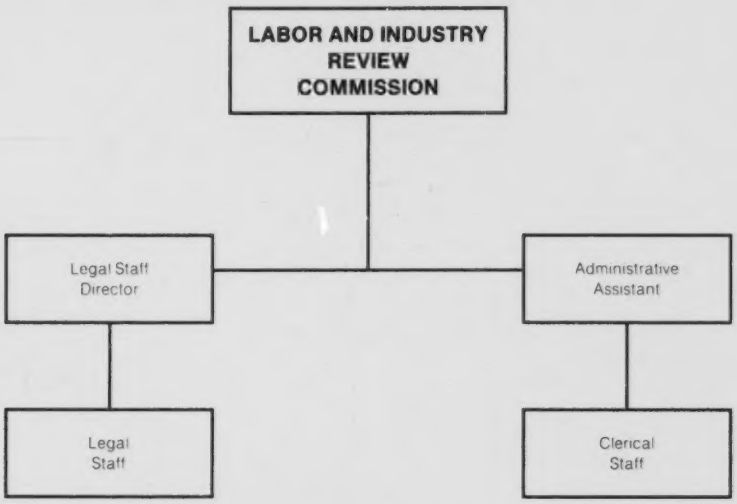
Total Budget 1981-83: $2,012,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.225.

History: Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, abolished the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission and established the Labor and Industry Review Commission. Though a separate and distinct unit, the commission receives administrative services through the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Organization: The Labor and Industry Review Commission is a separate and independent unit, directly responsible to the governor for its proposed budget. The commission consists of 3

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION



LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW

full-time commissioners nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for staggered, 6-year terms. The commission selects one of its members to serve as chairperson for a 2-year period.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is a quasi-judicial body which handles petitions for review of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations' decisions relating to: unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, equal housing, fair employment, and discrimination cases concerning physical condition or developmental disabilities in postsecondary education.

In addition, the commission has responsibility to appoint members to the following statutory councils: Council on Unemployment Compensation, Council on Worker's Compensation, Council on Child Labor, Construction Wage Rate Council, Fire Prevention Council, Self-Insurers' Council, Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council, and the Labor Standards Council.

Interagency Relationships: Commission decisions are appealable for judicial review in the circuit courts of the state. Enforcement of agency laws and rules is carried out by either the state Justice Department or the commission's legal counsel.

GOVERNOR'S EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OFFICE

Executive Director: FEDERICO ZARAGOZA.

Deputy Director: JOSEPH P. DAVIS.

Executive Assistant: ELLEN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS.

State Job Training Coordinating Council: DANIEL JAROSIK, *chairperson;* MS. GENE BOYER, *vice chairperson;* S. SAYTHA BABU, JONATHAN BARRY, DUANE BEHM, HOWARD BELLMAN, GORDON BURR, REP. SPENCER COGGS, DWIGHT DAVIS, RAYMOND FARLEY, LT. GOV. JAMES FLYNN, LOUIS FORTIS, HERBERT GROVER, PAUL HASSETT, PHIL HENDRICKSON, DOROTHY JOHNSON, TOM LONSDORF, MS. PAT MCVAY, ROBERT MILBOURNE, GREGORIO MONTOTO, LINDA REIVITZ, MARY SCHENDEL, JOHN SCHMITT, JOHN SCHOENEMAN, ROBERT SORENSEN, TOM STRICHT, LEO TALSKY, DEAN TREPTOW, ROSALIE TRYON, FRANK UHLER, YVONNE VAN PEMBROOK, PATRICIA WIFFLER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-2439.

Publications: Annual report to the Governor on Programs under the Job Training Partnership Act; Newsletter, "Job Training News" (quarterly).

Number of Employes: 23.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $12,615,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.28.

History: The Governor's Employment and Training Office was originally created by Executive Order 25 in 1971 as the State Manpower Council. Its name, structure and functions have changed through subsequent executive orders developed, in part, to respond to changes in federal employment and training legislation for which the office has statewide responsibility. Its current name, replacing the Governor's Manpower Planning Office, was established by Executive Order 14 in 1979; its current responsibilities were established by Executive Order 4 signed in January 1983.

Organization: Executive Order 4 established an executive director, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, a deputy director and an executive assistant. The remaining structure of the office has experienced substantial reorganization in 1983 in response to its increased responsibilities under the Job Training Partnership Act.

The Governor's Employment and Training Office will be undergoing organizational changes due to its role as the state administrative agency for the Job Training Partnership Act.

Agency Responsibility: Under this latest executive order, the Governor's Employment and Training Office is charged with all statewide planning, administration and service responsibilities designated to the governor under the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA), which replaced the expired Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Specific responsibilities for the office include developing an annual Governor's Coordination and Special Services Plan consistent with JTPA; establishing statewide employment and training missions, goals, objectives, policy and priorities; and establishing criteria for coordination of state and local JTPA employment and training services. The office plans and administers JTPA's state dislocated workers, older workers and state educational agency coordination and grants programs. It also has responsibility for administering special state-funded employment and training programs for youth to assist them in preparing for and obtaining employment.

The office has additional administrative responsibilities related to the management and oversight of the statewide employment and training system. These include the design and implementation of the state and local planning, monitoring and evaluation, auditing and fund accounting, and management information systems; establishment of variations to and monitoring of JTPA program performance standards set by the secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor; and provision of technical assistance to state and local JTPA administrative and program staff. It also must assure coordination of JTPA and Wagner-Peyser (Employment Service) activities at the state and local service delivery area level, and promotes the active participation of private sector employers in state and local job training efforts.

The Governor's Employment and Training Office also provides staff support to the State Job Training Coordinating Council. This council, appointed by the governor, includes leaders from Wisconsin's business community, state government, local government, local school systems, community-based organizations and organized labor. The council advises the governor on JTPA implementation and state employment and training policy, reviews and makes recommendations on local job training plans and the plans of state agencies providing employment and training services, and prepares an annual report to the governor that describes program efforts and assesses progress in meeting Wisconsin's employment and training needs.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF

Attorney General: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE.

Deputy Attorney General: EDWARD GARVEY, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-5710.

Executive Assistant: HOWARD J. KOOP, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0425.

Administrative Services Division: RICHARD J. CODY, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7326.

Budget and Management Analysis Section: vacancy, 266-2609.

Fiscal Services Section: DANIEL OAKLAND, *director*, 266-1048.

Personnel Section: ERIK ERICKSON, *director*, 266-0461.

Information Services Section: ROBERT JOSWIAK, *director*, 266-7076.

Criminal Investigation, Division of: FRANK A. MEYERS, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1671.

Arson Bureau: PHILIP CULP, *chief deputy fire marshal.*

General Investigations Bureau: RUSSELL NELSON, *director.*

Narcotics and Vice Bureau: JOHN KILLIAN, *director.*

White Collar Crimes Bureau: LEONARD BELSTNER, *director.*

Law Enforcement Services Division: HOWARD G. BJORKLUND, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7751.

Crime Information Bureau: ROBERT MCGRATH, *director*, 266-7314.

Crime Laboratory Bureau: DANIEL DOWD, *director*, 266-2031.

Training and Standards Bureau: KENNETH VANDEN WYMELENBERG, *director*, 266-8800.

Legal Services Division: JAMES D. JEFFRIES, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0332.

Crime Victim/Witness Assistance Program: RICHARD ANDERSON, *director*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-6470; hotline: (800) 362-3020.

Crime Victims Advisory Council: BARBARA L. ULICHNY, *chairperson;* JO BEAUDRY, KEN BEGER, RICHARD CARLSON, LAURIE ELWELL, ROBERT ESSER, MICHAEL L. MULROY, DONALD ROSENBAUER (all appointed by the Attorney General).

University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council: STANLEY L. INHORN, *chairperson;* J.M. BLOODWORTH, MERLE A. EVENSON, HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, ALBERT D. HAMANN, CALVIN HUBER (all appointed by president, University of Wisconsin System).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707; street address: 123 West Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-3004.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (annual bound volume); Law Enforcement Bulletin; Prosecutor's Newsletter; Consumer Protection Quarterly Report; Consumer Catalog of Publications; Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog; Criminal Investigation and Physical Evidence Handbook ($4.25 + tax); When Crime Strikes: Injured Victims Can Get Help; Wisconsin Open Meeting Law ($2.60 + tax); Selected Excerpts from the Wisconsin Statutes ($5.65 + tax).

Number of Employes: 443.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $38,934,800.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1p and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Section 15.25, Statutes.

History: Chapter 75, the Reorganization Act of 1967, created the Department of Justice under the direction and supervision of the attorney general. The law transferred the State Crime Laboratory, which was originally created by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947, to the new department. Chapter 234, Laws of 1969, redefined the responsibilities of the Crime Laboratory, renamed the Crime Laboratory Division the Law Enforcement Services Division and created a Crime Information and Identification Center and a law enforcement recruitment standard and training responsibility.

The Reorganization Act of 1967 also transferred to the new Department of Justice the arson investigation program of the Commissioner of Insurance and criminal investigatory functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division of the Department of Taxation, which were combined with intelligence functions of the Attorney General's Office to form the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Justice. Chapter 141, Laws of 1969, enlarged the responsibilities and duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation to include enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs, narcotics and organized crime. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement to the Department of Revenue.

The Division of Legal Services was created as a result of the budget bill enacted by the 1965 Legislature and the Reorganization Act of 1967.

Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, transferred the Crime Victim Compensation Program from the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations to the Department of Justice.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Divison of Trust Lands and Investments from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Justice for administrative purposes.

The attorney general is elected on a partisan ballot and serves a 4-year term. The Office of Attorney General is established by Article VI, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution. The office, however, existed prior to statehood. When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, an attorney general was appointed by the President of the United States and was subject to removal by him. In 1839 a territorial act made the attorney general appointive by the governor with the consent of the Legislative Council for a term of 3 years. Both the Constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected attorney general serving a term of 2 years. The term was increased to 4 years by a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967.

Organization: The Department of Justice is headed by the attorney general. The department is comprised of the Legal Services Division, the Law Enforcement Services Division, the Division of Criminal Investigation, the Administrative Services Division, and the Crime Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

In addition, the department has 3 advisory committees or councils. These are the Citizen Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor, the Crime Victims Advisory Council, and the University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council. The Law Enforcement Standards Board is attached to the department for the purposes of budgeting and program coordination.

The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was attached to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Justice provides legal representation and advice as well as criminal investigatory and other law enforcement services for the state.

The department provides legal representation in civil cases in which the state, a state agency or, in certain cases, an officer or employe of the state is a party, and criminal cases in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. When expressly authorized by law or requested to do so by the governor, by either branch of the legislature or, in certain cases, by state department heads, the Department of Justice provides legal representation in lower court cases. The department provides legal representation for the various units of state government in proceedings to review their administrative decisions in circuit court, the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court.

The department advises state officers, departments and agencies as to their legal rights and responsibilities.

Written legal opinions are furnished to the governor, either house of the state legislature, state department heads, district attorneys and county corporation counsels on request. Many of these opinions are published and serve as general guidance for state and local government operations. The courts of this state often accord legal significance to the published opinions.

The department consults and advises district attorneys and corporation counsels of the counties concerning the civil and criminal matters within the jurisdiction of their offices.

Prosecutorial training is also provided for the state's 71 district attorneys and their staff. In addition, a monthly prosecutorial newsletter is circulated and a "hotline" is maintained to provide consultative services to prosecutors while trials are in session.

The criminal investigatory responsibility of the Department of Justice includes investigation of crime that is statewide in nature, importance, or influence; investigation and enforcement of

laws pertaining to narcotics and dangerous drugs, gambling, and prostitution; investigation of fires of known or suspected incendiary origin, bombings and other explosions of suspected criminal origin and, by request, the investigation of fires and explosions resulting in fatalities; white collar crimes; and assistance to local law enforcement agencies with major criminal cases upon request.

Other law enforcement service responsibilities of the department include providing technical assistance to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in crime scene processing, and laboratory analyses in areas such as firearms/tool marks comparisons, drug identification, questioned document examination, microanalysis and serology, photography, hardtrace chemistry-physics, toxicology, and the identification of footwear, vehicle tires, fingerprints and palm prints; establishing standards of recruitment and training for police officers; and serving as a central repository for identification and criminal histories. The **TIME** system allows instant telecommunications access into the crime information files through 303 terminals located in law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the state.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, required that the attorney general appoint one assistant attorney general "public intervenor". The public intervenor is authorized to formally intervene in all water and other resources proceedings where such intervention is needed for the protection of "public rights".

The department is responsible for administering the Crime Victim/Witness Services Program. The program is designed to reimburse innocent victims of crime for medical expenses, lost wages, funeral expenses and other expenses.

Chapter 219, Laws of 1979, created a bill of rights for witnesses and victims of crime. The legislation gave the Department of Justice the responsibility of establishing a program to reimburse counties for the services they provide to the victims and witnesses of crimes.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal services to the state and its departments, district attorneys and corporation counsels and furnishes requested legal opinions.

In a number of program areas, such as criminal prosecution, consumer protection, and pollution abatement, the attorney general not only enforces orders rendered by other regulatory agencies, but initiates investigations and legal prosecutions independently.

The Legal Services Division also provides protection for Wisconsin citizens against fraudulent and deceptive business practices. This is handled by its Consumer Protection Unit through 4 functions: investigation and law enforcement, mediation and resolution of consumer complaints, consumer advocacy, and consumer information.

With the aid of federal legislation for funding, a Medicaid Fraud Unit investigates and prosecutes Medicaid fraud throughout the state.

The *Division of Criminal Investigation* is responsible for all criminal investigations that the department is authorized to conduct. The division makes investigations of criminal activities that are statewide in nature, importance, or influence; makes investigations to insure the enforcement of laws concerning gambling and prostitution; investigates organized criminal activity, illicit narcotics and dangerous drug traffic; conducts investigations related to the arson investigative function of the department; investigates white collar crimes; and assists local law enforcement in major cases on request.

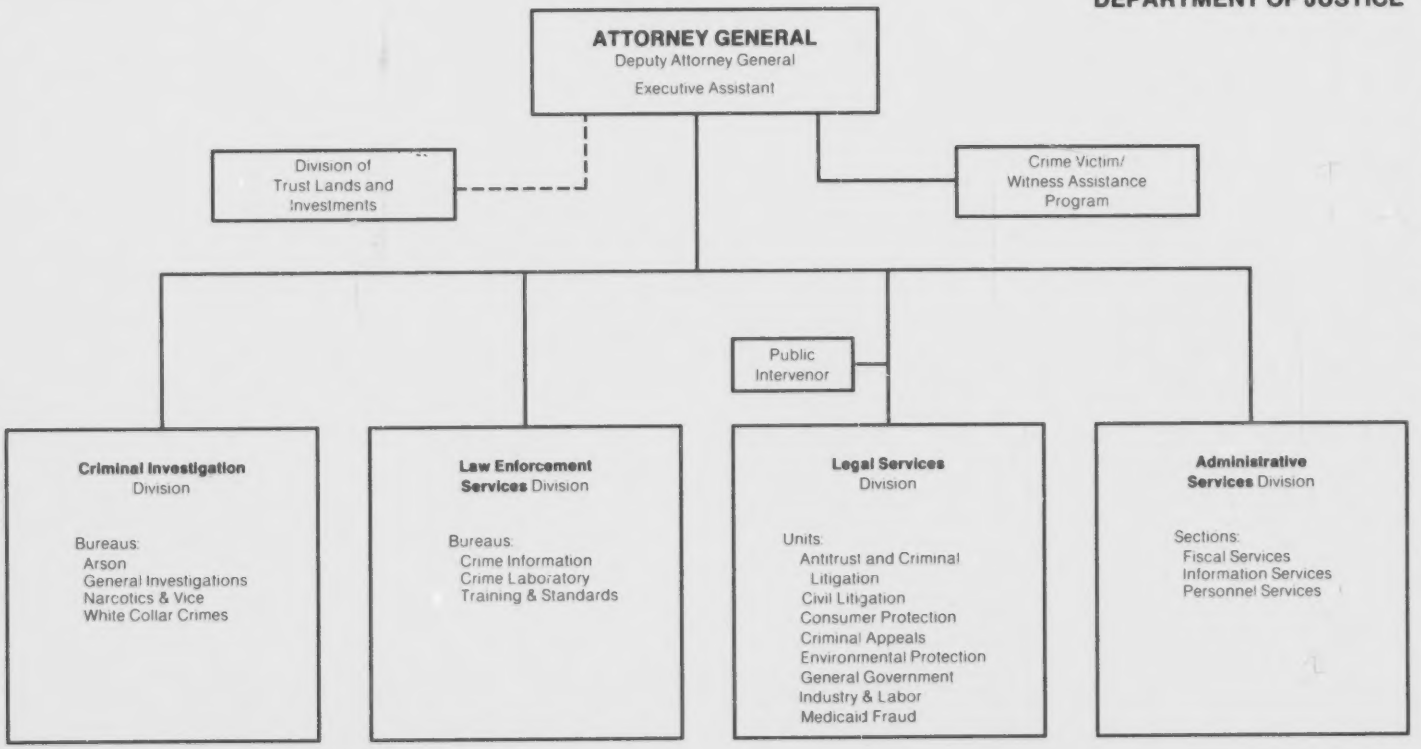
The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is divided into 4 bureaus in order to provide more efficient services to the state and local law enforcement agencies in the areas of enforcement and training: the Arson Bureau, the General Investigations Bureau, the Narcotics and Vice Bureau, and the White Collar Crimes Bureau.

Special agents work closely with prosecuting attorneys (either assistant attorneys general or district attorneys) in a cooperative effort to investigate crimes and prosecute criminals successfully.

The White Collar Crimes Bureau investigates public corruption, criminal antitrust and financial crimes. At the request of the governor, this bureau is periodically called upon to conduct sensitive investigations involving elected and appointed officials, thus providing a necessary check-and-balance function.

A primary function of the General Investigations Bureau is to assist or supplement local law enforcement on major crime cases when requested to do so. Most requests of this nature have

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Law Enforcement Standards Board
Division of Trust Lands and Investments

been concerned with complex murder investigations and multijurisdictional theft rings. This bureau is also responsible for maintaining an organized crime intelligence capability.

The Narcotics and Vice Bureau performs a large number of drug and vice investigations in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies.

The Arson Bureau is responsible for the investigation of fires of incendiary origin throughout Wisconsin.

The *Law Enforcement Services Division* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers and acts as a criminal information center for the clearance of information between law enforcement agencies. The Crime Laboratory Bureau provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in physical evidence analysis. Forensic science services are provided by a Central Laboratory in Madison and a Regional Laboratory in New Berlin. The Regional Laboratory provides services to an 8-county area of southeast Wisconsin; the Central Laboratory serves the remaining 64 counties. Field assistance is provided to local law enforcement agencies upon request. The bureau has a field team "on call" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to respond to requests for assistance at major crime scenes and autopsy examinations. The Crime Information Bureau provides a central repository for identification information, which includes the maintenance of a fingerprint file, to assist criminal justice agencies. It also operates a statewide data communication system having a computer link with the National Crime Information Center, similar law enforcement teleprocessing systems in other states, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's motor vehicle and driver files, the Crime Information Bureau state crime files, and local law enforcement agencies. The Training and Standards Bureau insures that the minimum recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board are met by all new officers entering law enforcement service at the county, municipal and state level. Twenty-one regional recruit academies offer the board's mandated 240 hours certified program, in addition to providing regional in-service and specialized training. Training costs for the mandated basic program are 100 percent reimbursed and other training programs are partially reimbursed depending on program type. Reimbursements are financed through a 10% penalty on all criminal and civil fines and forfeitures except non-moving traffic violations. The bureau also makes available the services of two legal and one criminalist instructor, operates a 500 print film library, and publishes instructional manuals covering a variety of topics.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides basic staff services to other divisions in areas of budget preparation and fiscal control, personnel management, facilities management and general services, and systems and data processing for management purposes and for record keeping.

The *Crime Victim/Witness Assistance Program* provides reimbursement to innocent victims of crime who are injured or killed as the result of violent crime. Reimbursable expenses include medical, surgical, dental, optometric, chiropractic, podiatric and hospital care, medicine and supplies, and lost wages.

Interagency Relationships: The Department of Justice may be involved with all other state agencies at some time in its role of legal counsel for the state. In addition, some agencies maintain their own legal staffs to provide services of a legal nature, including the understanding and administration of complex laws, acting as hearing examiners in quasi-judicial matters, acting as department or "house" counsel, conducting investigations which may be the basis for instituting or defending judicial proceedings, and acting as an advocate before an administrative agency. These attorneys work with and seek opinions and advice from the Department of Justice.

The department works closely with other agencies in performing its role of criminal investigator. The Division of Criminal Investigation often cooperates with the Office of the Commissioner of Securities, the banking commissioner, and other state agencies when investigations involve violations related to the specialized nature of these offices. This cooperation at all levels enhances the division's ability to fulfill its main mission, which is to supplement and assist local law enforcement.

The Law Enforcement Services Division of the department provides technical assistance to many agencies of state government. The scientific and technical nature of the Crime Laboratory work has resulted in working arrangements with the University of Wisconsin and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. These arrangements provide for joint use of physical facilities and in certain cases the exchange of scientific personnel. The Crime Information

Bureau continually coordinates with the Departments of Transportation, Health and Social Services, and Court Administrator's Office and all the state agencies with law enforcement/criminal justice responsibilities. The Training and Standards Bureau maintains constant liaison with law enforcement agencies and, through a central records system, maintains training records on all Wisconsin law enforcement officers at the basic specialized and in-service training levels.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

Law Enforcement Standards Board: FERNANDO PEREZ (local government), *chairperson;* DONALD E. CUENE (law enforcement), *vice chairperson;* BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), RICHARD A. FLINTROP (executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice), RALPH E. CHRISTENSEN (designee of secretary of Department of Natural Resources), JAMES W. VAN SISTINE (designee of secretary of Department of Transportation); MARY M. LIEDTKE (district attorney); DENNIS KUSSMAN, JEROME D. LACKE, JOHN E. REIFF, DONALD W. WILMOT, JEROLD L. WITTE (law enforcement); TOM H. TREIS (local government executive); GRACE E. ABRAMSON (public member); H. ERNEST WOODBY (Milwaukee FBI Office, nonvoting).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.255.

History: The Law Enforcement Standards Board was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969.

Organization: The board is an independent unit attached to the department under Section 15.03 of the statutes for administrative purposes. It consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms (6 representatives of local law enforcement, one of whom must be a chief and one a sheriff; one district attorney, 2 local government representatives; and one public member) and 5 *ex officio* members, which include the executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice; the secretary of the Department of Transportation or designee; the Attorney General or designee; secretary of the Department of Natural Resources or designee; and the special agent in charge of the Milwaukee Office for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Agency Responsibility: The board 1) sets minimum education and training standards for employment of law enforcement officers, 2) certifies persons as being qualified to be officers, 3) establishes minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory courses and programs and recommends minimum curriculum requirements for in-service and advanced courses and programs for training law enforcement recruits of officers, 4) consults with other government agencies regarding the development of law enforcement training schools and courses, 5) conducts and stimulates research to improve law enforcement administration and performance, and 6) evaluates compliance by governmental units. The board appoints a curriculum advisory committee to advise it in the establishment of curriculum requirements.

DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

Trust Lands & Investments, Division of: STEPHEN E. GAUGER, *secretary.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707; street address: Room 6, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1370.

Number of Employes: 6.0

Total Budget 1981-83: $413,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.253.

History: The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was transferred to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, from the Department of Natural Resources, where it had been placed in 1967. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Organization: The division is attached to the department, but is under the board's direction. The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands is, by Art. X, Sec. 7 of the Constitution, composed of the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer.

Agency Responsibility: The division manages and sells the public lands (Article X, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution; Chapters 23, 24 and 25, Statutes) and manages the educational trust funds.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL.

Adjutant General: MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.

Deputy Adjutant General for Army: MAJ. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR. (Ret.).

Deputy Adjutant General for Air: BRIG. GEN. JAMES L. DAWSON.

Chief of Staff, Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. D.C. HARNED.

Assistant Adjutant General for Army: BRIG. GEN. ROBERT G. MCCLELLAN.

Assistant Adjutant General for Readiness and Training: BRIG. GEN. JULIUS J. CHOSY.

Director, State Area Command: BRIG. GEN. RICHARD I. BRAUND.

Chief of Staff, Army National Guard: COL. BARRY W. YOUNG.

Air Division: COL. RALPH C. JENSEN, *executive support staff officer (air).*

Army Aviation Division: COL. ROGER H. GREENWOOD, *state aviation officer.*

Army Maintenance Division: COL. JIMMIE D. NIENAS, *state maintenance officer,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3221.

Army Operations and Training Division: COL. RICHARD G. FUSZARD, *plans, operations and training officer.*

Army Personnel Division: COL. DALE J. WIENSCH, *personnel and administration officer.*

Facilities Division: COL. JOHN W. TIDLER, *construction and facilities officer.*

Federal Support Personnel Division: COL. LYLE E. REYNOLDS, *support personnel management officer.*

General Services Division: LT. COL. CHRIS NIELSEN, *administrative officer.*

Public Affairs Division: CW4 DONALD D. ERICKSON, *public affairs officer.*

Recruiting and Retention Division: MAJ. MICHAEL F. FONGER, *recruiting and retention manager.*

U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Division: COL JOHN M. SPAULDING, *U.S. property and fiscal officer for Wisconsin, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas,* (608) 427-3321.

Permanent Air Training Site: COL. WALTON C. NICHOLS, *commander,* Volk Field, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3341.

Wisconsin Military Academy: COL. ERVIN F. BEHNKE, *commandant,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:

State Area Command, Wis. ARNG: MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.

32nd Separate Infantry Brigade (Mechanized): BRIG. GEN. EDWARD H. WULGAERT.

Troop Command: COL. GERALD L. ROOB.

57th Field Artillery Brigade: COL. CHARLES F. SCHARINE.

264th Engineer Group: COL. JEROME J. BERARD.

13th Evacuation Hospital: COL. JAMES E. ENGELER, JR.

Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:
Headquarters, Wis. ANG: BRIG. GEN. D.C. HARNED.
128th Tactical Fighter Wing: BRIG. GEN. DAVID B. HOFF.
128th Air Refueling Group: COL. KENNETH G. STASIEWICZ.
128th Tactical Control Flight: MAJ. JOEL GRASSE.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708; street address: 3020 Wright Street.

Telephone: (608) 241-6300/6310.

Publications: Biennial Report; At Ease.

Number of State Employes: 190.50.

Number of Federally Paid Support Personnel: 1,008.

Total State Budget 1981-83: $12,928,100.

Total Federal Budget: $53,000,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.31.

History: The reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75), created a Department of Military Affairs with the program responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin State Armory Board was also transferred to the new department and renamed the Armory Board. The Armory Board was abolished in 1973.

The Wisconsin National Guard was established as such by Chapter 208, Laws of 1879, but it was preceded by both a territorial militia and a state militia.

Local militia in this country existed as far back as colonial times. In 1792 federal law required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality. This provision was incorporated into the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 29) required the legislature to determine what persons should constitute the militia of the state and provide for its organization and discipline. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1849 specified the procedure for any group of persons to organize themselves into a uniformed company. Officers were to be commissioned by the governor, and a company could apply to the governor for arms or ordnance for use of the company. Chapter 87, Laws of 1858, provided for a more formal organization of the militia of the state. The active militia was to be composed of general and field grade officers together with all legally organized companies. The governor was to be commander in chief of the militia of the state and was to appoint the top officers. He was also to establish a military school of practice to assemble once each year, and all the uniformed companies were required to assemble in their respective military districts for such school. The adjutant general was to be the active, full-time officer of the military organization of the state.

In 1873 (Chapter 202) the state made an appropriation for the militia, constituting its first such direct state support. In 1879 the state militia officially became the Wisconsin National Guard.

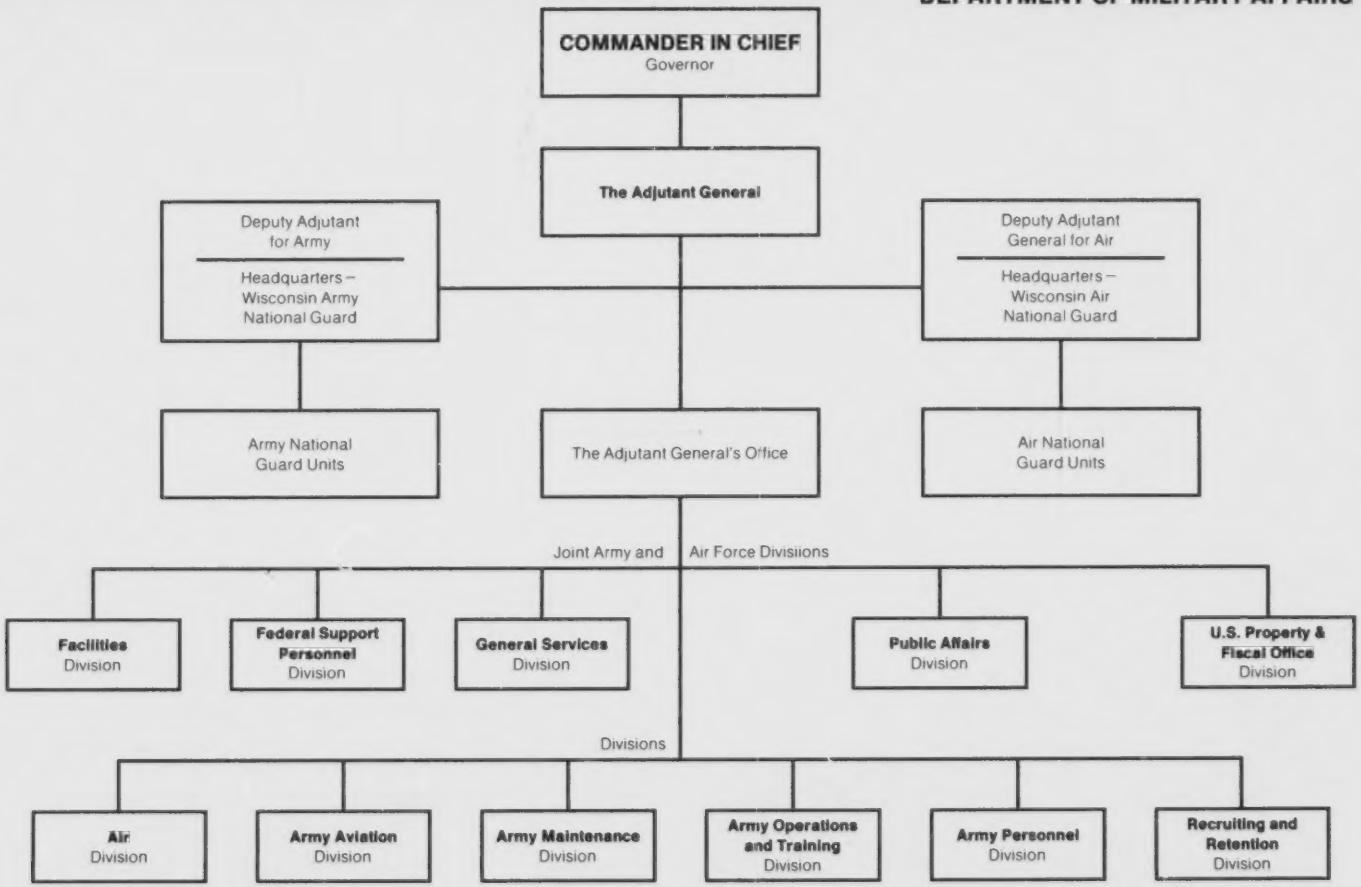
Adjutants general existed in Wisconsin from 1836, when the first one was designated an aide to the territorial governor, supervising the everyday affairs of the militia. He gradually acquired more authority until he became head of the military establishments of the state under the governor.

The militia of the various states were established by federal law, but they were state-operated organizations. As a result of the lack of uniformity among the National Guard units which showed up in the Spanish-American War, Congress enacted a law in 1903 to unify the National Guard under federal supervision. This law divided the militia into the organized National Guard unit in each state and the reserve militia. Certain standards were set for the guard and federal aid was granted.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. A predecessor board, however, was created in 1919 (Chapter 324). Legislation similar to that establishing the 1943 board was originally passed in 1939 but was vetoed by the Governor. The board was abolished by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The governor, by statute, is the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, the department is headed by the adjutant general, who serves as chief of staff to the governor. He is appointed by the governor from officers of the Army or Air National

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



A Wisconsin Air National Guard tanker plane is refueling another jet (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs).

Guard of Wisconsin who have had at least 5 years of federally recognized commissioned service in such guard and who have attained at least the rank of lieutenant colonel. The term of office is 5 years.

The physical composition of units of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense.

All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the physical and educational requirements required of personnel of the regular Army or Air Force.

The Wisconsin National Guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition, equipment and uniforms, military and support personnel pay, supervision of training, and major outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel, conducting training as required under the National Defense Act, and sharing the cost of contructing, maintaining and operating armories and other military facilities.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides an armed military force (the National Guard) organized, trained, equipped and available for use in state and national emergencies under competent orders. The federal, and prime, mission of the National Guard is to provide trained units to the active Army and Air Force in time of war or national emergency. Its state mission is to provide protection of life and property and preserve peace, order and public safety.

Unit Functions: The *Adjutant General* administers and supervises all National Guard functions in Wisconsin.

Interagency Relationships: The National Guard is maintained by both federal and state governments, and the physical composition of units of the Army and Air Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense. In time of war or national emergency, the guard may be activated to

augment regular forces on active duty. A relatively new federal disaster recovery program has placed additional responsibilities on the department. As this program grows, close relationships will be developed with other state agencies that have programs relating to national and state emergencies.

PUBLIC DEFENDER, OFFICE OF THE STATE

Public Defender Board: SARA BALES, VIRGINIA HART, JUDITH HARTIG, DAGOBERTO IBARRA, ROBERT JACKSON, THOMAS JACOBSON, MARY MACHT, JAMES W. MORRISON, BRENT SMITH.

State Public Defender: DAVID C. NIBLACK.

Trial Representation Unit: JAMES A. REBHOLZ, deputy state public defender.

Post-Conviction Unit: CHARLES BENNETT VETZNER, *chief.*

Administrative Unit: ARLENE F. BANOUL, administrative officer; JOHN H. DENOVO, deputy administrative officer.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7862, Madison 53707; location: 123 W. Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-3440 (Madison); (414) 224-4805 (Milwaukee).

Number of Employes: 241.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $24,776,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.78.

History: The Office of the State Public Defender was created by Chapter 476, Laws of 1965, as an appellate defense program within the Supreme Court's budget. The program was initiated in May 1966, partially financed by a Ford Foundation grant. The Supreme Court appointed the state public defender for a term of 5 years, and the state public defender, in turn, had authority to delegate representation to assistant state public defenders.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, the 1977-79 Biennial Budget Act, transferred the public defender program from the Supreme Court to the executive branch as an independent agency called the Office of the State Public Defender under the Public Defender Board. The act provided for creation of a trial representation unit to provide legal representation to indigents upon arrest and at the trial stage in constitutionally and statutorily required cases. Prior to this legislation, determination of indigency was the judge's responsibility at the defendant's initial court appearance. After determination of indigency, the judge either appointed private counsel or referred the client to a local public defender office.

Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, modified the public defender program to increase private bar involvement and provide counties the opportunity to decide who will determine indigency in their area.

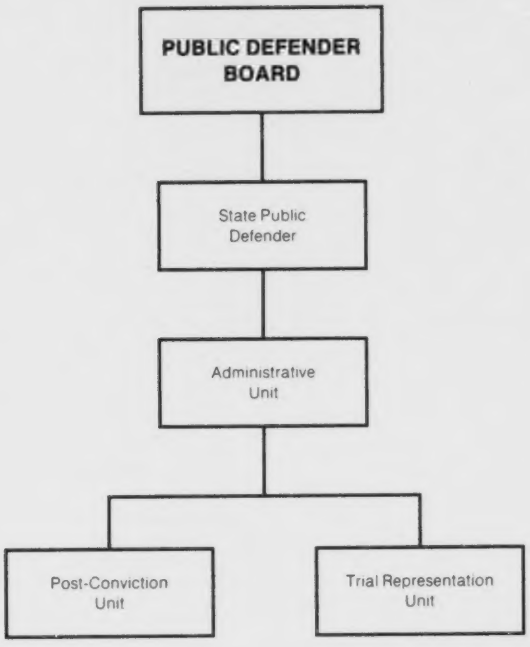
Chapter 356 also provides that the Legislative Council may study the state public defender program and report its finding and recommendations to the Legislature no later than January 1, 1985. A sunset provision requires that the state public defender cease operations on November 15, 1985, or the effective date of the 1985-87 Biennial Budget Act, whichever is later.

Organization: The Public Defender Board is composed of 9 members who are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and who serve for staggered, 3-year terms. At least 5 members of the board must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

The state public defender is appointed by the board for a 5-year term and can only be removed for cause. Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, provided that, after the term of the current state public defender, the head of the agency will serve at the pleasure of the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board's duties include review and submission of the agency's budget, the promulgation of rules regarding the certification of attorneys for the assigned counsel lists and rules regarding the determination of indigency of persons entitled to be represented.

OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER



STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

The Office of the State Public Defender consists of two units, the Post-Conviction and Trial Representation Units. The state public defender supervises the operation, activities, policies, and procedures of the office of both the Post-Conviction and Trial Representation Units, and makes the final decisions regarding the handling of cases. The state public defender is also responsible for all indigency determinations consistent with the rules of the board, and assigns staff and private local counsel consistent with the percentages fixed by the board.

Chapter 354, Laws of 1977, which revised the Children's Code, expanded the role of the Office of the State Public Defender in the juvenile area to include defense of indigent parents who are parents in contested adoptions and involuntary termination of parental rights. The public defender continues to provide representation in dependency and neglect cases.

Unit Functions:

The *Post-Conviction Representation Unit* provides legal representation to indigents in cases involving appeals to the Supreme Court on postconviction or civil commitment proceedings in the trial courts. In addition, as part of this function, the state public defender receives and acts upon complaints from inmates and courts relating to persons confined in state institutions. With the creation of the appellate court system by Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, most appellate cases will initiate at the appellate court level instead of at the Supreme Court level.

The *Trial Representation Unit* provides legal representation to indigents upon arrest, at the trial stage, and during parole and probation revocation proceedings. This service is provided either by attorneys employed by the Office of the State Public Defender or by local attorneys appointed from assigned counsel lists maintained by the Office of the State Public Defender.

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Board of Veterans Affairs. NORMAN L. MYHRA, *vice chairperson;* HELEN L. KNUDSON, *secretary;* APESANAHKWAT, GERALD BODWAY, NICK PACZKOWSKI, MARVIN PRATT, JOHN STURM (all veterans).

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN B. ELLERY, 266-1315.

Deputy Secretary: ROBERT R. SHAVER, JR., 266-3081.

Executive Assistant: vacancy, 266-1378.

Internal Audit: CHARLES MULCAHY, 266-5497.

Legal Counsel: FITCH J. TAYLOR, 266-3733.

Public Information Officer: CLIFFORD C. BORDEN, JR., 267-7329.

Loans, Division of: CLYDE CARPENTER, *administrator.*

Audit, Bureau of: JOHN TRIMBELL, *director,* 266-1843.

Collections, Bureau of: DENNIS NELSON, *director,* 266-7216.

Loans, Bureau of: LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director,*266-1309.

Veterans Services, Division of: vacancy, *administrator.*

Veterans Home: ARLIN C. BARDEN, *commandant,* Wisconsin Veterans Home, King, Wisconsin, (715) 258-5586.

G.A.R. Memorial Hall: RICHARD ZEITLIN, *director,* 419 North, Capitol, 266-1009/266-1680.

Claims, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* (414) 273-5850.

Grants, Bureau of: RICH UTTKE, *director,* 266-3573.

Administration, Division of: BERNARD E. GEHRMANN, *administrator,* 266-3947.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: ROBERT R. HALVERSON, *director,* 266-8616.

Budget and Planning, Bureau of: JERRALD M. SESSIONS, *director,* 266-0117.

Data Processing, Bureau of: DICK GJERDE, *director,* 266-6678.

Fiscal Management, Bureau of: ROGER GRAHAM, 266-3916.

Personnel and Training, Bureau of: DEBRA K. KOYEN, 266-3344.

Council on Veterans Programs: ITALO BENSONI (representing the Army-Navy Union), *chairperson;* VERNE CHRISTIANSON (representing Military Order of the Purple Heart), *vice chairperson;* LEONARD C. BRODY (representing Jewish War Veterans), *secretary;* ROBERT M. FRAUTSCHY (representing The American Legion), TOM WYNN (representing the American Red Cross), JOHN RUUD (representing AMVETS), LEON URBAN (representing Catholic War Veterans), JOSEPH F. KLEIN (representing County Veterans Service Officers Association), ALBERT J. HANNA (representing Disabled American Veterans), PAUL A. BIALK (representing Marine Corps League), ROBERT COCROFT (representing National Association of Black Veterans), RON SCHULTZ (representing National Association of Concerned Veterans), EDWIN MOLENDA (representing Navy Clubs of the U.S.A.), ANTHONY J. VRANA (representing Polish Legion of American Veterans), CHARLES ARNDT (representing Veterans of Foreign Wars), HERBERT H. SMITH (representing Veterans of World War I) (all appointed by the organization each represents).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7843, Madison 53707; location: 77 North Dickinson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311.

Publications: The Courier (Wisconsin.Veterans Home monthly magazine); This is King; Wisvet Benefits for Wisconsin Veterans (general); Veterans Housing Loan Program; Economic Assistance Loan Program; Veterans Affairs In Wisconsin (magazine).

Number of Employes: 669.50

Total Budget 1981-83: $266,583,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.49.

History: The department was originally created by Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, and represented a consolidation of several predecessor agencies. The Wisconsin Veterans Home (formerly the Grand Army Home for Veterans) has been operating since 1887, originally under the Grand

Army of the Republic, and for many years under the adjutant general's office before responsibility was given to the Department of Veterans Affairs upon its creation. Chapter 333, Laws of 1973, changed the name of the Grand Army Home to the Wisconsin Veterans Home.

The Council on Veterans Programs was created as the Veterans Advisory Committee in the department by Chapter 443, Laws of 1943, and renamed by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967.

Chapter 513, Laws of 1961, combined 3 segregated funds into a single operating fund, the Veterans Trust Fund, from which the department operates the loans, grants, claims service, and the GAR Memorial Hall.

Organization: The department is headed by a 7-member board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years. All members must be veterans. The administrative powers and duties are exercised by the secretary, appointed by the board to serve at its pleasure.

The Council on Veterans Programs is comprised of one representative each from various organizations appointed for one-year terms by the respective organizations.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides health, educational and economic assistance to specified veterans of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents. Included are low interest purchase, construction, improvement, weatherization and mobile home loans; educational loans for the veteran or the veteran's children and the surviving spouses of deceased veterans; economic assistance loans for home repair, business, debt consolidation, etc.; educational grants to Vietnam Era veterans for full-time study at schools of higher education within the state; education grants to all eligible veterans for part-time study at schools within the state; health care and temporary subsistence grants; counseling; claims service; grants to service organizations that provide services to veterans, incarcerated veterans and recently released veterans; operation of the Wisconsin Veterans Home, the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery and a veteran museum, all located at King, Wisconsin; as well as the operation of the G.A.R. Memorial Hall located in the State Capitol.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Veterans Services* administers the claims service, the grants subprograms, the Wisconsin Veterans Home, and the G.A.R. Memorial Hall.

A 13-member staff is located at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Milwaukee, to assist veterans in prosecution of claims against the federal government for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problem arising from military service. Representation by the claims office is free. The department is authorized to pay claims service grants to veterans' organizations providing similar claims service in the VA regional office, and 4 such organizations qualify.

The *Wisconsin Veterans Home* is located near Waupaca, about 100 miles north of Madison, on Rainbow Lake in the Waupaca Chain of Lakes, and has about 700 members; one-quarter of the members are women.

The home provides a complete range of personal maintenance and medical care to members, including: medical care, dental care, supportive laboratory and pharmacy services, physical therapy services, social services, food service, laundry, recreational and social activities, and religious services. Housing is provided through a variety of accommodations, ranging from family cottages to large multi-unit structures with up to 200 beds, for a total of 708 beds. The home is open to veterans who have served honorably during a war period specified in the Wisconsin Statutes. Wisconsin war veterans aged 50 and over, who are permanently disabled or unable to work because of age, are given admission preference based on the date they entered service. Spouses of veterans are given second priority. Surviving spouses and dependent parents receive third and fourth priority respectively, but they cannot be admitted unless the home's occupancy is below the optimum level as established by the Board of Veterans Affairs, which has been set at 92% of the capacity or 666 members. Applicants must meet Medicaid income and asset requirements.

The Medical Clinic/Nursing Care Building, now under construction, will provide complete ancillary outpatient services for the entire membership at the home, as well as an additional 45 nursing care beds. The services to be provided will include: pharmacy, x-ray, physician services, dental services, physical therapy, optometric and other services. The building will be completed by October 1983 at an estimated cost of $7.7 million.

The home also operates the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Any member of the home, and any honorably discharged veteran of any war who is a resident of the state at the time of death, and parent or surviving spouse, if application is made within 6 months after the veteran's death, may be buried in the cemetery at King, Wisconsin.

The Bureau of Grants provides grants to eligible veterans and dependents for health care, temporary subsistence and part-time study. In addition, the bureau administers educational grants to Vietnam Era veterans for full-time study; the National Guard education grant; and grants to service organizations providing counseling for discharge review, incarcerated and recently released veterans.

As part of the Wisconsin veterans program, each county in the state is required to employ a county veterans service officer to provide advice and counsel locally to veterans residing in the county. Although they are county employes, all applications for state veterans benefits and many claims for federal benefits originate through these offices. The department is authorized to pay a service grant to counties which voluntarily agree to meet operating and budget standards developed by the department to improve the level of service to all veterans of the state. Fifty-seven counties now qualify for the grant.

The *Division of Loans* operates the first and second mortgage home loan programs, the economic assistance loan program, the Bureau of Audit and the Bureau of Collections.

The first mortgage home loan program was initiated by Chapter 208, Laws of 1973. The purpose of this program is to provide first mortgage housing loan funds for the purchase or construction of private housing without requiring downpayments or monthly payments beyond the reach of families of modest means. General obligation bond funds have been used to provide $1.2 billion of loan funds from August 1975 to March 1983. During this time there was also an additional $60 million of mortgage funds from pre-payments converted to mortgage loans. Funding for the program from July 1980 through August 1982 was transferred to revenue bonds, with $77.9 million of mortgage loans being committed from this source of funds. In April 1982 the Legislature returned the funding of this program to general obligation bonding with authority for another $100 million in mortgage funds. A sale under general obligation bonding took place in August 1982 for $30 million. The administrative costs and loan self-insurance costs of the program have been met from an interest add-on to the bond rate charged to the veteran user. Under terms of the $30 million general obligation bond issue of August 1982, qualified veterans were able to obtain first mortgage home loans at an interest rate of 10.2%.

All loan funds have been raised through the sale of state bonds, and all costs of administration, program losses, and retirement of bonds issued are paid for by veterans using the program.

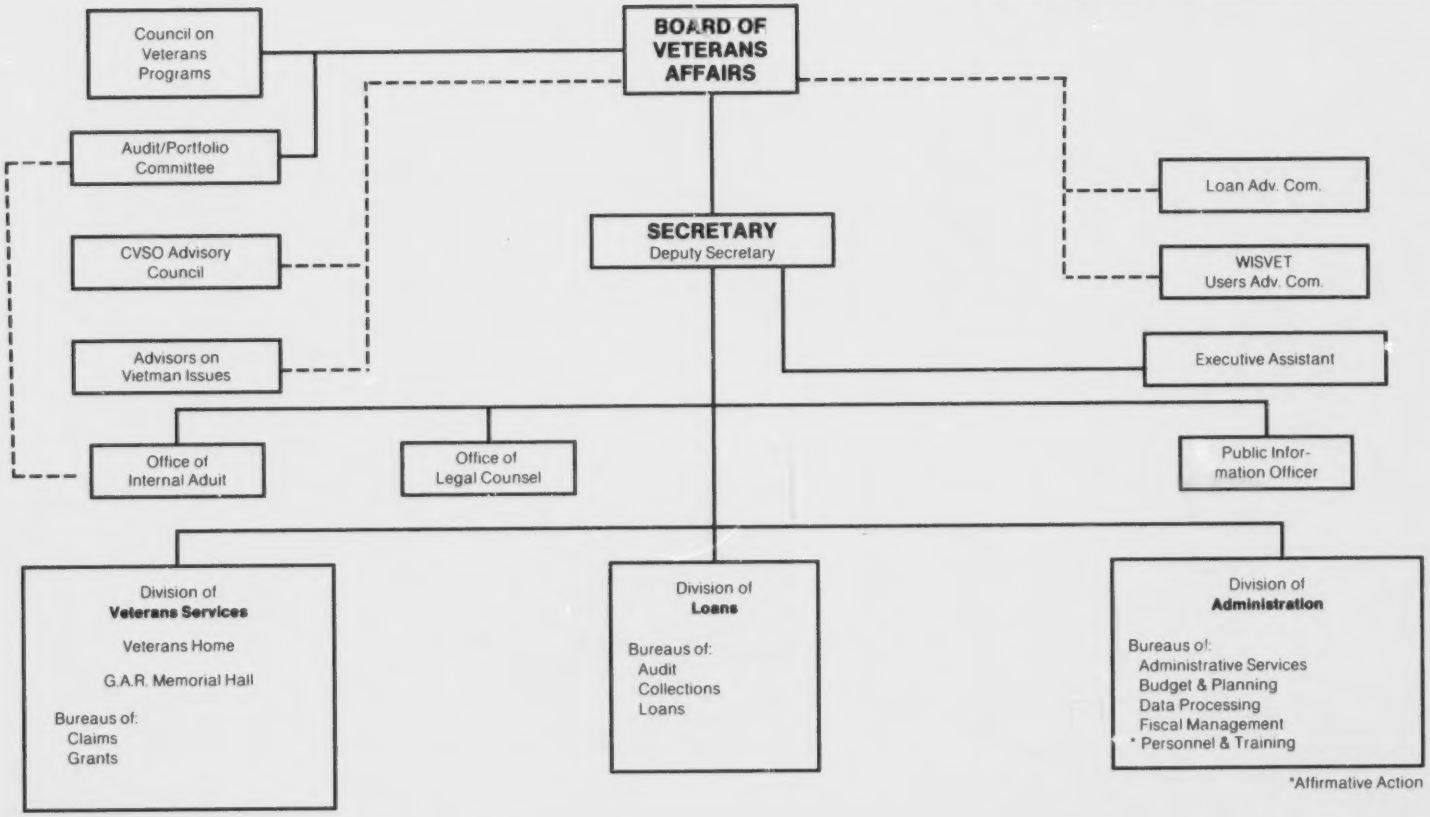
The second mortgage home loan program is now largely used for home improvement and mobile home purchase. The second mortgage home loan program has provided more than 52,000 low interest loans since the program's inception in 1947.

The economic assistance loan program permits eligible veterans to borrow up to $3,000 at a 3% annual interest rate. The loan may be used for education of the veteran or the veteran's children; for the purchase or improvement of business property or for operating capital for a business; for repairs or additions to a veteran's home, including construction of a garage; for agricultural purposes, such as construction of outbuildings, feed and seed, purchase of farm machinery; for debt consolidation; for furniture, appliances or fixtures, including carpeting and draperies, for payment of medical, dental or funeral expenses; or for other qualifying purposes. Loans are limited to those veterans who have a combined annual income, with spouse or co-applicant, not exceeding $18,000, plus $500 for each dependent in excess of two dependents. The economic assistance loan program has provided nearly 80,000 low interest loans since the program began in 1945.

The Bureau of Collections is responsible for the collection of delinquent loan accounts which may involve acquisition, management and sale of property, real and personal. Other responsibilities include inspection and appraisal of real estate which is the subject of loan applications, and servicing of the Veterans Trust Fund portfolio.

The Bureau of Audit is responsible for assuring timely, accurate reporting and reconciliation of mortgage payments, prepayments, delinquencies and mortgage payoffs from each of the more than 30,000 existing first mortgage loans that are serviced by the participating lenders located throughout the state. This involves recording and auditing the transmission of funds, the recon-

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



ciliation of nearly $1 billion, the verification of the adequacy and existence of the necessary legal documents for each mortgage, and assuring lender compliance with servicing procedures and reporting requirements.

The *Administration Division* provides coordinated administrative services to the department, including accounting, fiscal control, records management, personnel services, budget, and stenographic services.

The *Council on Veterans Programs* studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations relating to veterans affairs to the board.

Interagency Relationships: The department coordinates the activities of all state agencies performing functions relating to veterans and their problems, including medical, hospital, and other remedial care, placement and training, educational, economic or vocational training of honorably discharged veterans; and maintains a close working relationship with area Veterans Administration hospitals and county veterans service officers.

Restored Wisconsin Civil War battle flags on display as part of color guard for Wisconsin Medal of Honor replica dedication ceremony in State Capitol rotunda. Both were projects sponsored by the Department of Veterans Affairs (photo courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs).

Functional Area:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Administration: DORIS HANSON, 266-1741.

Deputy Secretary: THOMAS E. ALT, 266-1741.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD MAIN, 266-2765.

Executive Assistant: PETER V. MCAVOY, 266-1741.

Special Assistant: vacancy.

Federal Liaison Officer (Washington, D.C.): GEORGE BULLOCK, (202) 624-5870.

Buildings and Grounds, Division of: NEAL STEINHOFF, *administrator,* 266-2815; GORDON MAY, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1691.

Building Management Specialists, Bureau of: GORDON MAY, *director,* 266-1691.

Building Complex Managers: Capitol, ALICE SCHMITZ, 266-1173; General Executive Facilities, JACK MITCHELL, 266-1097; Hill Farms, KENNETH MEYER, 266-2119; Wilson/Loraine, LLOYD BUSKAGER, 266-0913; Out-State, ROBERT SHAW, 266-5652.

Protective Services, Bureau of: ROBERT HAMELE, *chief,* 266-7546.

Emergency Government, Division of: CAROL Z. HEMERSBACH *administrator,* 266-0199; GORDON REESE, *deputy administrator,* 266-2983.

Administrative and Community Services, Bureau of: GORDON REESE, *director,* 266-2983.

Field Services and Disaster Resources, Bureau of: ANTHONY TESTOLIN, *director.* 266-1896.

Plans and Preparedness, Bureau of: DAVID SPEERSCHNEIDER, *director,* 266-1899.

State Agency Services, Division of: RALPH E. HOLLMON, *administrator,* 266-1011; vacancy, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1558.

General Services, Bureau of: LARRY EISENBERG, *director,* 266-0974.

Information Development, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-0779.

Procurement, Bureau of: JOHN DRISCOLL, *director,* 266-1551.

Contract Compliance, State, Office of: GAIZKA USABEL, *director,* 266-5462.

State Energy, Division of: ROY CHRISTIANSON, *administrator,* 266-8234.

Coastal Management, Bureau of: ALLEN MILLER, *director,* 266-3687.

Energy Engineering, Bureau of: DEWEY EDWARDS, *director,* 266-3710.

Energy Policy and Planning, Bureau of: GREGORY KROHM, *director,* 266-6850.

State Executive Budget and Planning, Division of: LON SPRECHER, *administrator,* 266-1035; DICK SEAMAN *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1353; *Budget Operations,* vacancy, 266-8777; *Educational Resources Budget,* vacancy, 265-1037; *Environmental/Commercial Resources Budget,* JOE POLASEK, 266-1040; *General Government Budget,* ANN WILEY, 266-3420; *Human Resources Budget,* NELLIE JOHNSON, 266-2214; *Planning and Special Projects,* CRAIG ADAMS, 266-2125; *Analyst for Federal/State Relations,* TOM KRAUSKOPF; *Demographic Services,* DON HOLL, 266-1067.

State Facilities Management, Division of: PAUL BROWN, *administrator,* 266-1031; RICHARD PETERSON, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1799; *Capital Finance Officer,* JOEL PITTELMAN, 266-2305;

Administrative Services, Bureau of: HARLYN VERHAGE, *director,* 266-3620;

Engineering Services, Bureau of: RALPH CULBERTSON, *director,* 266-1330;

Project Management, Bureau of: GERALD GERMANSON, *director, 266-1412;*

Property Planning and Evaluation, Bureau of: ART MCCLURE, *director*, 266-1360.

State Finance and Program Management, Division of: EDWARD G. YOUNG, JR., *administrator*, 267-7996.

Financial Operations, Bureau of: JOHN F. ROGAN, *director*, 266-3628.

Technical Assistance, Bureau of: GORDON G. GRONERT, *director*, 266-1866.

Office of Information Systems Management: vacancy, *director*, 266-1774.

Administrative Services, Division of: SUE E. ADIX, *administrator*, 266-3508.

Financial Management, Bureau of: CRAIG HARRIS, *director*, 266-1359.

Management Services, Bureau of: THOMAS HERMAN, *director*, 266-0239.

Personnel, Bureau of: PATRICIA KRAMER, *director*, 266-2308.

Boards and Councils:

Emergency Number Systems Board: JAMES CROOKS, *chairperson;* JAMES R. CHARNESKI, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM J. GREENE, *secretary;* DANIEL GRACZ, LYNN M. LUCIUS, THEODORE MEEKMA, GORDON MILLSOP, DONALD OLSON, LARRY POWELL, SCOTT RIFLEMAN, JOHN R. SMITH.

State Employes Merit Award Board: DAVID L. WING, *chairperson;* MARY GRUNDMAN, BASIL SMITH.

Council on Data Processing: 2 vacancies (heads of those agencies having management responsibility for data processing centers with major multi-agency service missions); LOWELL JACKSON, 2 vacancies (appointed by governor); DONALD J. SCHNEIDER (designee of Joint Committee on Legislative Organization).

Council on Printing: DUANE TOUCHETTE, *chairperson;* BRUCE C. BROWN, *vice chairperson;* TAD P. FRONCEK, AL LEWIS, A. DOUGLAS LYKE, STANLEY SOLHEIM (all appointed by secretary of administration).

Secretary: JAMES SCHWARTZ (nonvoting designee of secretary of administration).

Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities: ELIZABETH DIAZ-HERRERA, *chairperson;* HALLY CALLIES, KIM ERSINGER, RAYMOND HEISER, CORRINE HEUP, LLOYD JACKSON, LARRY KIRBY, CARL SMITH, PATRICIA THOMAS, 2 vacancies.

Secretary: vacancy (nonvoting designee of secretary of administration).

Temporary Councils:

Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council: MICHAEL SCHAEPE, *chairperson;* WILLIAM CLARE, ARNOLD ELLISON, WILL FANTLE, MATT GRADIGAIN, NAOMI JACOBSON, ALAN P. JONES, MARGIE LEWIS, CAROL L'HERAULT, MARY LOUISE SYMON, DEBORAH WILKINSON (appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

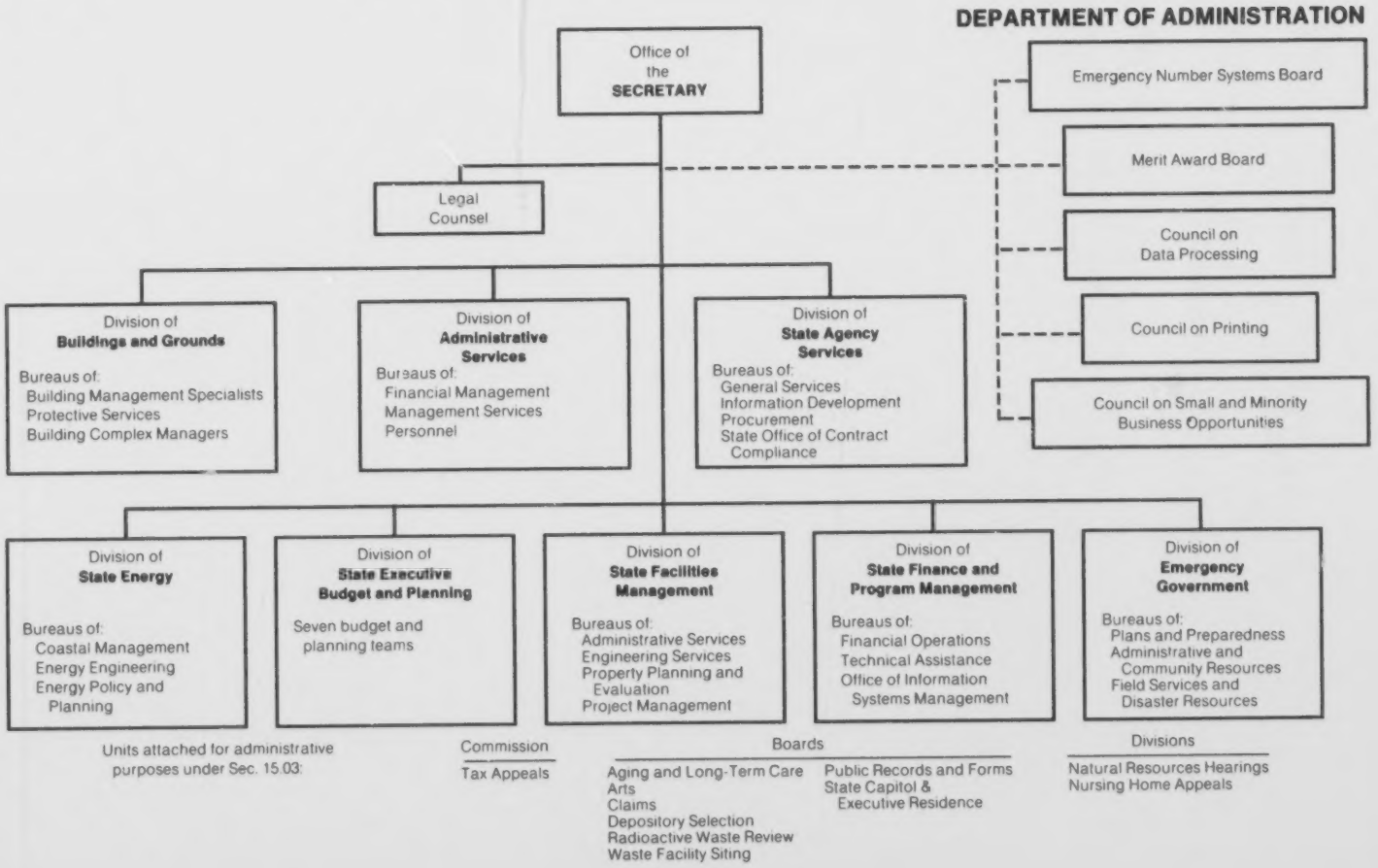
Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council: DU WAYNE GEBKEN (designee of secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* CARL SINDERBRAND (designee of Attorney General), TERI VIERIMA (designee of secretary of health and social services), PHYLLIS DUBE (designee of chairperson, Public Service Commission), VERNON D. ENWALD (designee of secretary of transportation), DR. MEREDITH E. OSTRUM (state geologist), PHILIP HELMKE (designee of president, University of Wisconsin), DAVID SPEERSCHNEIDER (designee of administrator, Division of Emergency Government), ROBERT HALSTEAD (designee of head of subunit on state planning and energy, Department of Administration); DAVID WOODBURY, vacancy (appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility II, 101 S. Webster Street; Federal Liaison Officer, Suite 326, 444 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741 (secretary's office).

Publications: Biennial Report; Biennial Budget ($8 per set plus $2 postage and handling); Budget in Brief; Annual Fiscal Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission (10 cents per page charge); Wisconsin Population Estimates; State of Wisconsin Telephone Directory ($1 plus postage and handling).

Number of Employes: 948.76. (Does not include LTEs or individuals working for attached boards and commissions).


DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Office of the SECRETARY
Legal Counsel
Emergency Number Systems Board
Merit Award Board
Council on Data Processing
Council on Printing
Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities
Division of Buildings and Grounds
Bureaus of:
Building Management Specialists
Protective Services
Building Complex Managers
Division of Administrative Services
Bureaus of:
Financial Management
Management Services
Personnel
Division of State Agency Services
Bureaus of:
General Services
Information Development
Procurement
State Office of Contract Compliance
Division of State Energy
Bureaus of:
Coastal Management
Energy Engineering
Energy Policy and Planning
Division of State Executive Budget and Planning
Seven budget and planning teams
Division of State Facilities Management
Bureaus of:
Administrative Services
Engineering Services
Property Planning and Evaluation
Project Management
Division of State Finance and Program Management
Bureaus of:
Financial Operations
Technical Assistance
Office of Information Systems Management
Division of Emergency Government
Bureaus of:
Plans and Preparedness
Administrative and Community Resources
Field Services and Disaster Resources
Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Commission
Tax Appeals
Boards
Aging and Long-Term Care
Arts
Claims
Depository Selection
Radioactive Waste Review
Waste Facility Siting
Public Records and Forms
State Capitol & Executive Residence
Divisions
Natural Resources Hearings
Nursing Home Appeals

Total Budget 1981-83: $120,745,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.10

History: The Department of Administration was created by Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, which abolished the former independent Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases; the Department of Budget and Accounts; and the Division of Departmental Research in the Executive Office. All functions formerly carried on by these agencies were transferred to the new department. Chapter 645, Laws of 1961, separated the Personnel Board from the department in order to give it quasi-judicial review functions.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized Wisconsin state government, transferred the state comprehensive planning responsibility from the Department of Resource Development to the Department of Administration. In addition, the Claims Board, Personnel Board, Public Records Board, and Tax Appeals Commission were attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Since the 1967 reorganization, other units have been attached to the department for administrative purposes. These include the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board, created by Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967; the Arts Board, attached to the department by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973; the Depository Selection Board, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977; the Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals, created by Chapter 170, Laws of 1977, the Division of Natural Resources Hearings, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977; and the Public Records and Forms Board, created by Chapter 390, Laws of 1981.

Executive Order 36, in September 1976, merged the Office of Emergency Energy Assistance with the State Planning Office to create the Division of State Planning and Energy. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, confirmed this by authorizing the department, through a system of long-range planning, to promote the development and maximum wise use of the energy, natural, and human resources of the state.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations, which transferred the Division of Employe Relations to the new department. The Personnel Board was removed from the department, and a full-time Personnel Commission was created.

Within the department are several advisory units. One of these is the State Employes Merit Award Board, created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953, and now staffed by the department.

Chapter 191, Laws of 1967, created an Advisory Council on Printing. The former Council on Population Estimates, created in 1971, was abolished, and a new Coordinating Council for Population Information was created under Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, which was abolished by Chapter 237, Laws of 1981.

The Citizens Environmental Council was created under Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and repealed by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981.

Chapter 419, Laws of 1977, created the Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities.

Chapter 392, Laws of 1977, created the Emergency Number Systems Board.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, authorized the department to establish a Demographic Services Center.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, transferred the Division of Emergency Government from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to the department. DLAD's Community Management Services Program was also transferred to the department's Bureau of Technical Assistance in the Division of State Finance and Program Management.

The Division of Emergency Government was originally created as the Office of Civil Defense by Chapter 443, Laws of 1951, although in 1940 Governor Julius Heil had created the Wisconsin Council of Defense by executive order. The office was replaced by the State Council on Civil Defense, enacted by a 1943 law. The council was, in turn, abolished and its functions transferred to the Adjutant General's Department in 1945. In 1950, Governor Oscar Rennebohm appointed the adjutant general as director of civil defense, and the adjutant general retained this dual capacity, as permitted by the new law, for several years.

A State Civil Defense Council was created in 1955 (Chapter 377) to advise the director. Chapter 628, Laws of 1959, changed the Office of Civil Defense into the Bureau of Civil Defense within the Executive Department. In 1967, Chapter 75, as implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, trans-

ferred the bureau to the Department of Local Affairs and Development, where it became the Division of Emergency Government. In 1979 it was transferred to the Department of Administration.

Organization: The Department of Administration is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects an unclassified deputy and executive assistant to serve at his or her pleasure. The department has 8 divisions: Buildings and Grounds, Emergency Government, State Agency Services, State Energy, State Executive Budget and Planning, State Facilities Management, State Finance and Program Management, and Administrative Services. The department also includes an Office of Coastal Management, which reports to the administrator of the Division of State Energy. In addition, several boards, commissions and councils are attached to the department.

The State Employes Merit Award Board is composed of 3 persons, who may be state officers or employes, appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

The Council on Printing consists of 2 trade association members, 2 persons knowledgeable in graphic communications, and 2 state members. Appointments are made by the secretary for 2-year terms.

The Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. The members are to represent small and minority businesses, handicapped-owned businesses, and rehabilitation centers. One member shall be a consumer and one shall represent the Department of Development. The secretary of administration (or a designee) serves as nonvoting secretary to the council.

The Emergency Number Systems Board ("911") consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 3-year terms. The board is composed of 3 public members and 8 representatives from emergency services provider groups and telephone common carriers.

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary, the department acts as the governor's chief policy advisor and financial manager in preparing Wisconsin's biennial budget. It analyzes administrative and fiscal issues faced by the state and recommends solutions. The department initiates and coordinates statewide planning efforts in energy and coastal management issues.

An equally important function is the department's statutory responsibility for providing and coordinating a wide range of support services to other state agencies. These include procuring services, commodities, and supplies; handling printing requests; providing data processing services; developing new information systems; maintaining state-owned facilities; acting as the state's central real estate office; monitoring federal legislation; and administering the state's central payroll operation.

The department's other statutory responsibilities include analyzing and recommending building programs for the State Building Commission, protecting those buildings from unlawful or unsafe use, administering the state's fleet vehicles, managing the state's liability risk, providing population information and other demographic services, coordinating records management programs among state agencies, and auditing and improving the management of state programs.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Buildings and Grounds* is responsible for the operation and maintenance of state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence. The 19 major buildings of the division are divided into 5 complexes, each headed by a building complex manager. The division also includes the State Bureau of Protective Services and the Bureau of Building Management Specialists.

The *Division of Emergency Government* implements and coordinates statewide programs of emergency preparedness for enemy attack and natural or man-made disaster; assists in effecting emergency repairs to, and emergency restoration of, vital public facilities destroyed or damaged by such actions or disasters through coordination of state and federal resources; administers private and public federal disaster and emergency funds; and maintains the state's 24-hour duty officer reporting and response system. The division is also engaged in comprehensive programs of required state and federal emergency planning, training, and education for officials of state and local government, business and industry, and the general public.

The *Division of State Agency Services* is the statewide policy and management agency for purchasing and contracting in state government as well as for transportation, records management, and contract compliance. The division supports the administration of state agencies with a variety of services that includes printing composition and production, records storage and microfilming, alternative transportation modes for state employes, systems analysis, computer programming, and property disposition. Major organizational components of the division include the Bureau of Procurement, Bureau of Information Development, and Bureau of General Services.

The *Division of State Energy* is the statewide energy planning and management agency. Primary office functions include advising DOA and the governor on policies for state and regional energy management, developing and coordinating implementation of emergency energy policies and programs, and administering federal energy conservation funds.

Other activities include renewable resource research and grant administration, energy supply and demand forecasting, assisting in the development of proposed state and federal energy legislation, managing energy conservation within state government, directing the coastal management program, and developing energy conservation programs.

The *Division of State Executive Budget and Planning* provides statewide budget and policy analysis, acts as chief advisor and staff to the governor in the development of executive budget proposals, and assists agencies in the technical preparation of budget requests.

In addition, the division provides analysis of legislation and prepares or coordinates the fiscal estimates which accompany all expenditure bills.

The division's duties include federal grant review and coordination, demographic research, management and program evaluation, and maintenance of the position management information system and the governor's appointment register. The division's 40 employes are organized into 7 teams along major state functional lines (education, environmental resources, etc.).

The *Division of State Facilities Management* has the overall responsibility for developing and carrying out the State Building Program under the policy direction of the State Building Commission and provides the primary staff services to the commission.

In addition, the division advises the commission in relation to its responsibility for the issuance of state debt.

Other major functions of the division relate to statewide facilities planning and evaluation, real estate acquisition and leasing services, architectural and engineering design and consultation services, management and field supervision of approved construction projects, and the administration of state architectural-engineering and construction contracts.

The *Division of State Finance and Program Management* encompasses such typically comptrollership functions as central accounting, central payroll, audit and payment of all claims against the state, financial reporting, and such other financial management-type services as cash flow projections, tax levy and special charges to counties, calculation and distribution of quarterly interest earnings from the state's investment pool, monitoring agency internal control procedures, and review of state agency write-off requests. In addition, the division is responsible for such statewide programs as risk management, community management services, telecommunications, review of agency requests for computer hardware and software, and effective utilization and management of available computer and other data processing resources. The division operates through its Bureau of Financial Operations, Bureau of Technical Assistance, and Office of Information Systems Management.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides support services to the secretary, the divisions and the attached boards for personnel, data processing, financial management, word processing, purchasing, mail, and management planning. Major functions are to develop management systems to improve department operations, prepare and monitor the department budget, provide analyses and recommendations to the Secretary's Office on policies and procedures that cross division responsibilities, and to perform internal audits of departmental programs. The division functions through the Bureaus of Financial Management, Management Services, and Personnel.

The *Emergency Number Systems Board* seeks to ensure that every local public agency providing emergency services may establish emergency "911" telephone systems. The purpose of the program is to make it possible to reach any needed emergency service from any telephone at no cost.

The *State Employes Merit Award Board* administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes, thus promoting efficiency and economy in the performance of the functions of state government and a sense of real participation by state employes.

The *Council on Data Processing* adivses the secretary of the Department of Administration on the statewide data processing plan and planning process. The council examines and reviews the plan each biennium and suggests necessary changes.

The *Council on Printing* confers with the secretary on policies and procedures with respect to the printing activities of the state.

The *Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council* provides consultant services to the Radioactive Waste Review Board in the execution of its responsibilities, in cluding such services as the review of proposed federal rules and federal-state agreements.

The *Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council* provides consultation to the Radioactive Waste Review Board.

The *Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities* encourages the participation of small businesses in the statewide purchasing program.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions intimately relate to the internal operations of all state agencies.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

Tax Appeals Commission; JOHN P. MORRIS, *chairperson;* WILLIAM BRADFORD SMITH, *secretary;* THOMAS BOYKOFF, CATHERINE M. DOYLE, THOMAS R. TIMKEN.

Mailing Address: Suite 1003, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1391.

Number of Employes: 10.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $752,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (1).

History: The Tax Appeals Commission was originally created as the 3-member Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939 (effective September 7, 1939). That law abolished and transferred to the new board the appeals duties of the Tax Commission (which heard appeals of corporations) and of county boards of review (which heard appeals of individuals and fiduciaries). The law established the board as a separate state agency, apart from the tax assessment and collection agency of state government.

The Board of Tax Appeals was renamed the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (effective August 1, 1967). The commission remained an independent state agency and was attached to the Department of Administration for budgeting, program coordination and related management functions.

Two additional commissioners were added to the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977 (effective July 1, 1977).

Organization: The Tax Appeals Commission consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered, 6-year terms expiring March 1. One member is designated by the governor to serve as chairperson for 2 years and serves on a full-time basis; the remaining 4 members serve on a part-time basis. Members are chosen based on their qualifications and experience in tax matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Tax Appeals Commission is independent from the Department of Administration and the Department of Revenue. It hears and determines disputes between persons and the Department of Revenue involving the following taxes: individual income, corporation franchise/income, fiduciary, withholding, gift, sales and use, car line, cigarette use, metallif-

erous minerals occupation, and floor taxes imposed when the tax rates change for motor fuel, intoxicating liquor, cigarettes and tobacco products. The commission also hears and determines appeals arising under the following tax credits: homestead, farmland preservation, alternative energy (effective for taxable years 1977 and 1978 only) and the 1978 special property tax/rent credit (effective for 1978 only). In addition, the commission decides appeals of state assessments of manufacturing property, penalties for late filing by manufactures of the annual standard manufacturing report form, taxation district appeals regarding the relative value of taxable property in taxation districts of a county, telephone license fees, and electric cooperative association license fees.

BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE

Board on Aging and Long-Term Care: EDITH ALLEN, ALFRED HIRSCH, JAMES M. KELLERMAN, FAYE LAPORTE, FLORENCE MINEAU, THADIS PATTERSON, JOYCE G. POULSEN.

Executive Director: GEORGE F. POTARACKE.

Mailing Address: Room 17, General Executive Facility III, 125 S. Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8944; Milwaukee (414) 224-4386; Wausau (715) 847-5251; Hotline: (800) — 242-1060.

Publications: Annual Report, *Bridge Building*, Selecting a Nursing Home or Other Living Arrangements, Layaway Plan — A Study About Inappropriate Placement in Nursing Homes, Analysis of a Residents' Council, Musical Beds — Wisconsin's Bedhold Policy, Quarterly Report.

Number of Employees: 9.75.

Total Budget 1981-83: $391,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (10).

History: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care was created by Chapters 20 and 182, Laws of 1981, when the Board on Aging and the Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled were merged.

This merger came as a result of an extensive study prepared for the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules by the Special Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation. This places the ombudsman function under the control of a citizens' board and links investigative results to legislative initiatives.

Predecessor agencies include the State Commission on Aging (created by Chapter 581, laws of 1961), which was succeeded in 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) by the Division on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Aging. Chapter 332, Laws of 1971, replaced the council with the Board on Aging.

Organization: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care is comprised of 7 members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve 5-year, staggered terms. At least 4 of these shall be public members who have no financial or other interest or affiliation with any nursing home. The board is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes. The board appoints the executive director from outside the classified system.

Agency Responsibility: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care through legislative mandate performs the following functions:

1) The board shall report annually to the governor and the legislature. The report shall set forth the scope of the programs for providing long-term care for the aged and disabled developed in the state, findings regarding the state's activities in the field of long-term care for the aged and disabled, recommendations for a more effective and efficient total program, and actions taken by the agencies of the state to carry out the board's recommendations.

2) The board shall monitor the development and implementation of federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, and policies that relate to long-term care facilities for the aged and disabled.

3) As a result of information received while investigating complaints and resolving problems or disputes, the board shall publish material that assesses existing inadequacies in federal and state laws, regulations and rules concerning long-term care for the aged and disabled. The board shall initiate legislation as a means of correcting these inadequacies.

ARTS BOARD

Arts Board: JEANNE TREGONING, *vice chairperson;* DUANE DELORME, *secretary;* DEETTE KNOWLTON BEILFUSS, PHYLLIS BERNEY, JESS BROWNELL, DIANA B. CHEEKS, JOYCE DREYFUS, JOSEPH W. GARTON, BETTY HANSON, JEANETTE KOOIMAN, MALCOLM MCLEAN, RICHARD TESCHNER.

Executive Director: MARVIN E. WEAVER.

Mailing Address: Loraine Building, 123 West Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0190.

Publications: Wisconsin Arts Board Bulletin (a bimonthly newsletter); Guide to Programs and Services; Arts and Crafts Fairs Directory; Guidebook for Residencies; Artists Direcotry; Percent for Art Opportunities Bulletin.

Number of Employes: 9.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $2,494,000.

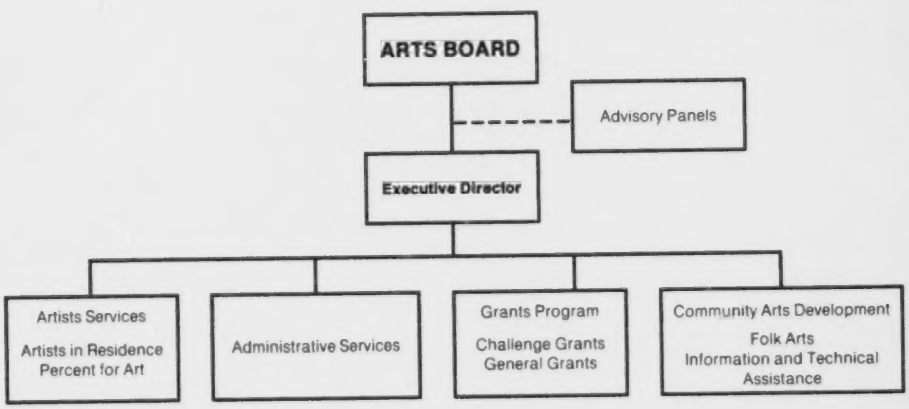
Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (8).

History: The Arts Board was created as a statutory agency by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and attached to the Department of Administration by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973. It was preceded by a nonstatutory committee, the Governor's Council on the Arts, created in 1963.

Organization: The Arts Board consists of 12 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The Legislature directed the Arts Board to: (1) continually study the artistic and cultural activities within the state; (2) assist arts activities in the state; (3) assist communities in creating and developing their own arts programs; and (4) plan and implement funding programs for groups or individuals engaged in the arts.

ARTS BOARD



ARTS BOARD

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Arts Board acts as both a funding agency providing financial support to the arts and a service agency promoting communication and information about the arts.

As a funding agency the Arts Board assists arts organizations and individual artists through a variety of programs designed to provide broad public access to the arts, strengthen the state's artistic resources, and create opportunities for individuals of exceptional talent. Financial support programs include Organizational and Individual Projects, Artistic Program Support, Salary Assistance, Community Projects (including folk arts), Fellowships, Artists-in-Residence, Percent for Art, and the Wisconsin Challenge Grant Program.

As a service agency, the Arts Board assists the interest of Wisconsin's artistic and arts community through an information program which includes workshops, conferences, research projects, and publications. The Arts Board regularly produces and distributes materials on local, state, and national arts activities for both the arts community and the general public.

CLAIMS BOARD

Claims Board: WILLIAM H. WILKER (representative of Department of Justice designated by Attorney General), *chairperson;* EDWARD MAIN (representative of Department of Administration designated by secretary), *secretary,* DANAE DAVIS GORDON (representative of Office of Governor designated by Governor); SENATOR GERALD KLECZKA (designee of the Senate Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN SCHNEIDER (designee of the Assembly Committee on Finance).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: General Executive Facility II, 101 S. Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-1743.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $37,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (2).

History: The Claims Board was originally created as the Claims Commission by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955. Prior to its adoption, the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the director of budget and accounts or to have a legislator introduce the claim as a bill. In 1967, under the reorganization act, the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission were absorbed by the Claims Board.

Organization: The Claims Board consists of a representative each from the Office of the Governor, Department of Administration, and Department of Justice, and the chairpersons of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Finance or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The Claims Board receives, investigates and makes recommendations on all money claims against the State of Wisconsin. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals to implement it findings.

DEPOSITORY SELECTION BOARD

Depository Selection Board: KENNETH E. CODLIN, DORIS HANSON, CHARLES SMITH.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (3).

History: The Depository Selection Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of the state treasurer, the secretary of administration, and the executive director of the Investment Board or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The board 1) establishes procedures for the selection of public depositories by state agencies and departments and procedures for contracting for banking services by

them; 2) establishes procedures by which state agencies and departments pay for such services; 3) establishes by rule minimum banking operation requirements to be met by institutions in order to be eligible to be considered for serving as a public depository; and assists, upon request, a state agency or department in selecting a depository.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND FORMS BOARD

Public Records and Forms Board: TOM HERMAN (designee of Governor), JOHN GLINSKI (designee of Attorney General), R. DALE CATTANACH (state auditor), GERALD HAM (designee of director of State Historical Society), BONNIE REESE (executive director of Legislative Council); HELEN CAPELLARO (newspaper representative), MARLEE SLIFKA (small business representative) (appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (4).

History: The Public Records Board, originally created by Chapter 316, Laws of 1947, under the State Historical Society, was transferred to the Executive Department by Chapter 547, Laws of 1957, and attached to the Department of Administration by the reorganization act in 1967. Chapter 350, Laws of 1981, renamed the board and added duties to the board for forms management. The Public Records and Forms Board is scheduled to terminate January 1, 1987 and be replaced by the Public Records Board.

Organization: The board consists of the Governor, the director of the State Historical Society, the Attorney General, the state auditor, and the executive secretary of the Legislative Council, or their designated representatives, plus 2 representatives from the small busines community and a state newspaper appointed by the Governor.

Agency Responsibility: The board provides for the preservation of important state records, the orderly disposition of state records which have become obsolete and cost-effective management of forms and records by state agencies.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE REVIEW BOARD

Radioactive Waste Review Board: JAME SCHAEFER (appointed by Governor), *chairperson;* SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL, PAUL PREVENAS (appointed as are Senate standing committees); REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HOLPERIN, PETER ANDERSON (appointed as are Assembly standing committees); MICHAEL SCHAEPE (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council), DU WAYNE GEBKEN (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council, nonvoting member); HAL BERGAN, TED MINER, MARY LOUISE SYMON (appointed by Governor).

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget for 1981-83: $78,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (11).

History: The Radioactive Waste Review Board was created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, to negotiate on behalf of the State of Wisconsin with the federal Department of Energy on the long-term disposal of high-level radioactive waste and transuranic waste. The board terminates on January 1, 1987.

Organization: The Radioactive Waste Review Board consists of a member of the Senate and a member of the Assembly, a public member selected by the Senate and one public member selected by the Assembly, 4 members selected by the Governor, the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council, and the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council. The board has 2 ancillary bodies attached to it: the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council with 11 members and the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council with 9 members.

Agency Responsibility: The Radioactive Waste Review Board is charged with responsibility to act as an advocate on behalf of Wisconsin residents before the federal Department of Energy and other federal agencies in considering the location of long-term disposal sites for high-level radioactive waste.

STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: SENATORS GERALD D. KLECZKA, ALAN LASEE, FRED RISSER (nominated by the Committee on Senate Organization); REPRESENTATIVES LOLITA SCHNEIDERS, RICHARD SHOEMAKER, DAVID TRAVIS (appointed by Assembly Speaker); LEWIS STARK (designee of the secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of engineering function, Department of Administration), RICHARD ERNEY (director, State Historical Society); LEE BRUCE, ELIZABETH RANNEY, GARY JORGENSEN, ROBERT E. LEWCOCK, MIKE METCALF, EUGENE POTENTE, MARILYNN SCHALL (citizen members).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (5)

History: Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967, created the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board.

Organization: The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board consists of the secretary of administration or his designee, the director of the State Historical Society, the head of the engineering function or his designee, 3 members of the Senate and 3 members of the Assembly appointed as are members of standing committees, and 7 citizen members, of whom at least 2 shall be architects, 1 a landscape architect, and 3 shall hold membership in the American Institute of Interior Designers, appointed for staggered, 6-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The board annually inspects the condition of the Capitol and executive residence. It is responsible for setting standards for design, composition and appropriateness of repairs, replacements, and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

Waste Facility Siting Board: FRED RAEMISCH, *chairperson;* JOHN COTTINGHAM (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), GREG HYER (designee of secretary of development), JOHN WENNING (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations), CHARLES ATEN (designee of secretary of transportation); LYNN NIMZ, ELMAN OTT.

Telephone: (608) 267-7854.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget for 1981-83: $35,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (12).

History: The Waste Facility Siting Board was created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981, to serve the arbitration function in selecting sites for hazardous waste disposal.

Organization: The Waste Facility Siting Board consists of the secretaries of the Departments of Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Transportation; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; and Development (or their designees); 2 town officials; and one county official.

Agency Responsibility: The Waste Facility Siting Board has general responsibilities to negotiate and arbitrate with applicants for either solid waste disposal or hazardous waste disposal facilities. The board serves to hear disputes between a license applicant and the local government committee. The board is authorized to make final arbitration awards arising from a dispute.

DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES HEARINGS

Natural Resources Hearings, Division of: DAVID H. SCHWARZ, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: Suite 308, 310 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-7709.

Number of Employes: 6.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $373,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.103 (2).

History: The division was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The Division of Natural Resources Hearings operates with 3 attorney hearing examiners, one of whom is the division administrator. In addition, the staff includes a secretary, a transcript typist and a hearing recorder.

Agency Responsibility: The division's sole function is to conduct and decide contested case hearings for the Department of Natural Resources.

DIVISION OF NURSING HOME APPEALS

Nursing Home Appeals, Division of: MARY MARKHAM WILLIAMS *administrator;* PATRICK T. CURRIE, *hearing examiner.*

Mailing Address: Suite 512, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1922.

Number of Employes: 3.00.

Total Budget 1981-83 $260,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.103 (1).

History: The division was created by Chapter 170, Laws of 1977. Its responsibilities were significantly expanded by Chapter 121, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The Division of Nursing Home Appeals consists of a hearing examiner, the division administrator, plus 1 other employe.

Agency Responsibility: The division is independent from the department. It hears appeals brought by nursing homes wishing to contest actions by the Department of Health and Social Services for violation of Chapter HSS132, Wis. Admin. Code. In order to appeal, the nursing home sends a written request for a hearing by certified mail to the division. The administrator then assigns the hearing examiner to preside over the contested case by holding a prehearing conference and hearing under the rules of Chapter 227, Wis. Stats. The division commences its hearings within 30 days of receipt of the request for hearing, and issues a final decision within 15 days after the close of the hearing.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Elections Board: GARY J.N. AAMODT (designated by Assembly Speaker), *chairperson;* ESTHER A. KAPLAN (designated by Senate Democratic leader), *vice chairperson;* PAUL J. SWAIN (designated by Senate Republican leader), *secretary;* RON MONAT (designated by Governor), GREGORY CONWAY (designated by Chief Justice, Supreme Court), JOHN H. NEIBLER (designated by Assembly Republican leader), HELEN SIGMUND (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party), ERIC HALVORSON (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party).

Acting Executive Secretary: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-8087.

Legal Counsel: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-0136.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility III, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8005, general office; 266-8087, executive secretary; 266-0136, legal counsel.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election and Campaign Manual; various guides for candidates, political committees, election officials and clerks.

Number of Employes: 8.00.

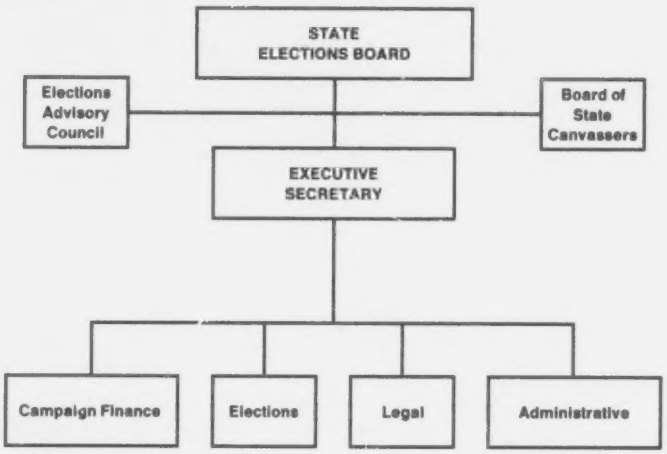
Total Budget 1981-83: $2,293,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.61.

History: The Elections Board was created by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. At that time, administration of the state's election laws was transferred from the secretary of state to the board.

Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, created an Elections Advisory Council in the board.

ELECTIONS BOARD



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03, Board of State Canvassers

ELECTIONS BOARD

Organization: The Elections Board is composed of persons appointed by the governor for 2-year terms as follows: one person selected by the governor to serve at his pleasure, one member each designated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the speaker of the Assembly, the leader of the most numerous party in the Senate, the leader of the second most numerous party in each house of the legislature, and the chief officer of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote in the most recent election.

The board employs an executive secretary, a legal counsel and other technical, administrative and support staff as authorized under the classified service. Administrative and supportive services are provided by the Department of Administration, and data processing services are provided by the University of Wisconsin Computing Center.

The Elections Advisory Council consists of 5 county and municipal clerks appointed by the board.

Agency Responsibility: The Elections Board administers the state election and campaign laws, investigates violations of such laws, imposes forfeitures on violators of the law, subpoenas records and violators as necessary and notifies the district attorney or the attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution. The board also issues formal opinions upon request and promulgates administrative rules as necessary.

The board administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system enacted by the 1973 Legislature to maintain the integrity of elections. The procedures are designed to disclose fully contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office and to place reasonable limitations on contribution activity and on campaign expenditures if the candidate has applied for and accepts public financing.

Political parties, committees or groups making or accepting contributions or disbursements or incurring obligations over $25 in a calendar year are required to register and file detailed, verified statements with the appropriate filing officer. Candidates and other individuals making disbursements and accepting contributions are also required to file and report. (In the case of political parties and candidates for state and judicial offices, this is the Elections Board.) Each such party, committee, group or individual subject to this registration requirement is required to make full reports of all contributions, disbursements and obligations unless statutorily exempted from reporting. Nonresident committees or groups making contributions and individuals making disbursements must also register and report. Each candidate must appoint a campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository, and every committee must appoint a treasurer. The law also sets specific limitations on campaign contributions, and on campaign expenditures if the candidate has applied for and accepts public financing.

Unit Functions:

Board staff is divided into 4 functional units: legal services, campaign finance services, election services, and administrative services.

The *Elections Advisory Council* promotes communication and cooperation between local election officials and the board, and advises the board in matters pertaining to publications, training, legislation and other matters.

Interagency Relationships: The board interacts on a continuing basis with clerks and election officials of every county, city, village and town in Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

STATE CANVASSERS, BOARD OF

Board of State Canvassers: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer), GARY J.N. AAMODT (chairperson, Elections Board).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.615.

History: The Board of State Canvassers was originally created by Chapter 6, Sec. 69, Revised Statutes 1849. Under Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, the reorganization act, it was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of State as an independent unit. Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, attached the board to the Elections Board.

Organization: The board is composed of the chairperson of the Elections Board, the state treasurer and the attorney general.

Agency Responsibility: The board examines the certified statements of county canvassers and determines which persons have been elected to various offices.

EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS, DEPARTMENT OF

Employe Trust Funds Board: ELMER L. HOMBURG (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *chairperson;* JAMES T. DILLMAN (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board), *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM S. BICKNELL (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *secretary;* WILLIAM F. KIENZLE, PATRICIA ORTMAN (representing Teachers Retirement Board); MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ, KENNETH LINDNER, MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board); DORIS HANSON (Governor's designee on Group Insurance Board); ERIC STANCHFIELD (designee of secretary of Department of Employment Relations); CHANDLER MCKELVEY (public member).

Secretary of Employe Trust Funds: GARY I. GATES.

Deputy Secretary: DALE M. HANSON.

Benefit Plan Operations, Division of: KATHLEEN M. WOLFF, *administrator.*

Finance, Division of: GREGORY W. HANS, *administrator.*

Program Research and Development, Division of: PATRICIA F. WIEGERT, *administrator.*

Group Insurance Board: HOWARD J. KOOP (designee of Attorney General), *chairperson;* ANTHONY V. DUFEK (insured participant of local government), *vice chairperson;* DORIS HANSON (Governor's designee), *secretary;* LINDA REIVITZ (designee of secretary of administration), Eric Stanchfield (designee of secretary of employment relations), THOMAS FOX (commissioner of insurance); E. KEITH SWANSON (insured teacher participant), SANDRA BLOOMFIELD (insured participant not a teacher), DONALD GONRING (appointed by Governor).

Teachers Retirement Board: ELMER L. HOMBURG (elected public school teacher), *chairperson;* KENNETH F. STELZIG (vocational school teacher), *vice chairperson;* MARCIA E. TOPEL (public school teacher), *secretary;* JOANN F. ELDER, NADINE SIEBER, 2 vacancies (public school teachers elected by participants); vacancy (elected teacher annuitant), WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (Milwaukee teacher); WILLIAM S. BICKNELL, H. GAYLON GREENHILL (UW representatives), ROBERT DEAN (public school administrator), VINCENT J. GRAHAM (school board member) (appointed by Governor).

Wisconsin Retirement Board: JAMES J. DILLMAN (public member), *chairperson;* ALBERT SKINNER (city or village executive), *vice chairperson;* MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance), *secretary;* KENNETH LINDNER (participating state employe), JOANNE LESTER (county clerk or deputy), MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ (county employe), ROBERT LAMPING (county or town governing body member), DONALD SCHULTZ (finance officer of city or village), JEROME SMITS (city or village employe).

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility I, 201 E. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3285.

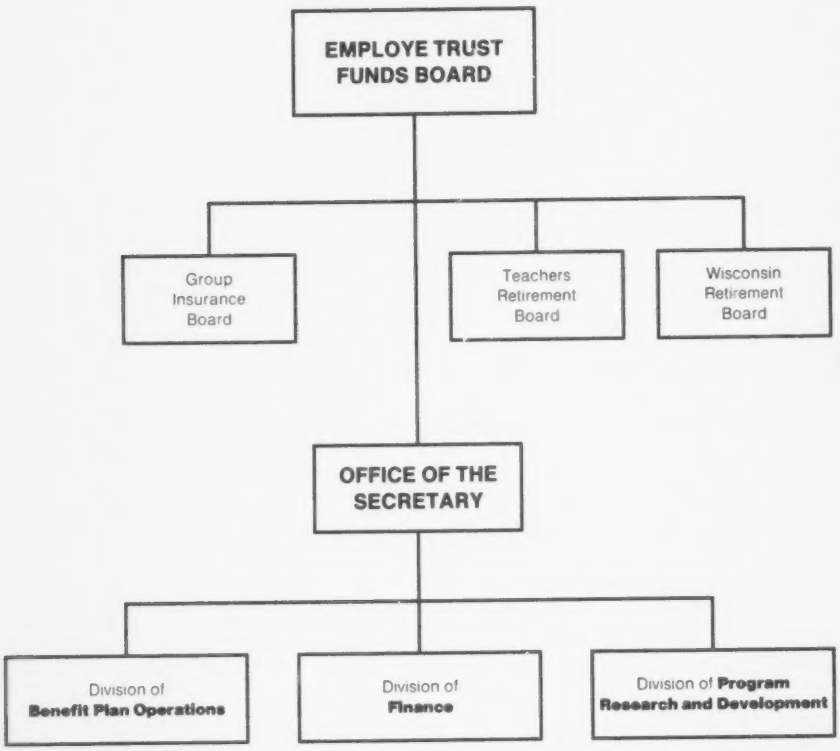
Publications: *Department:* Biennial Report to the Governor and Legislature. *Wisconsin Retirement System:* Handbooks of Information for Members; a series of different brochures on specific benefit provisions; Procedures for Becoming a Participating Employer under the Wisconsin Retirement System; manuals of coverage and reporting instructions for employers. *Group Insurance Board:* Group Life Insurance for Employes of the State of Wisconsin and for Employes of Wisconsin Public Employers; How Wisconsin Public Employers May Join the Group Life Insurance Plan; Administration Manuals for employers under the Group Life Insurance Plan; Group Health Insurance Benefits for State of Wisconsin Employes; State Medicare Plus $100,000; Income Continuation Insurance; Administration Manuals for state agencies on health insurance and on income continuation insurance; a series of pamphlets describing special benefit provisions. *Public Employes Social Security:* The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; Instructions for Public Agencies in Wisconsin included under the Federal OASDHI System; OASDHI Coverage and Reporting for State Personnel.

Number of Employes: 152.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $27,062,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.16.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS



EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

History: The first statewide teacher retirement law in Wisconsin was enacted by Chapter 323, Laws of 1911, following several years' effort. A pension system for Milwaukee teachers had been authorized in 1909. The statewide program adopted in 1911 was voluntary and required no employer contributions. It was administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund.

In 1921 the first compulsory, joint contributory, statewide system was enacted. Also in 1921 (Chapter 459), the board was abolished, and the Annuity Board was created to administer the state retirement system, operating through 3 retirement boards (Public School, Normal School, and University).

Chapter 491, Laws of 1929, abolished the Annuity Board and created the State Annuity and Investment Board to administer the state teachers' retirement law and invest the retirement funds as well as other state funds.

In order to provide retirement coverage for state employes, Chapter 176, Laws of 1943, created the State Employes Retirement System under the Annuity and Investment Board. In the same session Chapter 175, Laws of 1943, created the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund to provide a general municipal retirement system.

As a result of recommendations by the Joint Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans, Chapter 206, Laws of 1947, closed a number of separate municipal retirement plans and the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund to new entrants and consolidated the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund and the State Employes' Retirement System into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board, effective January 1, 1948. The Wis-

consin Retirement Fund thus became the basic retirement program for both state and municipal nonteaching employes throughout the state (except employes of the city and county of Milwaukee).

The State Annuity and Investment Board was abolished in 1951 (Chapter 511). The State Investment Board succeeded to its duties in the investment of state funds (including retirement funds), and the State Retirement System Administration Board succeeded to its duties in the administration of the state retirement system for teachers. It became the State Teachers Retirement Board in 1953 (Chapter 204).

The Group Insurance Board was originally created by Chapter 512, Laws of 1957, as the Group Life Insurance Board to provide a program of group life insurance for state employes.

In 1959 (Chapter 211) a group health insurance program was enacted for state employes, and the group life insurance was extended to municipalities (Chapter 412). With the adoption of the group health insurance program in 1959, the name of the board was changed to Group Insurance Board. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (Reorganization Act), attached the board to the Department of Employe Trust Funds under Section 15.03.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, provided for creation of an income continuation plan (disability insurance) for state employes and the statutory authorization for using unused sick leave credits to pay insurance premiums for health care coverage either for state employes after retirement or for surviving dependents. Both changes became effective in 1972 and are administered by the Group Insurance Board.

Chapter 214, Laws of 1971, gave the Group Insurance Board the authority to initiate any other group insurance plan it found necessary or desirable. This chapter also required group insurance plans not sponsored by the board to receive board approval before they could benefit from payroll deductions from state employes' paychecks.

The Public Employes Social Security Fund was created by Chapters 60 and 631, Laws of 1951, to permit state and local government employes not covered by an existing retirement system to come under social security. As soon as permitted by federal law, 1953 legislation covered all positions under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund excepting firefighters. Pursuant to 1956 federal legislation, the 1957 Legislature enabled other state and municipal retirement systems to divide into 2 groups — one coming under social security, the other declining social security. All new personnel must come under social security.

The executive branch reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75) created the Department of Employe Trust Funds to administer the trust funds described above except that municipal retirement plans which were closed to new entrants in 1947 and the Milwaukee city and county retirement plans for nonteaching employes continued to be administered by the respective municipalities.

In 1973, Chapter 151 merged the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, Chapter 137 pooled all investments of the several retirement funds into investment trusts, and Chapter 127 provided that the benefits of a person who had coverage under two or more plans could be computed as if all service had been under the same plan.

In 1975, Chapter 280 merged the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund into a new system named the Wisconsin Retirement System under the control of the Employe Trust Funds Board. Chapter 39 transferred responsibility for the old State Employes Retirement System annuitants to the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

In 1977, Chapter 182 merged local police and fire pension funds, which were previously closed to new entrants in 1947, with the Wisconsin Retirement Fund for administrative purposes and provided for supplemental benefit payments to retired members or surviving spouses previously covered by those plans. Chapter 221 repealed the statutory requirements for the Division of Teachers and the Division of Municipal and State Government.

During 1979-1981 the functional reorganization of the department, in accordance with the legislative intent of Chapter 280, Laws of 1975, was completed. Three divisions were established to perform the duties of the former program-oriented bureaus and divisions.

Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, effective January 1, 1982, completed the merger of the technical benefit provisions of the 3 previously separate retirement funds into the Wisconsin Retirement System.

There is now one retirement system covering eligible teaching and nonteaching employes of the State of Wisconsin and participating public employers.

Organization: The department is under the policy direction of the Employe Trust Funds Board and operates through 3 divisions and the Office of the Secretary. The Wisconsin Retirement, the Group Insurance, and the Teachers Retirement Boards are attached to the department. The secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Employe Trust Funds Board, while the deputy secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The department administers retirement, group insurance, deferred compensation, and social security programs for state and municipal employes including teachers.

Unit Functions:

The *Employe Trust Funds Board* approves or rejects all administrative rules, hears appeals on benefit determinations, coordinates program development, and appoints the departmental secretary.

The *Division of Benefit Plan Operations* has the responsibility for coordinating and executing the day-to-day operation of the benefit plans and provides records management, data processing, and other central administrative services.

The Division of Finance has the responsibility for developing controls and monitoring the performance of the various systems administered by the Benefit Plan Operations Division, and also provides management information services to the department.

The *Division of Program Research and Development* is responsible for planning and developing proposals for future benefit program changes, negotiating contracts with insurance companies, deferred compensation administrators and providers and actuarial firms, researching and advising on statutory benefit and coverage requirements, developing administrative rules, and researching and developing other policy and program issues.

Interagency Relationships: The department administers employe benefit plans covering personnel of state and municipal employers throughout the state. Accordingly, it is in frequent contact with state agencies and local governments concerning coverage and reporting problems and is in frequent contact with their personnel officers and employes to explain the benefit programs. The department administers the federal-state contract providing social security coverage for state and local public employes, including resolving coverage questions and collecting and transmitting contributions for public employes in Wisconsin to the federal Social Security Administration.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Employment Relations: HOWARD FULLER.

Deputy Secretary: ERIC STANCHFIELD.
Executive Assistant: PEGGY JOHNSON HOWARD.
Legal Counsel: KATHRYN R. ANDERSON.
Administrative Services Division: DAVID HINRICHS, *administrator.*
Affirmative Action Division: JERRY SMITH, *administrator.*
Collective Bargaining Division: ROSE MARIE BARON, *administrator.*
Personnel Division: GLEN BLAHNIK, *acting administrator;* DEBORAH MAIN, *assistant to administrator.*
Agency Services, Bureau of: DALE BRUHN, *director.*
Classification, Compensation and Surveys, Bureau of: DAVE RIEHLE, *director.*
Recruitment and Testing Services, Bureau of: GLEN BLAHNIK, *director.*
Office of Employe Development and Training: JOE PELLITTERI.

State Affirmative Action Council: WILLIAM DYESS, *chairperson;* MARCUS FANG, *vice chairperson;* JOAN DONNER, *secretary;* VIVIAN COSEY-THOMAS, JOHN DAUSKA, DAVID DUNHAM, ROSA GIVENS, DONNA HUFF-DOMENICH, VERONICA LUSTER, HERBERT PICKELL, JR., MAXINE SMALLISH, 4 vacancies.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707; location: 149 East Wilson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-9820 (general office).

Publications: Affirmative Action Annual Report, Classification and Compensation Plan, DER News and Views: A Management Update, Plan vs. Performance Report (Affirmative Action).

Number of Employes: 113.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $7,951,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.17.

History: Although the Department of Employment Relations was established in 1977, its antecedents extend quite far back in the state government. Wisconsin replaced its Civil Service Commission, created in 1905, by a Bureau of Personnel in 1929 (Chapter 465). A board was created within the bureau. In 1959 Chapter 228 placed both the board and the bureau within the newly created Department of Administration. In 1961 the board was removed from the department, but was attached to it for administrative purposes by the 1967 Reorganization Act (Ch. 75). The Department of Employment Relations was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, which transferred the Employe Relations Division (including the Bureaus of Personnel, Collective Bargaining, and Human Resource Services) and the Affirmative Action Office from the Department of Administration to the new department. The majority of functions previously carried out by these organizational units are now carried out by the department. A statutory Affirmative Action Council was also established in the department, succeeding the former Affirmative Action Executive Commission established by executive order.

Organization: The Department of Employment Relations is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his or her pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at the secretary's pleasure. The department is organized into 4 divisions: Personnel, Collective Bargaining, Affirmative Action, and Administrative Services, plus one office: Employe Development and Training. The Divisions of Collective Bargaining and Affirmative Action are headed by unclassified division administrators, who are appointed by the secretary to serve at his or her pleasure. The administrator of the statutorily created Division of Personnel is nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed for a 5-year term from a register certified by the Personnel Board, which prepares and conducts the examination in accordance with requirements specified for classified positions. All other employes of the department are in the classified service.

The Council on Affirmative Action consists of 15 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: Under the overall direction of the secretary, the department is responsible for carrying out personnel and employment relations policies and programs for the state government as an employer. This includes responsibility to provide state governmental agencies with competent personnel who will furnish state services to citizens as fairly, efficiently and effectively as possible. The department must do so through a civil service system which fills jobs through methods which apply the merit principle, with adequate civil service safeguards, and ensures employes with opportunities for satisfying careers and fair treatment based on the value of each employe's services. It also has responsibility to carry out the state's equal employment opportunity mandate and, through affirmative action, correct imbalances in the state's workforce and eliminate the present effects of past discrimination. The department is also responsible for representing the executive branch as an employer in matters under the State Employment Labor Relations Act.

Unit Functions: Besides overall departmental supervision, the *Secretary's Office* has functions specifically assigned by statute, including: development of a compensation plan for UW faculty, academic staff and other nonrepresented state employes, establishment of a statewide performance evaluation system and determination of reimbursement provisions for job-related travel and moving expenses for state employes.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS
SECRETARY
Deputy
Executive Assistant
Legal Counsel
Office Employe Development and Training
Affirmative Action Council
Division of Affirmative Action
Division of Collective Bargaining
Division of Personnel
Bureaus of:
Agency and Administrative Services
Classification Compensation and Surveys
Recruitment and Testing Services
Division of Administrative Services
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The *Division of Affirmative Action* provides state agencies with management guidelines, technical assistance and evaluation systems necessary to achieve their affirmative action goals.

The *Division of Administrative Services* maintains the internal operating functions of the department, such as budgeting, accounting, data processing, personnel, and payroll.

The *Division of Personnel* provides employe job classification, pay and employe benefit administration, civil service job announcements, examination development, administration and validation, certification of eligible employes as well as monitors personnel programs delegated to personnel offices in the operating agencies.

The *Office of Employe Development and Training* is responsible for a uniform employe performance evaluation program and carries out state-sponsored training and employe development functions.

The *Division of Collective Bargaining* represents the executive branch as the employer in negotiations with certified representatives of employes in collective bargaining units. The division is involved with bargaining unit establishment and clarification, negotiating tentative collective bargaining agreements subject to approval by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the Legislature, training management representatives on contract provisions, contract interpretation, grievance handling and arbitration.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions relate extensively to the internal operations of all state agencies.

ETHICS BOARD

Members: DR. THOMAS S. SMITH, *chairperson;* JAMES R. MORGAN, *vice chairperson;* MARION VISTE, *secretary;* ROBERT G. BORGWARDT, GERALD BOYLE, FREDDIE WRIGHT.

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Publication: Annual Report and Opinions of the Ethics Board.

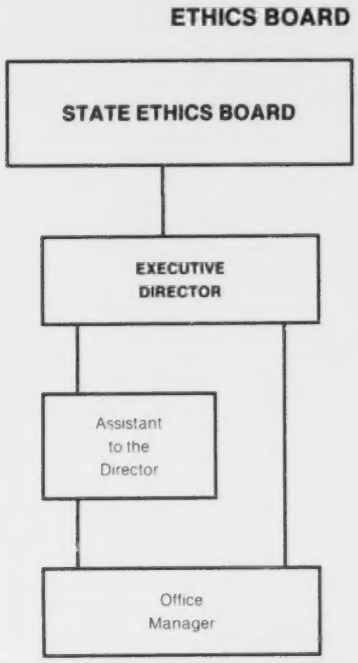
Number of Employes: 3.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $219,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.62

History: The Ethics Board and the statutes it administers were created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. Chapter 277, Laws of 1977, revised virtually every aspect of the Ethics Code by clarifying and strengthening the standards of conduct to which state officials are held, by requiring officials to identify publicly more information about their personal financial interests than had previously been necessary, and by facilitating the Code's enforcement. The laws of 1977 also extended the Code's provisions to the Supreme Court and to circuit and appellate judges. Chapter 120, Laws of 1979, enhanced local governments' abilities to enforce codes of ethics for their officials. During the 1981 session the Legislature applied the Ethics Code to nonclerical employes of the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority and members of the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education district boards, as well as to the directors of those boards and to the directors' assistant, associate and deputy district directors (Chapters 269 and 349).

Organization: The board consists of 6 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. While serving on the board and for one year prior to appointment, no member may have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or have been a candidate for partisan office. The board appoints an executive director to oversee the daily administration of the office and to act as attorney-advisor to the board.



Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Code of Ethics for Public Officials and Employes and has 3 major responsibilities. It retains for public examination Statements of Economic Interests that must be filed by state public officials and by candidates and nominees for state public office. Secondly, the board, upon request, advises state public officials and those who deal with them on the propriety of matters to which they are or may become parties. Third, the board investigates possible violations of the Ethics Code whenever warranted and, when appropriate, conducts public hearings and imposes civil penalties or refers matters to appropriate district attorneys for criminal prosecutions.

Interagency Relationships: The board deals with offices and agencies in all branches of government both in receiving financial statements and in enforcing the Code of Ethics.

GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

See OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, page 344, for description.

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: JOHN F. KONRAD (public member), *chairperson;* JOHN D. NABER (public member), *vice chairperson;* GARY I. GATES (representing Wisconsin Retirement Fund), *secretary;* DORIS HANSON (secretary of administration); ELMER L. HOMBERG (representing State Teachers Retirement System); DAVID R. MILLER, JAMES R. NELSEN (public members).

Executive Director: KENNETH E. CODLIN, 266-2044.

Bond Division: JOHN J. ZWADZICH, *investment director — bonds*, 266-2047.

Private Placements Division: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, *investment director — private placements, assistant director*, 266-1316.

Real Estate and Mortgages Division: DONALD C. LOOSE, *investment director — real estate and mortgages*, 266-0809.

Short Term Investment Division: RICHARD V. GIBSON, *investment director — short term investments*, 266-2045.

Special Equity Fund Division: RONALD L. NIEDZIELA, *investment director — special equity fund*, 266-7232

Stock Division: JAMES SEVERANCE, *investment director — stocks*, 266-2046.

Administrative and Accounting Division: GERALD T. MAHAFFEY, *administrator*, 266-2384.

Legal Division: GEORGE W. CROWNHART, *general counsel and assistant secretary*, 266-8866.

Mailing Address: Room 261X, General Executive Facility I, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 36.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $3,309,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.76.

History: The Investment Board was created by Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, to succeed to the investment functions of the State Annuity and Investment Board and the Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the 1951 reorganization creating the new board enlarged the scope of such investments. The 1967 act (Chapter 75) reorganizing the executive branch of the state government continued the Investment Board as an independent agency.

Chapter 164, Laws of 1975, created a Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund within the State Investment Fund.

Organization: The board is comprised of 7 members. One member is the secretary of the Department of Administration or his designee. Two members are participants in the Wisconsin Retirement System, one of whom is a teacher participant and the other is a participant other than a teacher. The participants are appointed for 6-year terms by the Teacher Retirement Board and the Wisconsin Retirement Board, respectively. Four public members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. The public members are required to have at least 10 years of investment experience. Executive and administrative functions of the board are vested in the executive director, who serves at the pleasure of the board. There are 8 divisions.

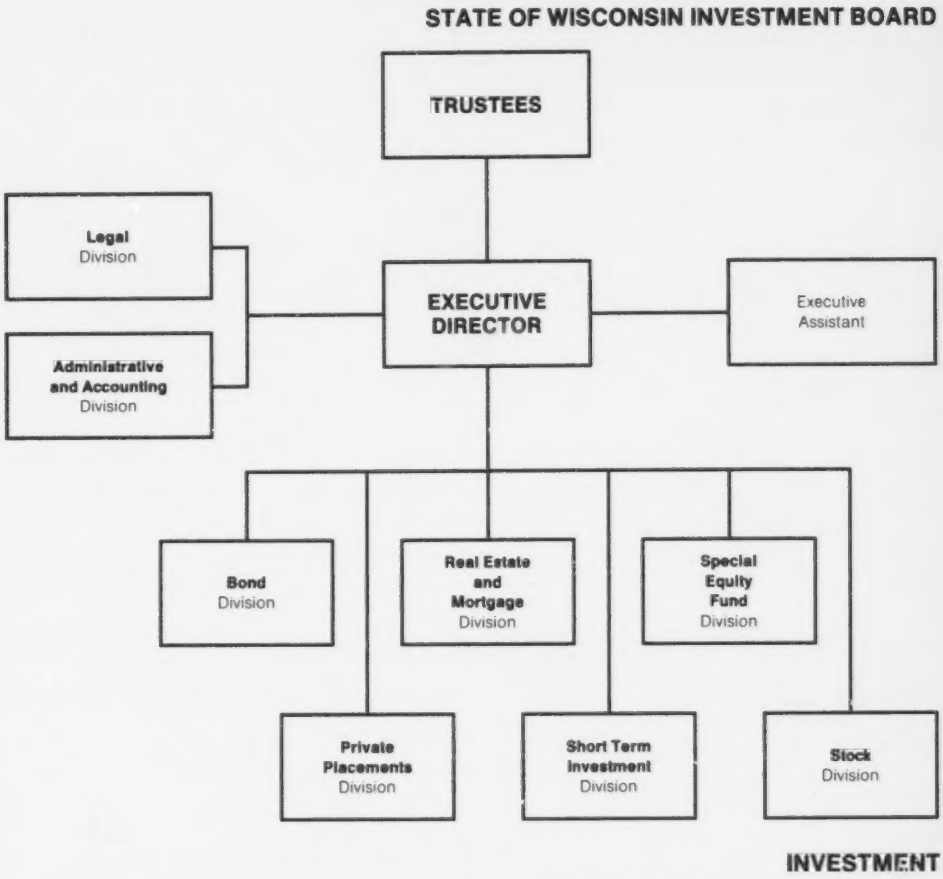
Agency Responsibility: The board is responsible for investing the assets of the State Teachers Retirement System, the Wisconsin Retirement Fund and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund. On January 1, 1975, these funds were merged for investment purposes into 2 divisions — a Fixed Retirement Investment Trust and a Variable Retirement Investment Trust. The Fixed Trust Fund is a broadly diversified portfolio of bonds, common stocks, mortgages and real estate holdings. The Variable Trust Fund is directed to hold primarily common stocks and other equity investments.

In addition, the board invests the assets of the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The board is also responsible for the short-term investments of 39 individual accounts combined together into the State Investment Fund.

To manage all short-term investments effectively, including retirement funds cash awaiting permanent investment, the State Investment Fund was established. It is invested in U.S. government or government agency investments, high quality commercial paper, bank certificates of deposit, and bankers acceptances.

Unit Functions:

The *Bond Division* regularly purchases and sells marketable bonds, which are the board's largest single class of holding.



The *Real Estate and Mortgage Division* buys and sells real estate and makes mortgage investments.

The *Private Placements Division* makes individually negotiated long-term loans to a wide range of industries.

The *Short Term Investment Division* manages the State Investment Fund. This fund is made up of the cash positions of 35 separate accounts, which are pooled for investment purposes. Investments are limited to high quality, highly liquid securities with short maturities.

The *Special Equity Fund Division* invests in publicly traded equity securities of small and young companies for both the fixed and variable divisions of the retirement funds.

The *Stock Division* regularly buys and sells common stock for both the fixed and variable divisions of the retirement funds.

The *Administrative and Accounting Division* provides support services and maintains financial records for the board and staff.

The *Legal Division* prepares or reviews documentation of all transactions and handles all internal legal work.

Interagency Relationships: The board is the state's investment agency. It provides each fund with an accounting of the money expended on its behalf. The board's expenses are determined every 6 months and the expenses are billed in advance to the funds for which investments are made.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

See OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, page 375, for description.

PERSONNEL BOARD

Personnel Board: LEONARD A. SZUDY, *chairperson;* RICHARD T. ANDERSON, NAILA HARPER, SANGER B. POWERS, LINDA THELKE.

Program Assistant: BETTY SPERRY.

Mailing Address: 149 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8434.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $56,000.

Statutory Reference: Sec. 15.77.

History: The Personnel Board dates back to the Civil Service Commission established in 1905, but was created as a board within the Bureau of Personnel when the commission was abolished and the bureau was created in 1929 (Chapter 465). Although the board was placed within the Department of Administration when the department was created in 1959 (Chapter 228), it was subsequently removed in 1961 and then attached for administrative purposes in 1967 (Chapter 75). Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Personnel Board as an independent agency.

Organization: The board is comprised of 5 members who serve staggered, 5-year terms. Members are nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. Four of the 5 members shall be nominated one each from a list of 5 names submitted individually by the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the minority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the Assembly.

Agency Responsibility: The board participates in public hearings held by the administrator of the Division of Personnel in the rule-making process and reviews and approves proposed rules and amendments to rules of the administrator. The board reviews and approves the grade levels and classifications for all positions in the classified service set by the administrator. Upon its approval, rules are submitted to the governor for final approval. The board may also make investigations and hold hearings at the request of interested persons and issue recommendations concerning the enforcement and effect of civil service rules. The board acts in an advisory capacity to the administrator. It may also issue an enforceable order to the administrator to remand an illegal act.

The board provides the governor with a list of at least 5 names for vacancies on the Personnel Commission and certifies a register of candidates for administrator of the Division of Personnel to the governor. It also prepares and conducts the examination for administrator position, evaluates the performance of the administrator annually, and advises the governor as to reappointment.

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

Personnel Commission: DONALD R. MURPHY, *chairperson;* LAURIE R. MCCALLUM, JAMES W. PHILLIPS. Confirmation pending: DENNIS P. MCGILLIGAN (to succeed James Phillips).

General Counsel: ANTHONY J. THEODORE.

Mailing Address: Room 803, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1995.

Publications: Biennial Report, 1979-81.

Number of Employes: 10.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $740,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.80.

History: The Personnel Commission is an independent agency created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, to act as an administrative appeals body for certain state employe grievances and equal rights complaints. Formerly these quasi-judicial functions were performed by the Personnel Board, which dates back to the Civil Service Commission, established in 1905, and the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, created in 1967.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 members who serve staggered, 5-year terms. The Personnel Board, after a specified personnel selection process, submits at least 5 names to the governor for each vacancy. The governor nominates one of the 5, who is then appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Agency Responsibility: The commission hears a variety of appeals under Sec. 230.44 and 230.45, Wis. Stats., including decisions of the administrator of the Division of Personnel, denials of benefits under the hazardous employment provisions, decisions of county personnel administering welfare aids, alleged wrongful disciplinary actions suffered by employes not subject to union contracts, certain appointment transactions, and discrimination complaints. It also serves as final step arbitrator for employe grievances relating to conditions of employment and reviews hearing examiners' decisions on certain nonbargainable transactions. These functions are performed under the commission's single unit organization structure.

Interagency Relationships: The commission, as an ajudicatory body, has direct authority to review specified personnel actions of any state agency. The commission also acts as a deferral agency of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, primarily for the purpose of avoiding dual processing of discrimination charges filed with both state and federal agencies.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Revenue: MICHAEL LEY, 266-1611.

Deputy Secretary: EILEEN MERSHERT, 266-1611.

Executive Assistant to the Secretary: JOHN M. LAABS, 266-1611.

Legal Staff: ALLAN P. HUBBARD, *chief counsel,* 266-2845.

Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division: DANIEL G. SMITH, *administrator;* JACK E. DEYOUNG, *assistant administrator,* 266-1911.

Appellate Bureau: CLAYTON E. SETH, *director,* 266-8920.

Audit, Bureau of: HAROLD W. ERICKSEN, *director,* 266-8518.

Compliance, Bureau of: JEROME T. PIONKOWSKI, *director,* 266-8028.

Inheritance and Excise Tax Bureau: C. LEE CHEANEY, *director,* 266-2797.

Research and Analysis Division: MICHAEL VLAISAVLJEVICH, *administrator,* 266-2700.

Local Fiscal Policy Bureau: MONROE ROSNER, *director,* 266-0938.

State Tax Policy Bureau: YEANG ENG BRAUN, *director,* 266-5773.

State/Local Finance Division: SYLVAN LEABMAN, *administrator,* 266-1611.

Accounting Services, Bureau of: DENNIS STRACHOTA, *acting director,* 266-8995.

Local Financial Assistance Bureau: RALPH TAYLOR, *director,* 266-1657.

Property Tax, Bureau of: GLENN L. HOLMES, *director,* 266-1187.

Utility and Special Taxes, Bureau of: WERNER DOERING, *director,* 266-3964.

Administrative Services Division: PAMELA WEGNER, *administrator*, 266-1611.
Business Operations, Bureau of: ROLAND BUDNAR, *acting director*, 266-5740.
Management Analysis and Budget, Bureau of: ROLAND F. BUDNAR, *director*, 266-3347.
Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: GERALD HODDINOTT, *director*, 266-8875.
Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: SANDRA BURIE, *director*, 266-0218.

State Board of Assessors: CHARLES TURNER (chief, Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section, Department of Revenue), *chairperson;* DENNIS BONK, BRIAN HANKE, JOHN KELLY, RICHARD KLIMEK, GREGORY LANDRETTI, JAMES MURPHY, ROBERT VOSEN.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility III, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; and 4638 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-1611.

Publications: Biennial Report; Comparative Tax Burdens on Selected Manufacturers in Sixteen States; Tax Exemption Report; A Guide for Property Owners; Wisconsin Tax Bulletin.

Number of Employes: 1,305.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $86,516,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.43.

History: Chapter 75, the reorganization act of 1967, renamed the Department of Taxation the Department of Revenue.

As the Department of Taxation, the agency was originally created by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, but its antecedents go back to at least 1868, when the State Board of Assessments was established to perform the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. Originally set up to consist of the secretary of state and the members of the state Senate, the board was reorganized in 1873 to consist of 3 constitutional officers. The 1899 Legislature provided for the office of Tax Commissioner to supervise the system of taxation throughout the state. This agency did not replace the Board of Assessment, but the 2 were coordinated when the tax commissioner was made a member and presiding officer of the board. In 1901 the tax commissioner and his 2 assistant commissioners became the State Board of Assessment, replacing altogether the former constitutional officers; while legislation enacted in 1905 combined the 2 agencies into a permanent Tax Commission of 3 members. This arrangement lasted until the commission was abolished by the 1939 Legislature, which replaced it with the Department of Taxation and the Board of Tax Appeals. Related functions of other state agencies were transferred to the Department of Taxation, for example, administration of the motor fuel tax (Chapter 337, Laws of 1943) and of the cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and antigambling law (Chapter 17, Laws of 1949).

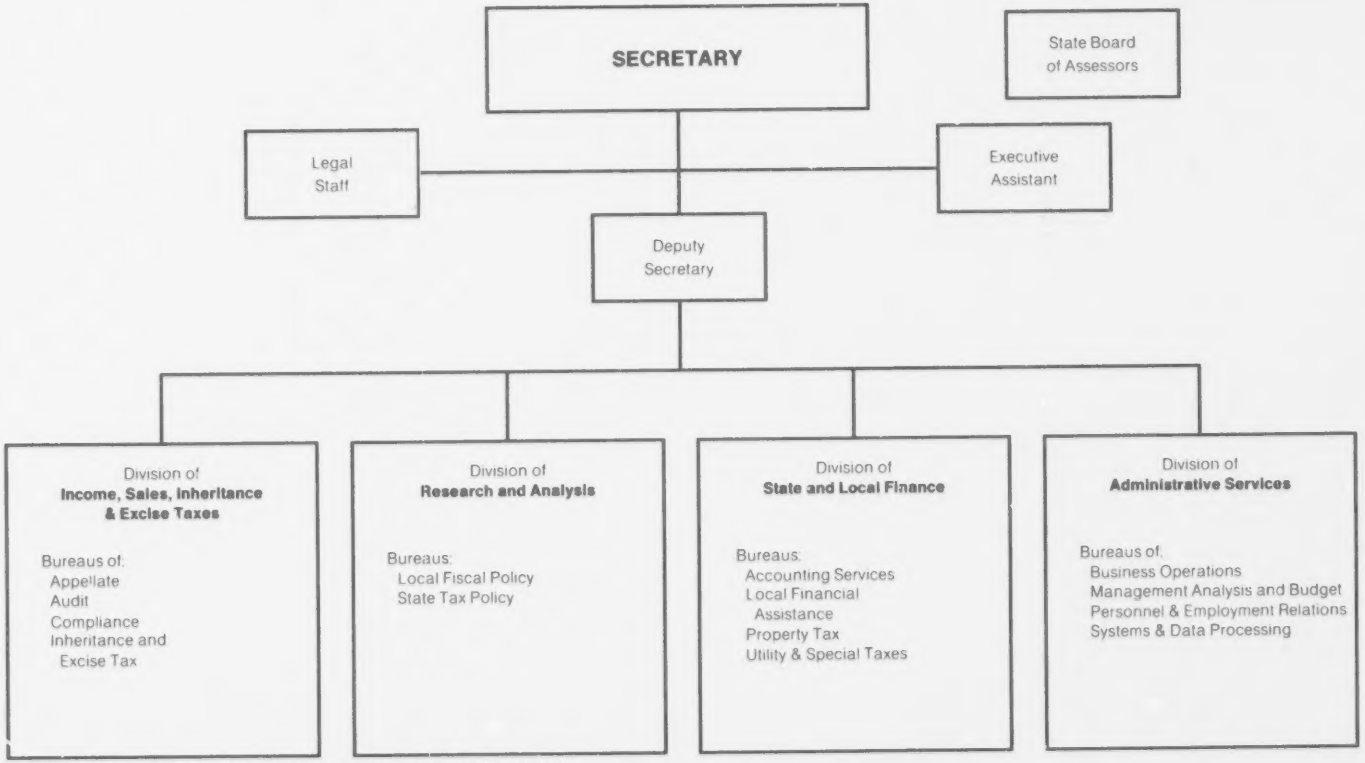
The responsibility to perform audits of local governmental units (on request) was assigned to the Department of Taxation in 1939. In 1947, when a separate Department of State Audit was created, the municipal audit function was assigned to that new department. However, when the audit department was transferred to the legislature in 1965, with the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, the municipal audit function was attached to the Department of Administration. Finally, the municipal audit function was returned to the Department of Revenue by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971. A Council on Municipal Accounting was created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, to advise the department on municipal accounting and reporting systems, but has now been abolished.

To improve manufacturing property assessment techniques and to promote greater tax equity among manufacturing taxpayers, the department has assumed the responsibility of assessing all manufacturing property as provided in Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. The assessment of manufacturing property was previously performed by local assessors.

Chapter 75, the 1967 reorganization act, transferred the alcohol and tobacco enforcement function from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Justice. However, Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned this responsibility to the Revenue Department.

Organization: The department is administered by the secretary of revenue, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Badger Board
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

The department consists of 4 divisions under the direction of the secretary and the deputy secretary of revenue. The office of executive assistant to the secretary and the department's legal staff are attached to the secretary's office.

The State Board of Assessors is comprised of the chief of the Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section and such other department members as the secretary of revenue designates.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Revenue administers all state tax laws except the insurance premiums tax, prepares periodic estimates of state revenues and forecasts of state economic activity, determines equalized value of taxable property, assesses manufacturing property, assists local governments in their assessments of property and provides them with auditing and related accounting services upon request, and administers local financial assistance programs.

Units Functions:

The *Legal Staff* provides legal counsel and opinions to the secretary, division administrators and staff, and drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules. It also litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission, represents the department in other nontax cases before administrative agencies, and coordinates litigation, appeals and requests for formal opinions on tax issues referred to the office of the Attorney General.

The *Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division* administers and collects taxes under the state income, sales, inheritance and excise tax laws. It also administers the Homestead Credit Program.

The *Research and Analysis Division* provides overall economic and tax policy development and evaluation for the secretary of revenue, analyzes legislation, prepares revenue estimates, fiscal notes and statistical reports, and conducts research on contemporary revenue policy issues.

The *State and Local Finance Division* supervises administration of the general property tax by local units of government, establishes equalized value for all local units of government, provides auditing and related accounting services as requested by local units of government, assesses all property of manufacturing establishments and administers the state utility tax. It also administers the state shared revenue and tax credit programs, and the local levy limitation law.

The *Administrative Services Division* establishes and controls policies and procedures relating to the human and financial resources of the department. It provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employe development, data processing, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, procurement, and other management services.

Interagency Relationships: The department's responsibilities place it in frequent contact with other state departments, local units of government, revenue and related agencies in other states, and federal agencies.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BADGER BOARD

Badger Board: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, LT. GOV. JAMES T. FLYNN (secretary of development), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), MICHAEL LEY (secretary of revenue); BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (Attorney General), DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE (Secretary of State), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer) (Board of Commissioners of Public Lands).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 86, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The board is comprised of *ex officio* members.

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Badger Fund, to which is transferred a maximum of 40 percent of the net proceeds tax on metallic mineral mining, or that portion of the net proceeds tax not distributed to eligible communities under Sec. 70.395 (1) (a), Stats. Any excess

over $20 million in the Investment and Local Impact Fund is also transferred to the Badger Fund. Fifty percent of the interest from the moneys in the fund shall be granted to municipalities and counties that apply for capital costs of recreational facilities. The board promulgates rules establishing the criteria under which such grants may be made. Fifty percent of the interest on moneys in the fund are allotted to educational aids.

INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: JAMES FLYNN (secretary of development), MICHAEL LEY (secretary of revenue); GWINN JOHNSON (nominated by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), FRED FELLER (nominated by Wisconsin Towns Association); RICHARD GALSTAD (nominated by Wisconsin Association of School Boards); RICHARD MCKNIGHT, MARY L. WIRTH (nominated by Wisconsin County Boards Association); CHARLES FOX (nominated by Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council); JACK GIOVANONI, PETER J. DAVISON, ROGER UTNEHMER (public members).

Executive Secretary: ELIZABETH KOHL.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708; location: General Executive Facility III, 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7235.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $83,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435 and 70.395.

History: The Investment and Local Impact Fund Board was created by Chapter 31, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is attached to the Department of Revenue under Section 15.03 of the statutes. It is composed of the secretaries of development and of revenue or their designees, 3 public members, 2 municipal officials, 2 county officials, one school board member, and one Native American appointed by the governor for staggered, 4-year terms. One of the municipal official members shall be recommended by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, the other by the Wisconsin Towns Association; the school board member shall be recommended by the Wisconsin Association of School Boards; the county official members shall be recommended by the Wisconsin County Boards Association; the Native American member shall be recommended by the Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council and must reside in a municipality where a metallic mineral ore body is located. One of the public members shall be recommended by the town boards in towns in which a metalliferous mineral ore body is known to exist and the member must reside in a town where a metalliferous mineral ore body is located. Another public member must reside in a county, or an adjacent county, where metallic mineral development is occurring. One local official shall reside in a county or school district, or an adjacent county or school district, where metallic minerals are extracted. One local official must reside in a county or school district, or adjacent county or school district, where metallic mineral development is occurring.

An executive secretary serves at the pleasure of the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board exercises jurisdiction over the Investment and Local Impact Fund, which was created to provide funds to municipalities for costs associated with social, educational, environmental and economic impacts of metalliferous mineral mining incurred prior to, during and after the extraction of minerals. The board certifies to the Department of Administration the amount of funds to be distributed to municipalities from the taxes collected from the metallic mining industry.

SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE

Secretary of State: DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE.

Administrative Assistants: JAMES DE LORME, DONNA MANLY, 266-5801.
Operations Manager: TERRENCE S. WAITROVICH, 266-1437.
Corporations, Division of: ROBERT J. RITGER, *administrator*, 266-3590.
Government Records, Division of: DAVID E. BIRREN, *administrator*, 266-5503.
Uniform Commercial Code, Division of: BETTY DONNELLY, *administrator*, 266-3087.

Mailing Addresses: Corporations Division, Box 7846, Madison 53707; U.C.C. Division, Box 7847, Madison 53707; all others, Box 7848, Madison 53707; location: 201 E. Washington Avenue and Room 13 West, Capitol, Madison; 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: Milwaukee: (414) 224-1988; Madison, see administrative staff numbers.

Publications: Session Laws (1981 edition: $35.50); Business Corporation Law (charge); Charter Ordinances by Municipalties; Lobby Law Opinions of the Secretary of State (charge); Lobbying Manual; Non-Stock Corporation Law (charge).

Number of Employes: 32.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $1,643,500.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1m and 2, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter II of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The Office of Secretary of State was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. VI, Secs. 1 and 2. When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized by act of Congress in 1836, the act provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the president. This was the forerunner of the secretary of state. During the Constitutional Conventions of 1846-48, there was no question about the inclusion of a secretary of state among the constitutional officers; it was taken for granted. It is an office that dates back in this country to colonial days. Traditionally these officers have kept the official records and the great seal. Otherwise, there is great diversity in their functions among the various states. In most states the secretaries of state are constitutional and elected.

Organization: From the beginning of statehood until 1970 the secretary of state was elected in the general election in the even-numbered years for a term of 2 years. Under a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, the secretary of state, beginning with the 1970 election, is elected for a 4-year term.

Agency Responsibility: The secretary of state files public documents of the state, records matters relating to the organization of corporations and cooperatives, maintains a file of statements submitted pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code, regulates lobbying, registers trade names and trademarks, and issues notary public commissions. The secretary's office will also certify copies of any records in its possession.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Corporations* has the program responsibility for issuing charters to domestic corporations, licensing foreign corporations, reviewing and filing all amendments to articles of incorporation and other changes in the organization of a corporation, and collecting annual reports of all foreign and domestic corporations.

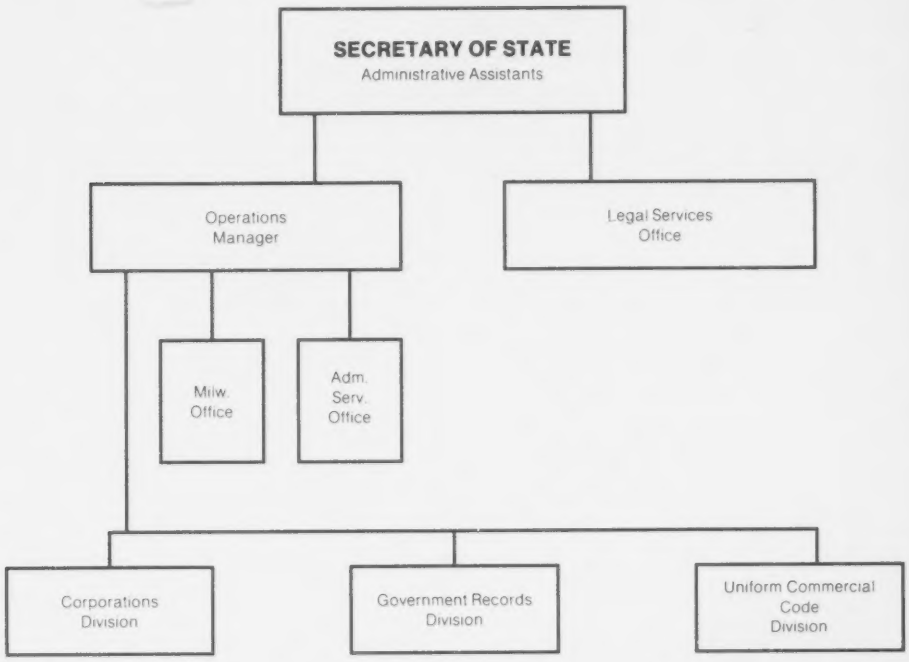
The *U.C.C. Division* has the program responsibility for maintaining a file of all statements of business indebtedness in the state as submitted to the secretary of state. The division also files continuations, terminations and releases to the original financing statements. For a fee, the division provides any interested person with information obtained from its files.

The *Government Records Division* records railroad transactions, annexations and charter ordinances of villages and cities; handles publication duties relating to legislative acts; registers trade names and trademarks; regulates lobbying; issues notary public commissions and is the filing office for many official state documents.

The *Administrative Services Office* performs financial transactions for the entire agency.

The *Legal Services Office* provides legal assistance to all divisions of the agency.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE



SECRETARY OF STATE

The *Operations Manager* is responsible for successful completion of all program responsibilities assigned the secretary of state and is the agency's budget, personnel, affirmative action, and performance assessment officer.

The *Milwaukee Office* provides information to the metropolitan area of southeastern Wisconsin about corporate, U.C.C., and general government filings as well as accepts for filing articles of incorporation, corporate name reservations, and UCC filings. The office also provides rush service on requests for uncertified copies of documents located in the agency's central files in Madison.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the Secretary of State records all official acts of the legislature and the governor. The secretary also serves as a commissioner of public lands.

STATE TREASURER, OFFICE OF THE

State Treasurer: CHARLES P. SMITH.

Assistant Treasurer: PETER J. NELSON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707; location: Room 134, General Executive Facility III, 125 S. Webster Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-3711.

Publications: Daily, Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Financial Condition of the State.

Number of Employes: 14.00.

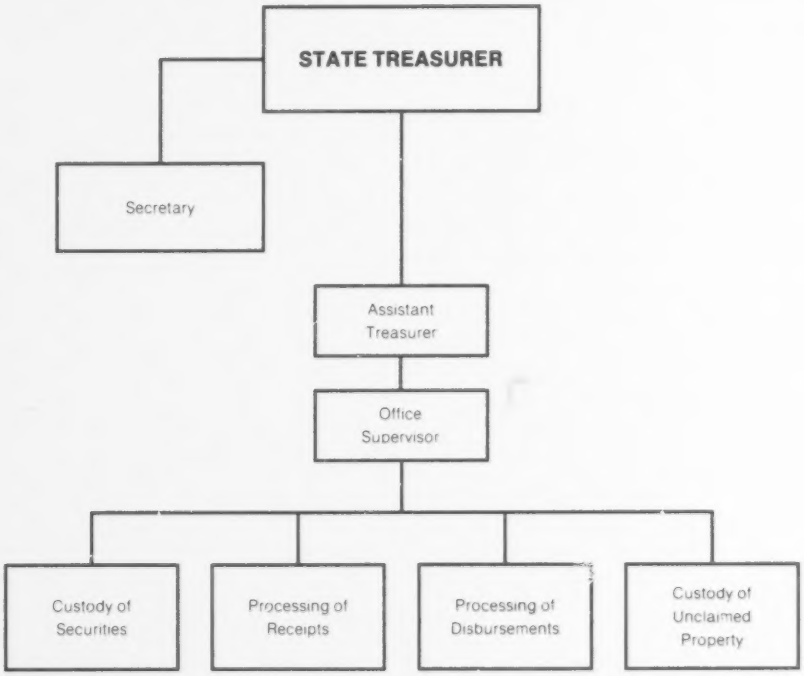
Total Budget 1981-83: $826,000.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1n and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Subchapter IV of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The state treasurer is one of the constitutional officers of the state. An elected state treasurer was included in both the abortive 1846 Constitution and in the Constitution as finally adopted in 1848 (Article VI, Section 1). The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, had been appointed by the governor, but the state constitutional provision called for his election.

Organization: From statehood through 1968, the state treasurer was elected in the general election held in November of each even-numbered year for a term of 2 years. By constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, however, he was elected for a 4-year term beginning with the 1970 election. The constitution provides that the duties of the office are to be prescribed by law. The assistant treasurer is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the state treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER



STATE TREASURER

Agency Responsibility: The state treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys. He is responsible for the custody and care of securities representing the investments of the various state funds, as well as securities and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. He acts as registrar for all general obligation bonds and maintains detailed records for all bonds authorized, issued, and redeemed. He serves as treasurer of the State Investment Board, the University Trust Fund, state retirement funds, and, in addition, serves as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, State Historical Society, Bond Advisory Committee to the Building Commission, and the State Depository Selection Board.

Unit Functions:

Disbursements: The treasurer processes, records and issues the disbursements of the state.

Receipts: The treasurer receives, processes and records the receipts of the state and maintains records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Securities: The treasurer has custody of securities, bonds and deposits.

Unclaimed Property: The treasurer receives and maintains custody and records for all property received under the provisions of the uniform unclaimed property act and general escheat laws. The treasurer reviews, and if necessary audits, business and corporate records to assure compliance with unclaimed property statutes.

Interagency Relationships: In relation to the receipt and disbursement of state funds, the Office of the State Treasurer performs a service for all state agencies. The state treasurer makes a daily determination for the Investment Board as to funds available for investment purposes. His office makes annual settlement with the county treasurers of taxes and other fees due the state. The treasurer annually collects from municipal and school district treasurers principal and interest due on loans made to the municipalities by the Land Commission. The state treasurer administers and maintains required records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

Members: REPRESENTATIVE DISMAS BECKER (selected by Assembly) (confirmation pending), *chairperson;* JAMES H. SCHLENDER (confirmation pending), *vice chairperson;* CAROL A. BRILL, *secretary;* WILLIAM O. CASTO, III, *treasurer;* LT. GOV. JAMES FLYNN (secretary, Department of Development); SENATOR GARY GEORGE (selected by Senate) (confirmation pending), BETTY GLOSSOM (confirmation pending), RALPH JIRIKOWIC, JUAN MORALES, MARY SCHENDEL, ROSALIE TRYON.

Executive Director: LOUIS FORTIS.

Administrative Director: NANCY BORNSTEIN.

Mailing Address: Suite 312, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703; field offices: Green Bay, Milwaukee, Winter.

Number of Employes: 7.

Total Budget 1981-83: $100,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 233.03.

History: The Community Development Finance Authority was created by Chapter 371, Laws of 1981. Principal program operations of the authority began in October 1982.

Organization: The Community Development Finance Authority is a public body corporate and politic organized as a nonprofit corporation. The corporation's board of directors is comprised of 10 public members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 5-year terms, and the secretary of the Department of Development or a designee. Four public members shall represent community development corporations, one shall represent organized labor, one shall represent small business, one shall represent employment training programs, one shall represent private financial institutions, and one each shall be selected by the Senate and the Assembly.

The governor appoints the executive director of the authority to serve a 2-year term. The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Community Development Finance Authority was established to provide organizational development, economic planning, and business development technical assistance to community development corporations and Indian tribes in Wisconsin's distressed areas in order to facilitate the process of economic growth and development. The authority will create a community development finance company for the purpose of investing funds in community economic development ventures. In carrying out this objective, the authority and the company will receive contributions and investments from corporations and individuals. In turn, the State of Wisconsin will provide a tax credit incentive for participating corporations and individuals.

Interagency relationships: The authority works with all levels of government, specifically including the Department of Development, private corporations, and with community development corporations/Indian tribes.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Members: STEWART W. LAIRD, *chairperson;* PAUL BROWN, ROBERT DURKIN, ALAN IDING, JOY MOY, ROBERT O. POLLOCK, SISTER MARY CHARLES RYDZEWSKI.

Executive Director: THOMAS J. REHAK.

Mailing Address: Suite 108, 5721 Odana Road, Madison 53719.

Telephone: (608) 271-7103.

Statutory Reference: Section 231.02.

History: The Health Facilities Authority was created by Chapter 304, Laws of 1973. Principal program operations of the authority began in September 1979 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1979 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex. rel. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority v. John H. Torphy, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Administration.* The authority's first debt was issued in December 1979.

Organization: The Health Facilities Authority is a public body politic and corporate comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered, 7-year terms. Not more than 4 may be members of the same political party. Annually the governor appoints a member as chairperson and the authority elects one member as vice chairperson.

The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Health Facilities Authority was established to provide assistance and alternative methods of financing to nonprofit health institutions to aid them in providing needed health services consistent with the state's health plan. To support this intent, the authority is empowered to issue bonds on behalf of participating health institutions, the interest on which is exempt from federal income taxation. The result is interest rates below those available through conventional financing sources.

The authority may make loans to any participating health institution for the cost of its project. A "project" is a specific health facility work or improvement to be refinanced, acquired, constructed, enlarged, remodeled, renovated, improved, furnished or equipped, or any combination thereof, by the authority. The authority has the power, among other things, to collect rents and revenues for the services furnished by the project, and establish rules for the use of a project. It may designate a participating health facility as its agent for various purposes.

The bonds and notes of the authority are limited obligations of the authority alone and not a debt or liability of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. The authority imposes fees and charges for its various programs to sustain its operations.

HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY

Members: JAMES T. SYKES, *chairperson;* DONALD W. SEAHOLM, *treasurer;* WALTER G. HOLLANDER, *secretary;* SENATOR GERALD D. KLECZKA, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS LOFTUS; LT. GOV. JAMES T. FLYNN (secretary of development); CLARENCE P. BLESER, GILBERT G. RIVERA, GILBERT SANTEN.

Executive Director: EDWARD G. JACKAMONIS.

General Counsel: TIMOTHY J. RADELET.
Controller: LARRY R. METZ.
Director of Architectural and Technical Services: JEROME J. WALKOWSKI.
Director of Finance: JAMES FOLEY.
Director of Housing Administration: JOHN R. HABECK.
Director of Management: ARMAND C. RIOPELLE.
Director of Personnel and Office Administration: JUDY HARBORT.
Director of Systems Analysis: JOHN J. SCHAUF.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701; location: 131 West Wilson Street.

Telephone: (608) 266-7884.

Publications: Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing — State of Wisconsin; Annual Report; WFHA Occupancy Handbook.

Statutory Reference: Section 234.02.

History: The Housing Finance Authority was created by Chapter 287, Laws of 1971. Principal program operations of the authority began in July 1973 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1973 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State Ex. Rel. Warren v. Nusbaum,* 59 Wis. 2d 391, 208 N.W. 2d 780 (1973). The authority's first debt issuance occurred in March 1974.

Organization: The Housing Finance Authority is a public body corporate and politic consisting of 9 members: 6 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered, 4-year terms expiring on January 1; the secretary of development or a designee, and one senator and one representative to the Assembly appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses. The governor appoints a public member as chairperson of the authority for a one-year term. The authority elects a vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer.

The executive director and other staff members are employed by the authority outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Housing Finance Authority was established to help alleviate the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income persons and families. In carrying out this objective, the authority is authorized to issue notes and bonds to provide capital for low- and moderate-income housing. It provides rehabilitation, construction and long-term mortgage loans to eligible individuals and to sponsors of housing projects for persons and families of low and

moderate income. It is the intention of the Legislature that the authority focus on those not effectively served by the private sector. The authority finances its various programs through the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds and notes in the nation's capital markets. These notes and bonds are not a debt of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. It is an independent public body corporate and politic which imposes fees and charges for its various programs to sustain its operations. It is intended to be fully independent and self-sufficient.

Interagency Relationships: In 1974 and 1975, the authority issued $61,945,000 of its revenue bonds to finance 2,024 residential mortgage loans to eligible veterans under the Veterans Housing Loan Program, administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. In 1981, the authority entered into a Mortgage Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Department of Veterans Affairs to commit $5,556,000 of authority funds to make possible the State of Wisconsin Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 1981, the proceeds of which finance veterans housing.

In 1979, the authority issued $25,000,000 of its revenue bonds to finance housing rehabilitation loans to be made under the State Housing Rehabilitation and Neighborhood Conservation Program, which is administered by the authority in conjunction with the Department of Development. The authority contributed $3,075,065 of authority funds to subsidize a bond issue of $9,990,000 to continue this program.

In 1982, the authority issued $150,000,000 in bonds, subsidized with an authority contribution of $8,100,000, to finance the Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Program, which is administered with the Department of Development.

The authority receives Section 8 rental housing assistance payments funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The authority has received and allocated $56,199,481 in annual Section 8 funding to 14,546 authority-financed units statewide. The Section 8 funds allocated to authority-financed units insure that income-eligible tenants will pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent.

The authority coordinates statewide subsidized housing production with both the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration.

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY

Inactive: Abolition proposed by 1983 Senate Bill 83 (executive budget bill).

Members: ARLOE W. PAUL, *chairperson;* JOHN KANNENBERG (recommended by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), *vice chairperson;* JAMES P. COUGHLIN (recommended by Wisconsin County Boards Association), DANIEL GOLDEN, WALTER G. HOLLANDER, 2 vacancies.

Executive Director: WARREN K. PORTER.

Region I Advisory Council (Fond du Lac, Outagamie, Winnebago Counties): ALFRED BROEHM, EUGENE FREI, ANN HANSON, JOHN HUPPLER, ROLAND KAMPO, JIM LEHRER, KATHLEEN PROPP, ED SPIERINGS, KEN SWALBY, 1 vacancy.

Region II Advisory Council (Lincoln, Marathon, Portage, Wood Counties): JAY COOK, FRED COPES, LAVERNE CUMMINGS, MARILYN HARDACRE, ARDEAN KORT, NANCY PFOTENHAUER, CHARLES PIEROTTI, TOM POWERS, CHARLES SCHOLFIELD, DAVID TORK.

Region IV Advisory Council (Brown County): MERLE EMOND, GERALD HUEMPFNER, EVAN W. JAMES, CLARENCE LAMBERT, VICTOR LEMKE, CHARLES R. RHYNER, JAMES RICKABY, EVELYN SHEEDY, JEROME J. SMITS.

Mailing Address: 3321 W. Beltline Highway, Madison 53713.

Telephone: (608) 266-2686.

Publications: Annual reports for 1980-81, 1981-82; Recycling Directory.

Number of employes: 8.

Total Budget 1981-83: $675,800 (Except as indicated, budget and positions are not part of the state budget).

Statutory Reference: Section 232.02.

History: The Solid Waste Recycling Authority was created by Chapter 305, Laws of 1973, with modifications by Chapter 34 and Chapter 221, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The Solid Waste Recycling Authority is a public body corporate and politic comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. At least one member each shall be recommended by the Wisconsin County Boards Association, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, and the Wisconsin Towns Association. The authority employs an executive director and other employes outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Solid Waste Recycling Authority was established to implement and develop solid waste disposal and recycling facilities. In order to carry out its policies, the authority is authorized to acquire, construct and operate public solid waste recycling facilities; to coordinate all solid waste recycling activities within each region established by it to facilitate administration; to establish and collect rates and charges for the services provided by the authority or private facilities contracted for by the authority; to incur debts and issue notes and bonds; to acquire property; to establish a research and development program on solid waste recycling; and to utilize or sell products and by-products of the recycling facilities of the authority. Local public advisory councils provide recommendations to the authority.

The initial legislation which established the authority also established 3 regions for the development of recycling programs: Region I consists of Fond du Lac, Outagamie and Winnebago Counties; Region II is Lincoln, Marathon, Portage and Wood Counties; and Region III is Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties. The 1979 Legislature gave the authority the ability to establish recycling regions in other areas of the state. It also expanded the authority's role in assisting communities and organizations in low technology recycling programs.

Interagency Relationships: The Recycling Authority works with all levels of government, with private enterprise, and with individuals.

At the federal level, the authority works through programs of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy for financing of planning and implementation of recycling systems.

At the state level, the authority coordinates its activities with the regulatory activities of the Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Department of Natural Resources. The authority is also subject to DNR approval of its proposed facilities and to rate review by the Public Service Commission. The authority also works with other state agencies in evaluating resource recovery programs using state-owned facilities.

At the local government level, the authority works with counties and with municipalities both in the development of recycling systems and in the coordination of other solid waste management facilities with recycling.

The authority works with private enterprise for consulting services, to construct and operate recycling facilities, as markets for recovered materials, and in the development of commercial and industrial recycling programs.

Finally, the authority works with individuals on the development of low technology recycling programs.

TEMPORARY STATUTORY AGENCIES

The following agency was created by state law for a temporary purpose and is intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment.

COMPENSATION STUDY COMMITTEE

Members: MARV BRICKSON (designee of Senator Risser, cochairperson, Joint Committee on Employment Relations), PAUL KRITZER (designee of Representative Ed Jackamonis, 1981-82 cochairperson, Joint Committee on Employment Relations), TOM BURKE (designee of Senator Timothy Cullen, 1981-82 Senate majority leader), CLARA PENNIMAN (designee of Representative Thomas Loftus, 1981-82 Assembly majority leader), THOM WILLIAMS (designee of Senator Walter Chilsen, 1981-82 Senate minority leader), WILLIAM KELLETT (designee of Representative Tommy Thompson, 1981-82 Assembly minority leader), WAYNE BABLER (designee of Chief Justice Bruce Beilfuss, Supreme Court), HOWARD FULLER (secretary, Department of Employment Relations).

Statutory Reference: Section 6 of Chapter 388, Laws of 1981.

History: The Compensation Study Committee was created by Chapter 388, Laws of 1981. It was directed to transmit its report and recommendations to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations no later than February 15, 1983.

Organization: The committee consisted of the secretary of employment relations and one person designated by the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, each cochairperson of the Joint Committee on Employment Relations, and the majority and minority leaders of each house of the legislature.

Functions: The committee was directed to examine the compensation, tax laws and related matters affecting the compensation of elected state officials.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, frequently an area comprising more than one county. Some or all of the members of these commissions are appointed by the governor.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Under Sec. 66.945, which was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1955, the governor or an official or state agency designated by him, is authorized to create a regional planning commission upon petition of the governing body of a local government unit and the holding of a public hearing on such petition. If the governor finds a need for such a commission and the governing bodies of local units within the proposed region which include over 50 percent of the population and equalized assessed valuation of the region consent, he may create it by order and designate the area and boundaries of its jurisdiction.

When created, a regional planning commission may conduct research studies; make plans for the physical, social and economic development of the region, and adopt such plans as its official recommendation for the region's development; advise local government units on regional plan-

ning problems, and act as a coordinating agency for programs of such local units. It is required to adopt a master plan for the physical development of the region.

Membership of a regional plan commission which includes a first class city consists of a member appointed by the county board of each participating county; 2 members appointed by the governor from each participating county, one of whom must be nominated by the county board; and the secretary of development or his designee as nonvoting member.

In regions without a city of the first class, membership is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region with at least half the population of the region. In the absence of the approval of such local units, the membership is the same as for regions with first class cities if the region lies in more than one county; if the region is entirely within one county, the commission shall consist of 3 members appointed by the county board, 3 members appointed by the governing body of each city of 20,000 or more population (if there are none, the governor appoints one from each city of 5,000 or more population), and 3 at large members appointed by the governor.

When membership has been determined by resolution of the majority of local units in the region, such resolution also sets the length of members' terms; otherwise, terms are for 6 years.

Chapter 225, Laws of 1971, provided that territory within a regional planning commission comprising one county or less may be included in the creation of a multicounty regional planning commission, but the existing commission must then adopt a name other than "regional planning commission".

The following regional planning commissions are currently in existence.

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Members: RONALD A. BORN, (Sheboygan County), *chairperson;* RICHARD SUSCHA, (Sheboygan County), *vice chairperson;* MARY WEBB, (Brown County), *secretary-treasurer;* EUNICE GARSOW, SAM HALLGIN (Brown County); GEORGE EVENSON, NORMAN STEGMANN, IDA MAE WEBER (Door County); EDWIN KELLY, LOUIS NELSON, NICK STRICKER (Florence County); RUFUS ENTRINGER, CLARENCE IHLENFELDT, PAUL WOLSKE (Kewaunee County); ANTHONY V. DUFEK, JAMES GRASSMAN, DONALD VOGT (Manitowoc County); RAYMOND ENGEL, EDWARD GABER, LAWRENCE THEISEN (Marinette County); RALPH HELLER, JAMES R. HERTWIG, ROBERT M. LACOUNT (Oconto County); JAMES A. PAULMAN (Sheboygan County).

Executive Director: RALPH M. BERGMAN.

Mailing Address: Suite 450, S.E. Building, U.W.-Green Bay, Green Bay 54301-9990.

Telephone: (414) 465-2135.

Region: Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Sheboygan Counties.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Executive Committee: WALTER BAUMAN, *chairperson;* ROBERT BALLWEG, FRANK DRESEN, FRED RAEMISCH, ELIZABETH SALMON.

Members: WALTER BAUMAN, *chairperson;* ELIZABETH SALMON, *vice chairperson;* FRED RAEMISCH, *secretary;* ROBERT BALLWEG, *treasurer;* FRANK DRESEN, OLE GYLAND, JR., PETER NELSON, JUDY RENDALL, NATHANIEL SAMPLE, JAN SCHUR, RICHARD WAGNER.

Executive Director: CHARLES MONTEMAYOR.

Mailing Address: Room 114, City-County Building, Madison 53709. (From May 2, 1983 until approximately May 1984, the commission office location and mailing address will be Suite 300, 1202 Northport Drive, Madison 53704.)

Telephone: (608) 266-4137 (249-9466 until December 31, 1983).

Region: Dane County.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: JOHN SCHREITER (Outagamie County), *chairperson;* LESTER VAN LOON (Waushara County), *vice chairperson;* GEORGE HOSTETTLER, CARL WILBERSCHEID, CLARENCE WOLF (Calumet County); KENNETH BENTLEY, DOROTHY HARTWIG, TOM MCDOWELL (Marquette County); HARLEY LYONS, GEORGE WARRINGTON, HILARY WAUKAU (Menominee County); ERVIN CONRADT, DOROTHY JOHNSON, GEORGE SCHROEDER, NORBERT VANEVENHOVEN (Outagamie County); HARRY BAUMAN, FRANK BUETTNER, JOHN MCCORMICK (Shawano County); KENNETH EGAN, JOAN M. SCHNEIDER, ROY NOTTLESON (Waupaca County); HARLOWE LONG, GEORGE SORENSON (Waushara County); HERMAN BRANDT, MARIGEN CARPENTER, JAMES P. COUGHLIN, ROBERT PUNG (Winnebago County).

Executive Director: ROY C. WILLEY, JR.

Mailing Address: 140 N. Main Street, Menasha 54952.

Telephone: (414) 729-1100.

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac (not participating), Green Lake (not participating), Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.

Publications: *Transportation Energy Conservation and Contingency Plan,* January 1982; *Central Dispatching: A Demonstration Project in Transportation Coordination,* July, 1982; *Wolf River Corridor: Shawano to Leeman,* July, 1982; *Town Sanitary Districts,* July 1, 1982; *Employment and Non-residential Land Use Study — Fox Cities and Oshkosh,* October 1982; *Winnebago County Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Coordination Study,* December, 1982; *Model Street and Highway Access Control Ordinance,* January, 1983; *Transportation Improvement Program for the Appleton and Oshkosh Urbanized Areas,* January 1983.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Members: TONY POLZER (Pepin County), *vice chairperson;* LAURENCE WEBER (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer;* OTTO BOLLINGER, LYMAN DIECKMAN, vacancy (Buffalo County); ELI DESSLOCH, ROBERT DILLMAN, HERMAN WOLFGRAM (Crawford County); RUSSELL ALDRICH, CHARLES PIERCE, vacancy (La Crosse County); JOHN BUCHHOLTZ, HERBERT MESHUN (Pepin County); HOWARD CHRISTENSON, ROY FINLEY (Pierce County); ALVIN HOGDEN, EARL RYDER, JOHN WALEK (Trempealeau County).

Executive Director: WILLIAM J. KROLL.

Mailing Address: Room 110, Courthouse, 400 North Fourth Street, La Crosse 54601-3227.

Telephone: (608) 785-9396.

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson (not participating), La Crosse, Monroe Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon (not participating) Counties.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: NEIL LEMAY (Lincoln County), *chairperson;* JOHN KANNENBERG (Marathon County), *vice chairperson;* ERNEST A. JOHNSON (Vilas County), *secretary-treasurer;* HERBERT CUNDIFF, ERHARD HUETTL, LOUIS A. YOURCHAK (Forest County); L.A. FRY (representing 6 communities in Juneau County); CARL BUESING, CLARA KALKOFEN, RUSSELL ROSS (Langlade County); J. JEAN ROGERS, FRANCIS SEROOGY (Lincoln County); VIRGINIA HEINEMANN, NORMAN WALTERS (Marathon County); HAROLD CHAPMAN, HOWARD LOVESTEAD, RICHARD PHELAN (Oneida County); GEORGE T. BAUMAN (representing Plover in Portage County); BEN GUTHRIE, CHARLES MARQUARDT (Vilas County); CARL GUELCHER, 2 vacancies (Wood County).

Executive Director: ARNO WM. HAERING, JR.

Mailing Address: 407 Grant Street, Wausau 54401.

Telephone: (715) 845-4208.

Region: Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage (Plover), Vilas and Wood Counties.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Members: CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett County), *chairperson;* ROLAND KANNENBERG (Iron County), *vice chairperson;* MARVIN HANSON (Rusk County), *secretary-treasurer;* FRANK KEMPF, KENNETH TODD, EDWARD WAGNER (Ashland County); WALLACE JOHNSON, EDWIN RENOOS (Bayfield County); MILTON STELLRECHT (Burnett County); FRANK DUMONSAU, BETTY HETZEL, JOHN SHEPARD, GEORGE WALLACE (Douglas County); CARL PROSEK (Iron County); LINUS HEIDERER, CARL HEIZLER, ERNEST SKOTTERUD (Price County); LYNN FREDRICK, MELVIN WEDWICK (Rusk County); CHESTER BONCLER, KARL BONDEHAGEN (Sawyer County); EDWIN AHLERS, DOLORES MEYER, ARTHUR SALZWEDEL (Taylor County); HUBERT SMITH, EDWIN VIG (Washburn County); VERNON STONE (Bad River Tribal Council), GORDON THAYER (Lac de Flambeau Tribal Council), RICHARD GURNOE (Red Cliff Tribal Council), EUGENE TAYLOR (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: MARK J. MUELLER.

Mailing Address: 302 Walnut Street, Spooner 54801.

Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ALFRED G. RAETZ (Ozaukee County), *chairperson;* HAROUT O. SANASARIAN (Milwaukee County), *vice chairperson;* RICHARD W. CUTLER (Milwaukee County), *secretary;* WILLIAM D. ROGAN (Waukesha County), *treasurer;* LEON T. DREGER, DONALD E. MAYEW, FRANCIS J. PITTS (Kenosha County); IRENE M. BROWN (Milwaukee County); ALLEN F. BRUEDERLE, THOMAS H. BUESTRIN (Ozaukee County); RAYMOND J. MOYER, EARL G. SKAGEN, MICHAEL W. WELLS (Racine County); JOHN D. AMES, ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI, ALLEN L. MORRISON (WALWORTH COUNTY); HAROLD F. RYAN, THOMAS J. SACKETT, FRANK F. UTTECH (Washington County); ROBERT F. HAMILTON, PAUL G. VRAKAS (Waukesha County).

Executive Director: KURT W. BAUER.

Mailing Address: 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53187.

Telephone: (414) 547-6721.

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: RICHARD SCULLION (Iowa County), *chairperson;* MYRON JEGLUM (Green County), *vice chairperson;* WALTER BOBER (Green County), *secretary-treasurer;* VIRGINIA MARTIN, BERNARD THIEDE, MARY WIRTH (Grant County); ROBERT HOESLY (Green County); BEVERLY BILKEY, VINCENT LIMMEX (Iowa County); WALTER CALVERT, SR., RICHARD MCKNIGHT, FRANCIS MOTTLEY (Lafayette County); LA VERNE HARDY, MERLYN MERRY, vacancy (Richland County).

Executive Director: DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

Mailing Address: 426 Karrmann Library, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 342-1214.

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: CHRIS B. DUEHOLM (Polk County), *chairperson;* ROBERT SATHER (Eau Claire County), *vice chairperson;* E.P. ROCK (St. Croix County), *secretary-treasurer;* DAVID L. BERNER (Barron County); ROBERT HALBLEIB, ROBERT W. REDARD, ARTHUR WALLOCH (Chippewa

County); H.H. QUICKER (Clark County); VICTOR BUCHHOLZ, LARRY TIMM (Eau Claire County); RALPH MICKELSON, CLYDE WILLIAMS (Polk County); ARTHUR BEST, BERNARD KINNEY (St. Croix County).

Director: KEVIN W. JONES.

Mailing Address: 124-1/2 Graham Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Telephone: (715) 836-2918.

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix Counties.

Publications: Regional Transportation System Inventory Report; Abbotsford Development Plan; City of Chippewa Falls Land Use Plan; Conventional Energy: Supply and Consumption in West Central Wisconsin; Local Energy Resources and Opportunities for West Central Wisconsin; Rice Lake Solid Waste-to-Energy Facility: A Preliminary Assessment; Energy Accounting System for the Village of Fall Creek; Energy Accounting System for the Village of Clear Lake; Energy Accounting System for the City of Stanley; City of Chippewa Falls Outdoor Recreation Plan 1982-1987; City of Stanley Outdoor Recreation Plan; City of Cornell Outdoor Recreation Plan; Village of Frederic Community Resources; Subsidized Housing Handbook for West Central Wisconsin; General Characteristics of the Population in the West Central Wisconsin Region; Population Statistics for the West Central Wisconsin Region; Housing Statistics for the West Central Wisconsin Region; Population Projections for the West Central Wisconsin Region; Case Studies: Adaptive Reuse Strategies in West Central Wisconsin; Downtown Development Program for the City of Abbotsford; City of Cumberland Industrial Development Strategy; Centuria Subdivision Ordinance; Income and Poverty Statistics for West Central Wisconsin; Employment and Labor Force Statistics for West Central Wisconsin; Energy Planning Guidebook for West Central Wisconsin; Energy and Economic Development in West Central Wisconsin; Chippewa Falls Energy Conservation Manual; New Richmond Energy Conservation Manual; Fall Creek Energy Conservation Manual; Clear Lake Energy Conservation Manual; Rice Lake Economic Development Strategy; Chetek Land Use Plan; Centuria Zoning Ordinance.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all the states which participate in these agencies or by interstate agreement of the governors of participating states. Two or more states participate in each agency. Interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an interstate administrator are not listed.

EDUCATION COMPACT COMMISSION

Wisconsin Delegation on the Education Commission of the States: GOVERNOR ANTHONY S. EARL, HERBERT J. GROVER (Superintendent of Public Instruction); SENATOR RODNEY C. MOEN, REPRESENTATIVE MARJORIE MILLER; DORIS HANSON, DR. ROBERT M. O'NEIL, DR. ROBERT POWLESS (public members).

Mailing Address: Secretary of Administration, Department of Administration, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741.

Statutory Reference: Sections 39.75, 39.76.

History: The Education Compact Commission was created by Chapter 641, Laws of 1965, as the Wisconsin delegation to the Education Commission of the States.

Organization: The commission is composed of 7 members: the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, one senator and one representative appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and 3 members appointed by the governor. Administration and staff services for the delegation are provided by the Department of Administration.

Functions: The commission was established to maintain close cooperation among executive, legislative, educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide a clearinghouse of information on educational problems; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: vacancy (state officer member), *secretary;* GILBERT ERICKSON, vacancy.

Mailing Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707. Great Lakes Commission: James Fish, Executive Director, Institute of Science and Technology Building, University of Michigan, 2200 Bonisteel Blvd., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Telephone: (608) 266-1018; Great Lakes Commission: (313) 665-9135.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.78.

History: The Great Lakes Compact Commission was created by the State of Wisconsin with the ratification of the Great Lakes Basin Compact, Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, as amended by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and Chapter 39, Laws of 1975. The consent of Congress to the Great Lakes Basin Compact was granted by P.L. 90-419, July 24, 1966 (82 Stat. 414).

The Great Lakes Commission superseded the Deep Waterways Commission, which had been established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project. The functions of the latter were transferred to the new agency.

Originally the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission had 3 members. The number was increased to 5 by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and reduced to 3 by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The 3 members of the commission are appointed by the governor on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in the problems of the Great Lakes basin. One shall be a state officer or employe, who shall serve for an indefinite term, act as secretary, and serve as the commission's administrative officer. Other members serve 4-year terms. They are reimbursed for expenses only. The Compact Commission represents the state on the Great Lakes Commission.

The Great Lakes Commission retains a professional secretariat, and serves as secretariat to other regional water resources-oriented groups.

Functions: Wisconsin members on the Great Lakes Commission represent the state's interest in carrying out the purposes and functions by the interstate agency. Close liaison is maintained with the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and with Canadian federal agencies and officials.

The Great Lakes Commission represents and acts on behalf of the 8 Great Lakes states in the pursuit of common goals and the solution to common problems. The commission functions in the areas of environmental quality control, shoreline use and recreation, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system navigation and commerce, fisheries and wildlife, and fresh water resources, encompassing environmental quality and regional development as these relate to water quality and water availability. Commissioners act to promote through the commission state interest in the origin, planning, development, promotion and support of state and regional-beneficial programs and activities. The commission presents, supports and promotes these programs throughout the region and particularly to the executive departments and agencies of the federal government and the U.S. Congress.

The Great Lakes Commission issues the bimonthly *Great Lakes News Letter*, minutes of committee and commission meetings, an annual report, special reports and other miscellaneous publications.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: WILLIAM HOWE, *vice chairperson;* SANDRA BERG, *secretary-treasurer;* FREDERICK R. FUNK, OWEN R. WILLIAMS, vacancy.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATOR MARVIN J. ROSHELL AND REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD SHOEMAKER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS RODNEY C. MOEN, JAMES E. HARSDORF, RICHARD KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES BARBARA GRONEMUS, EARL GILSON, VIRGIL ROBERTS, ROBERT TRAVIS, BRIAN RUDE.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: JOHN HILL (UW-River Falls), vacancy (appointed by the Governor); vacancy (Department of Administration), vacancy (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), ROBERT WALTER (Department of Development), HARVEY WIRTH (Department of Health and Social Services), vacancy (Department of Justice), vacancy (Department of Natural Resources), vacancy (Public Service Commission).

Mailing Address: JAMES M. HARRISON, Executive Director, 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016.

Telephone: (612) 436-7131 or (715) 386-9444.

Number of Wisconsin Funded Positions: 1.50.

Wisconsin Funding 1981-83: $114,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.82.

History: The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1965, to constitute the representatives of this state on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. A boundary area compact between the 2 states was ratified by enactment of this legislation.

Organization: The commission is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate confirmation for staggered, 5-year terms. (Minnesota also appoints 5 members). Members receive no compensation except expenses. To assist the commission there is created a Legislative Advisory Committee, consisting of 4 senators and 6 representatives to the Assembly appointed as are standing committees, and a Technical Advisory Committee, comprising 2 members appointed by the governor and one member each appointed by the board or executive head of the following agencies: Department of Administration, Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Justice, Department of Development, Department of Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission.

Staff services are provided by 3 full-time personnel employed by the commission.

Functions: The commission represents a joint effort by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies, develop recommendations and coordinate government actions relating to the present and future protection, use, and development in the public interest, of the lands, river valleys and waters which form the boundary between the 2 states, especially the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. The commission provides field services and advisory recommendations to its sponsor states and also serves as the management coordinator for the St. Croix National Riverway, a segment of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

Wisconsin Commission: WILLIAM BUSH (La Crosse County), *chairperson;* FRED M. DOUGLAS (Buffalo County); ROBERT G. VALLEY (Crawford County); R.J. ECKSTEIN, RICHARD SCHMOEKEL (Grant County); JEAN GITZ (La Crosse County); HERBERT J. MESHUN (Pepin County); ROY J. FINLEY (Pierce County); NICK JENSEN (Trempealeau County); ALBERT C. ZABOLIO (Vernon County).

Secretary: LOWELL B. JACKSON; *Executive Secretary:* GEORGE H. BECHTEL.

Mailing Address: 40 Bagley Court, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 238-0534.

Total Budget 1981-83: $11,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

History: The Wisconsin commission is a part of the international Mississippi River Parkway Commission. The commission became statutory with the enactment of Chapter 482, Laws of 1961. Its origin, however was in 1939, when Governor Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning 2 scenic highways along the banks of the Great River from the Gulf of Mexico to its headwaters at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. The Canadian Government links in with northward branches to join the Trans-Canada Highway near Kenora and westward through Manitoba. The committee was renamed a commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967; its membership was changed by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

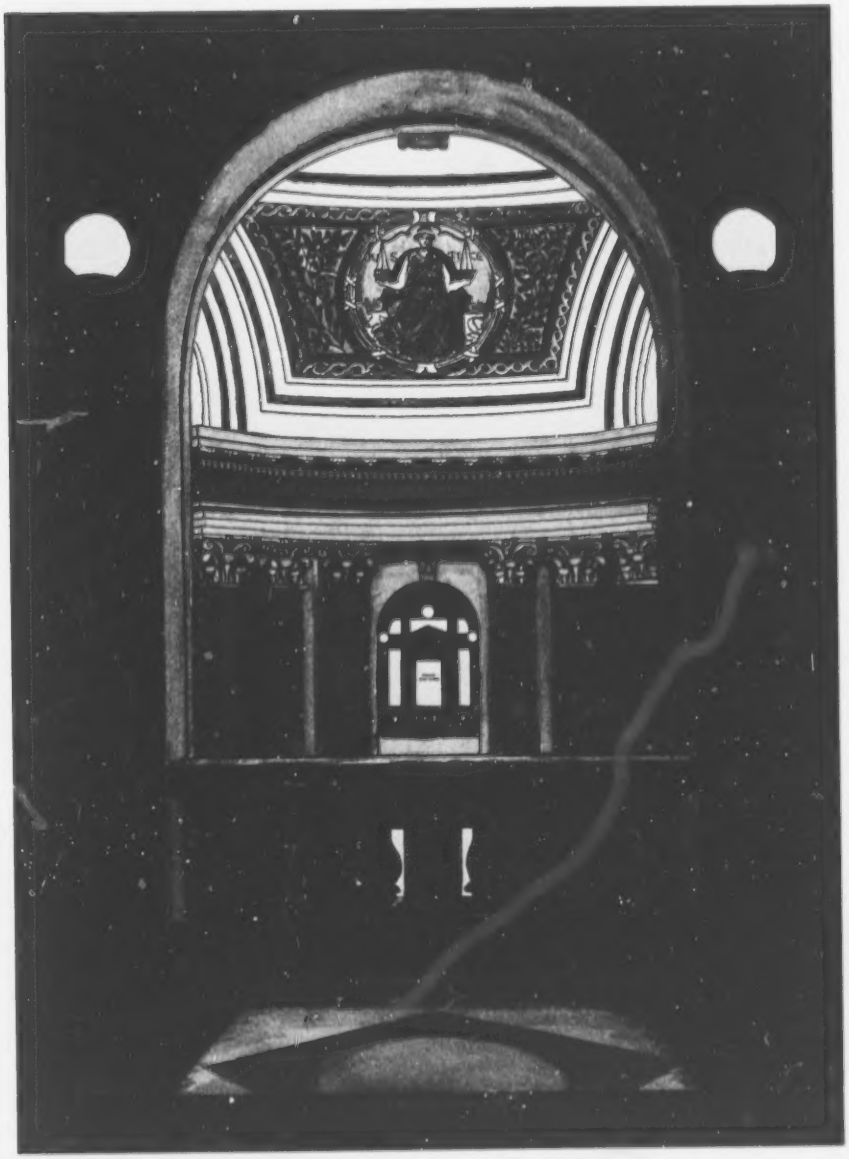
Organization: The commission is composed of a secretary appointed by the governor and 10 members appointed by the county boards of the 8 counties bordering on the Mississippi River. The commission selects its chairperson and may select a secretary for internal affairs, while the gubernatorially appointed secretary is responsible for liaison between the governor, legislature, state Parkway Commission, and national Parkway Commission. Members receive no compensation, but the secretary may be reimbursed for his actual expenses.

Functions: The commission assists in coordinating a program for the development of the Great River Parkway in Wisconsin and cooperates with similar committees in other states and Canadian provinces to develop the road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Highway Commission in 1967 authorized route study and traffic counts leading to the initial planning for the ultimate route in the state. The first and second phase studies for the route have been completed in Wisconsin. In 1974 a report was sent to the Federal Highway Administration updating information on the route location and cost estimates of the project. The cost estimate has been updated annually since 1974. Further design investigation for delineation of the route was completed in 1982. Program implementation is in progress.

Wisconsin Medal of Honor (photo courtesy of the Senate Democratic Caucus).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of Supreme Court decisions, description of Supreme Court, court system and judicial service agencies



WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT[1]

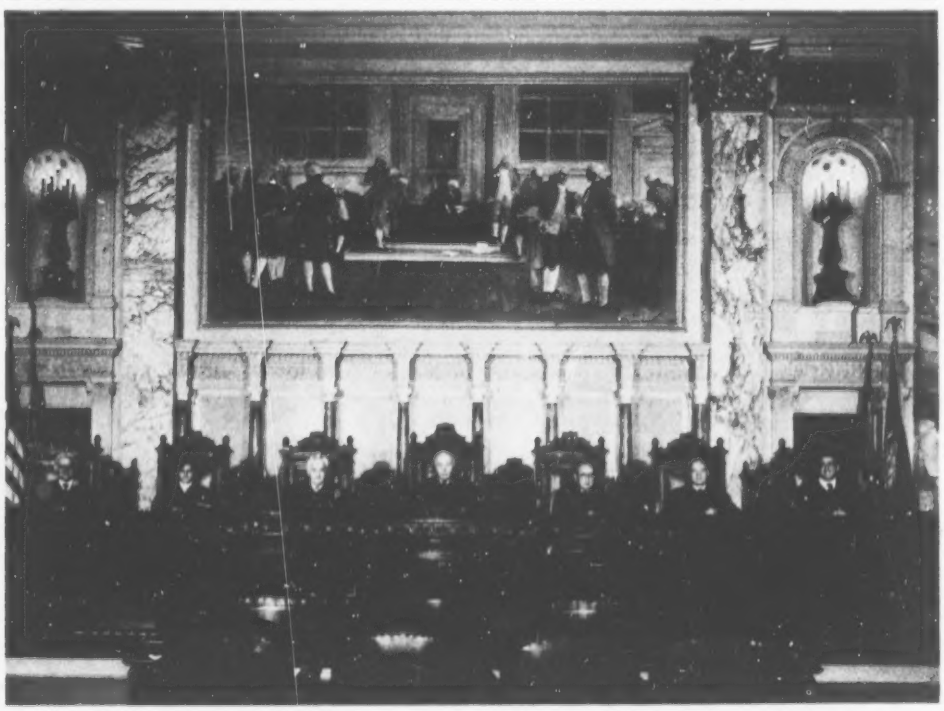
Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began August 1	Term Expires July 31
Bruce F. Beilfuss, Chief Justice (through July 31, 1983)	1964	1964	1984[2]
Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice (effective August 1, 1983)	1964*	1966	1986
Roland B. Day	1974*	1977	1987
Shirley S. Abrahamson	1976*	1979	1989
William G. Callow	1977	1977	1987
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980	1980	1990
Louis J. Ceci	1982[3]	—	1984
William J. Bablitch	1983	1983	1993

* Initially appointed by the Governor.

[1] Pursuant to Section 26 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution and Section 20.923 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the current salary for chief justice is $63,324 and for justices is $56,016.

[2] Retired from the Supreme Court on July 31, 1983.

[3] Appointed by Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice John L. Coffey. Oath administered on April 15, 1982. Section 8.50 (4) (f) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that a vacancy in the office of justice shall be filled at the next judicial election if no other justice is to be elected.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices Donald W. Steinmetz, Shirley S. Abrahamson and Nathan S. Heffernan; Chief Justice Bruce F. Beilfuss; and Justices Roland B. Day and Louis J. Ceci. Not pictured is Justice-elect William A. Bablitch, whose term begins August 1, 1983 (to replace Chief Justice Beilfuss, who retires July 31, 1983). The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting, The Signing of the Constitution *(photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Supreme Court).*

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introduction. For the average citizen the court system is probably the most remote and least understood branch of government. Though his attention may be drawn to the courts by news accounts of controversial cases and by dramatic portrayals of court proceedings on television, his personal involvement with the courts is likely limited to a traffic violation, a divorce proceeding or the settlement of a deceased relative's estate. His experience may lead him to conclude that the judicial system is a complicated maze filled with obscure procedures and language seemingly only half understood by the lawyers and judges themselves.

What may not be readily apparent to him is the tremendous variety and volume of business transacted in our court system. At one time or another almost every aspect of life is touched by the courts. Aside from the duty to try persons accused of criminal law violations, which may be punished by fine and/or imprisonment, the courts must decide civil disputes between private citizens ranging from the routine collection of an overdue charge account to the complex adjudication of an antitrust case involving many millions of dollars and months or even years of costly litigation. The courts also must act as referees between the citizens and their government by deciding what are the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A judicial system which strives for fairness and justice must be capable of first finding the truth and then deciding disputes under the rule of law. Thus, the courts are the places in which the facts are determined and the rules regulating conduct are interpreted and applied. These rules are derived from a variety of sources including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts, administrative rules, and custom and experience expressed judicially in the common law, that is, court decisions. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of our increasingly complex society. However, while these changes are often necessary and desirable, the courts have the added responsibility of ensuring that the fundamental principles of our constitutional system are protected and preserved.

How well the judicial branch performs the tasks we assign it depends a great deal on its organization and structure. Because many citizens, lawyers, legislators and judges complained that the judicial process had become so expensive and time-consuming, the court system was substantially reorganized, first in 1959, then in 1977-78.

History. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were laid out in Article VII of the Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. Judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate and justices of the peace. The legislature was granted power to establish inferior courts and municipal courts and, subject to certain limitations, to determine their jurisdiction. By the 1848 constitution, the state was divided into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges presiding over the circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a Supreme Court until the legislature established a Supreme Court as a separate body. In 1853, the present court commenced with 3 members — one elected to be chief justice and the other 2 elected to be associate justices. In 1877, the number of associate justices was increased to 4. In 1889, all members of the court were designated as justices and the justice with the longest continuous service was to preside as chief justice — a practice specified in the Wisconsin Constitution to the present day. Since 1903, the number of justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has been 7.

Over the next 100 years, the legislature, acting pursuant to constitutional authority, created a large number of statutory courts with varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of all the special laws, there existed no uniformity among the counties in either procedure or jurisdiction. In addition, there was overlapping jurisdiction between the different types of courts in a single county. Court procedure in the various courts was not the same either. Furthermore, a number

of special courts sprang up in heavily urban areas such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. By 1958, the legislature had created 29 municipal courts and many inferior courts including 2 superior courts, several small claims courts, and in Milwaukee County a civil court with 6 branches, a district court with 2 branches and a children's court. Police justice courts were also established by municipalities for enforcement of local ordinances; and there were some 1,800 justice of the peace courts, many of which were virtually inactive.

1959 Reorganization. This apparently confused pattern led the 1951 Legislature to direct the Judicial Council to study and make a recommendation for a court reorganization plan. As a result of thorough study, the 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, effective January 1962. This law provided for the primary reorganization of the court system. In subsequent sessions the legislature refined this plan by a series of acts.

Under the 1959 law the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant change in the reorganization was the abolition of the special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil and small claims). All the separate acts relating to the county courts were repealed, and the county court was reestablished with uniform jurisdiction and procedure throughout the state. Where a special court operated full time and had a full-time judge presiding, a branch of county court was created to absorb and continue its function.

Another important change provided the machinery for the administration of the court system. One of the problems under the old system was that the caseload was uneven — heavy in some areas and light in other areas. Sometimes, too, the workload was not evenly distributed between the judges of a single area. Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, also provided machinery to improve the efficiency of the courts. The chief justice of the Supreme Court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county courts when needed. The 1961 Legislature took one step further and established the office of court administrator (Chapter 261).

A third major change in the court system was the abolition of the constitutional justices of the peace. This amendment was ratified by the electorate in the April 1966 election.

As reorganized in 1959, Wisconsin's court system consisted of a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and municipal courts.

1977-78 Reorganization. At the election held on April 5, 1977, the electorate ratified constitutional amendments reorganizing the judicial branch. The central statement outlining the structure of the new system is contained in Article VII, Section 2 of the Constitution.

> "The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14".

In the June 1978 Special Session the Legislature implemented the constitutional amendments by enacting Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, which provides the state with a "single level" trial court system and a court of appeals, and revised authority for the municipal courts.

Structure of the Court System. The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of 7 justices elected statewide for terms of 10 years. Although primarily the appellate court for the state, the court of last resort, the Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction for a limited number of cases of statewide concern. It is also the final authority on the state constitution.

The establishment of the Court of Appeals became effective August 1, 1978. The court consists of 12 court of appeals judges. The state is divided into 4 court of appeals districts with 3 judges elected from each district. All judges are elected for 6-year terms. The "primary" locations for the offices of the court in each district are Milwaukee, Waukesha, Wausau and Madison. The Court of Appeals is given broad jurisdiction to hear appeals from all courts of record. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court determines at its discretion which matters it will hear. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases on their merits, except in small claims, municipal ordinance violation, traffic regulation violation, mental health, juvenile and misdemeanor cases, which are heard by a single judge unless a request for a 3-judge panel is granted.

Under the reorganization, the circuit court became the "single level" trial court. County courts were abolished and the county judges were denominated as circuit judges and given all the powers, duties and benefits of circuit judges. At the conclusion of each county judge's term, the office of that branch of county court was abolished and a branch of the circuit court was established. Circuit court boundaries were revised so that each county became a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee, and Forest-Florence. Circuit judges in office as of August 1, 1978, served in the circuit courts for the counties in which they resided. The act created 13 additional judgeships and abolished 4 existing judgeships, providing the state with 190 trial judges rather than the 181 it had previously.

There are 10 judicial administration districts (previously 14), with the chief judge of each district being appointed by the Supreme Court.

Over 200 municipal justice courts have been created by cities, villages and towns. Their jurisdiction is limited.

Judges. Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals and the circuit courts are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for an office of judge, a primary election is held prior to the April election. All these judges must be less than 70 years old and licensed attorneys. In addition, the Supreme Court justices, Court of Appeals and circuit court judges must have at least 5 years' experience as attorneys to qualify for office. A vacancy in the office of judge is filled by the governor until a successor is elected. In an election held to fill a vacancy, a judge is elected for a full term instead of the remainder of an unexpired term.

The 7 Supreme Court justices are elected at large; the judges of the Court of Appeals and circuit judges are elected in their respective Court of Appeals districts or circuit court districts.

The municipal justices are also elected in April but candidates for these offices need not be attorneys to qualify. They are usually not full-time positions.

Judicial Agencies. The courts are aided in their functions by numerous state agencies, composed, for the most part, of judges and attorneys.

The Supreme Court appoints a director of state courts, the state law librarian, the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the Judicial Education Committee.

Other agencies forming a part of the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Council, Administrative Committee for the Court System, the Judicial Conference, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Their shared primary concern is to improve the organization, operation, administration and procedures of the state judicial system. Other functional areas of some of these agencies relate to raising professional standards, judicial ethics, legal research and law reform, and investigating complaints of misconduct.

A Brief Description of Court Procedures in Wisconsin. It should be remembered that there is both a state court system and a federal court system. The state courts adjudicate cases pertaining to state laws. A case may be brought in federal court only if it involves a substantial federal question.

Civil Cases. In a typical civil case, an action is brought by a plaintiff against a defendant by the filing of a summons and a complaint with the court. The defendant is served with a copy of the summons and complaint. The summons directs the defendant to serve an answer upon the plaintiff's attorney. Various pretrial proceedings may be gone through, such as pleadings, motions, pretrial conferences and discovery, but if no settlement is reached, a trial ensues. If the parties consent, trial may be conducted by the court without a jury. Trial by jury, however, is a right granted by both the state and federal constitutions and may be demanded by any person entitled thereto. In a civil case, the jury consists of 6 persons unless a greater number not to exceed 12 is requested. Five-sixths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. The court enters the judgment, which is the determination of the action. The judgment grants relief to the party in whose favor it is rendered.

A final judgment may usually be appealed from the circuit court to the Court of Appeals. A decision by that court is reviewable only upon a petition for review granted by the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases. In Wisconsin, crimes are offenses which are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Crimes are of 2 types — misdemeanors and felonies. A felony is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; all other crimes are misdemeanors. Usually, misdemeanors have a maximum sentence of one year or less. A typical criminal action begins with the filing of a criminal complaint with a judge by the district attorney. The complaint states the essential facts constituting the offense charged. The defendant may or may not be arrested at that time. If the defendant has not yet been arrested, the judge may then issue a warrant or, for misdemeanors, a summons to a law enforcement officer to serve on an individual and make the arrest.

Once the defendant is in custody, he or she is taken before a judge and informed of the charges and the right to be represented by a lawyer. Bail may be set at or after this time. If the charge is for a misdemeanor, a trial date is set. If the charge is for a felony, a defendant has a right to a preliminary examination. If the defendant does not waive the preliminary examination, the judge transfers the action to a circuit court for a preliminary examination, which is a hearing before the court to determine probable cause. If probable cause is found, the person is bound over for trial.

The district attorney files an information with the court based on the prelininary examination. At this point, the arraignment takes place, at which the defendant enters his plea (guilty, not guilty, no contest, or not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect). Unlike the procedure in civil cases, criminal trials are tried by a jury of 12 unless the defendant waives a jury trial or there is agreement for a lesser number of jurors. Also, the verdict must be unanimous.

After the jury delivers its verdict, a judgment of conviction is entered upon a verdict of guilty and the court determines the sentence. The court may order a pre-sentence investigation before pronouncing sentence.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

October 1980 — September 1982

Bruce Feustel

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

In Wisconsin, there are 2 appellate courts: the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. Appellate cases are heard by the Court of Appeals unless a case "bypasses" that court. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right, but a litigant may petition the Supreme Court to review the decisions of the Court of Appeals.

The Wisconsin appellate courts continue to receive relatively little publicity, yet they are dealing with a variety of important issues. Both courts have faced a number of questions of first impression — issues that are before them for the first time. This often requires a court to look exhaustively at the competing policy positions of the litigants, decisions reached in other states and legal publications on the subject.

The following summaries of appellate decisions are not an attempt to provide a complete report of the precise findings for the cases listed. Rather, the summaries show the variety of issues and problems that the Wisconsin Court of Appeals and Wisconsin Supreme Court have confronted.

IMPORTANT CIVIL CASES

COURTS AND PROCEDURES

Substitution of Judge

Under present law, there are 2 methods by which a judge who is scheduled to handle a case is replaced: disqualification and substitution. A judge is required to disqualify himself or herself in a case if the judge is related to a party or an attorney or their spouses, is a party or material witness, has previously been involved with the case as counsel or a drafter of a legal instrument, has a significant financial or personal interest in the outcome or determines that he or she cannot act impartially in the case. Substitution is the method by which parties in the case may have a judge who is scheduled to handle a case taken off the case without having to show a reason therefor. In civil and criminal cases, parties generally each have a right to one substitution, except that additional substitution rights occur in certain cases if there is a successful appeal.

In *State v. Holmes* (1982), 106 Wis. 2d 31, the substitution of judge provisions were challenged as being an unconstitutional exercise of legislative power interfering with the proper exercise of judicial authority. The case arose as the defendants had filed requests for substitution but both judges had denied the requests, finding that the substitution statute was unconstitutional.

On review the Supreme Court disagreed. The court noted that the substitution statute (or any other legislative enactment) has a presumption of constitutionality. Any person attacking the statute must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that it is unconstitutional. Although we have 3 separate branches of government, the court noted that there are often gray areas between 2 branches where it is difficult to determine where the powers of one branch begin and the other branch end. Judge substitution is in the ambiguous gray area where legislative and judicial authority overlap:

> Both the judiciary and the legislature are empowered to ensure not only that the fairness and integrity of the courts be maintained but also that the operation of the courts be conducted in such a manner as will avoid even the suspicion of unfairness. (page 44)

The court concluded that the legislature could regulate substitution of trial judges, subject to the Supreme Court's "authority to preserve the judicial system".

The parties attacking the statute made 2 general contentions: the statute does not assure fair judicial proceedings and it impairs the exercise of judicial authority. They focused on the idea

that attorneys were using the substitution procedure only for tactical purposes. The Supreme Court concluded, however, that those parties had not shown that the statute was unconstitutional.

Court Approval for Sterilization.

In *In Matter of Guardianship of Eberhardy* (1981), 102 Wis. 2d 539, guardians had sought the circuit court's approval for the surgical sterilization of a severely mentally retarded woman. The woman was unable to cut her own food or dress herself. If left alone, she would be unable to find her way home. She was also described by a physician as having normal sexual tendencies and being "extremely lovable and friendly". The physician concluded that, given her mental retardation, she would be unable to resist sexual advances. Further, any pregnancy, labor and delivery would be extremely traumatic for her.

The trial court found that the woman was a proper subject for sterilization but denied the petition because of the absence of legislative authorization for sterilization.

On appeal, Justice Heffernan, writing the majority opinion, noted that jurisdiction of circuit court extends beyond the limits of specific statutory authorization. The Wisconsin Constitution gives circuit courts the "original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal" (Art. VII, sec. 8).

Justice Heffernan reviewed various different statutes, decisions and articles on sterilization. Noting the present fact situation, he emphasized that "the right to procreate or to prevent procreation is a protected, fundamental personal decisional choice" (pages 562 and 563). To decide that the sterilization procedure should be approved, there would have to be a showing that it was in the best interest of the person to be sterilized. Given the irreversible nature of this procedure, Heffernan concluded that the "best interest" analysis was inadequate unless there was a definitive statement of public policy guidelines. Here, he thought, there had been little consideration of steps short of sterilization. The legislature was in a better position to gather the facts and set up any such guidelines.

The majority concluded that judicial restraint was preferable in this case:

> We accordingly conclude that it would be inappropriate to either permit the sterilization of Joan Eberhardy where there has been no determination by the legislature of the state's public policy defining what is in Joan's (and others') best interests, or to attempt to set forth at length guidelines when we know that a court is not the preferred branch of government to enunciate general rules of public policy. This task should initially be the legislature's. (page 576)

In his dissent, Justice Day accused the majority of washing their hands of the matter, knowing "that the legislature will do nothing about this matter". He scoffed at the idea that the majority was protecting this woman's "right to procreate" given her mental capacity. He noted that her doctor had described a potential pregnancy as "tragic" for her and her father emphasized the same thing. The doctor had determined that sterilization was the only practical way to prevent her from becoming pregnant. Justice Day concluded that the petition for sterilization was clearly in the woman's best interest and should have been authorized.

Closing Argument

In *Kuzmic v. Kreutzman* (1980), 100 Wis. 2d 48, the action concerned an automobile accident. During the closing argument the plaintiff's attorney stated that his client was negligent for driving with one arm on the window sill, but much less negligent than the defendant. The defendant argued, and the trial court agreed, that this statement was a binding judicial admission of the plaintiff's negligence.

The Court of Appeals disagreed. The arguments and statements of counsel may be considered by the jury but the arguments and statements are not evidence in the case. The court noted the general rule "that in order for a statement to constitute a judicial admission, it must be clear, deliberate and unequivocal, *and* it must be a statement of fact rather than opinion". The judgment was vacated and a new trial was ordered.

ELECTIONS

Right to Vote

As a long-standing general rule, the exclusion of properly cast votes will not defeat an election. The Supreme Court made an exception in *McNally v. Tollander* (1981), 100 Wis. 2d 490, because some 40% of the voters were not provided with ballots.

The general rule for these cases was stated in *State ex rel. Wold v. Hanson* (1894), 87 Wis. 177:

> The exclusion of legal votes — not fraudulently, but through error in judgment — will not defeat an election. It is an error which there is no mode of correcting, even by the aid of the courts, since it cannot be known with certainty afterwards how the excluded electors would have voted; and it is obvious that it would be dangerous to receive and rely upon their subsequent statements as to their intentions, after it is ascertained precisely what effect their votes would have had upon the result .... An election honestly conducted under the forms of law ought generally to stand, notwithstanding individual electors may have been deprived of their votes, or unqualified voters have been allowed to participate. (*Hanson*, page 179)

McNally v. Tollander presented the Supreme Court with the question of whether to invalidate an election held to determine whether the county seat of Burnett County should be moved from the village of Grantsburg to the town of Siren. A group of citizens started the county seat removal process by presenting a removal petition to the Burnett County Board. Additional petitions were added when the original list was discovered to contain less than the number required by statute. A county board committee and a group of attorneys opposed to removal reached agreement on a cutoff date for the petition, but this date was later ignored to allow the counting of subsequent signatures. The county board voted to submit the removal question to the voters in the November 1976 general election. The county clerk refused to prepare and distribute removal ballots, citing a letter from the executive director of the State Elections Board which indicated that if the question was a part of the November election, state statutory notice requirements would be violated.

The process continued in this confusing manner. The election clerks were told by the district attorney that it was not illegal for them to distribute the ballots, and he urged them to do so. The State Elections Board legal counsel, responding to a question in a telelecture seminar, noted that there were possible criminal penalties for any election official who allows a person to vote on an improper ballot.

Election clerks in 8 towns refused to distribute the ballots, while clerks in 16 towns did distribute them. These actions caused approximately 40% of the voters to be denied referendum ballots. The Supreme Court, reviewing the decision of the Court of Appeals on the case, held that the general rule cited in *Hanson* could not be applied. In *McNally* the court found fundamental differences. The numerous procedural irregularities and the exclusion of some 40% of the voters caused the court to set aside the election.

Campaign Financing

The Supreme Court clarified several issues concerning the liability of campaign committee members in *Elections Board v. Ward* (1982), 105 Wis. 2d 543. The case arose when the Elections Board sued State Representative Walter Ward, Jr., and his personal campaign committee regarding alleged campaign financing violations. The trial court dismissed the complaint against the campaign committee.

On appeal, the Supreme Court reversed, finding that a personal campaign committee may be sued for civil forfeitures by the board. The statutory provision which was the basis for the lawsuit specifically included committees:

> **11.60 Civil penalties.** (1) Any person, committee or group who violates this chapter may be required to forfeit not more than $500 for each violation.

The court concluded that the statute imposed liability on the personal campaign committee and, therefore, that the committee could be sued. However, only the assets of the committee itself were subject to the judgment. The court determined the assets of committee members were not reachable in this action against the committee.

Individuals are not immune from liability for their own actions. The statutory provision also covers violation by "persons". The distinction is that the violations of the committee do not automatically make the members of the committee liable.

In an interesting sidelight, the Supreme Court noted that the question of the potential chilling effect on committee membership had been raised. The court expressed its opinion that the Campaign Financing Act itself might create a chilling effect on citizen participation. Characterizing the act as "unnecessarily technical and prolix", the court felt that the "multitudinous details are traps for the honest but unwary".

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Child Support

Generally, a husband is not required to support a child born to his wife if he is not the natural father. In the case of *In re Marriage of L.M.S. v. S.L.S.* (1981), 105 Wis. 2d 118, the court answered the question of whether a father is obligated to support such a child if the father has agreed to the impregnation of his wife by another man.

Due to the husband's sterility, the couple in this case could not have children. Adoption and artificial insemination were not viable options. According to the wife's testimony, her husband suggested that she become impregnated by another man. She did so, and the husband allowed his name to be placed as the father on the birth certificate and claimed the child as a dependent for tax purposes. The parental rights of the surrogate father were terminated in circuit court.

The husband disputed the contention that he had agreed to the surrogate father arrangement. The trial court believed the mother's version. On review the Court of Appeals applied the following standard regarding the conflict between the wife's version and the husband's version:

> On appeal, findings of fact by the trial court will not be upset unless they are against the great weight and clear preponderance of the evidence. In addition, where there is conflicting testimony, the trial court is the ultimate arbiter of the witness's credibility. Accordingly, we will not disturb the trial court's factual findings. (page 120, citations omitted)

Accepting the version that the husband agreed to the impregnation, the Court of Appeals examined the decision in other states given similar situations. Some states held the husband liable under a theory of "implied consent". The husband's consent implied that he would support the child, and the mother relied on this promise. Other theories cited in other jurisdictions were "promissory estoppel" and "in loco parentis".

The Court of Appeals decided to approach the issue on the basis of the husband's duty, not the contractual basis theory. The court found that by agreeing to the impregnation with the understanding that the couple would treat the child as their own, the husband had "the legal duties and responsibilities of fatherhood, including support".

Termination of Parental Rights

A jury found that a mother had abandoned and refused and neglected to provide for her son, and the trial court, using the standard of whether the termination would be in the best interest of the child, determined that the mother's parental rights should be terminated. The question the Supreme Court faced in *In the Interest of J.L.W.* (1981), 102 Wis. 2d 118, was: May the parental rights of the mother be terminated without a finding that she is an unfit parent?

The mother in *J.L.W.* was divorced and had 2 teen-aged children at the time she became pregnant with her son. She contacted her sister and her husband (Mr. and Mrs. B.), a couple who wanted a child, and proposed that they adopt her child after it was born.

The mother left the child with Mr. and Mrs. B., although she did not go through with the adoption proceedings. Over the next year there was a painful history of the mother periodically expressing her desire to take back her son followed by subsequent decisions not to do so. On August 18, 1979, the mother wrote that she could not live without her son and she would pick him up the following weekend. The mother did not come then and did not return to see her son until April 1980.

Mr. and Mrs. B. started proceedings in May 1980, to seek appointment as J.L.W.'s guardians. At those proceedings the jury made the findings that the mother had abandoned and refused and neglected to provided for her son. The trial court heard further testimony from the various parties and expert witnesses and entered an order terminating the mother's parental rights.

The Supreme Court on review noted that the "integrity of the family" was constitutionally protected under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The doctrine of the "best interest of the child" could not be absolute. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that:

> [E]xcept under unusual circumstances ...., the due process protections of the State and Federal Constitutions prohibit the termination of a natural parent's rights, unless the parent is unfit. (page 136)

Acknowledging the painful family conflict for all involved, the court noted that:

> In this case, no finding was made that Mrs. R. was an unfit parent, nor could such a finding be sustained on this record. All of Mrs. R.'s actions from the time she learned of her pregnancy showed a concern for the child she was to bear .... She never did contemplate allowing "strangers" to have her baby. Rather, she turned to her own family, her sister and her mother, for help. They responded and she knew her child would be taken care of by her family until she could re-establish her career and a home for all of her children. Faced with responsibilities to her other children and limited resources, it is not hard to understand how, at times, she contemplated letting her son be raised by her sister and brother-in-law. But when it reached a point where family help became a demand that she transfer legal custody to her sister and brother-in-law and allow her parental rights to be permanently terminated, she fought back with a natural mother's instinct to protect her own. While her actions may have constituted statutory grounds for termination, they do not demonstrate her unfitness as a parent. (page 137)

INHERITANCE

Reckless Homicide

Generally, the law recognizes that a criminal should not be permitted to profit from the commission of a crime. Specifically, a murderer of a person should be disqualified from inheriting under that person's will. The issue presented in *In Matter of Estate of Safran* (1981), 102 Wis. 2d 79, was whether these principles should extend to reckless homicide, an offense which involves negligent but not intentional conduct.

On appeal, Justice Day, writing for a majority of the Supreme Court, first summarized earlier Wisconsin cases as establishing:

> (1) A murderer of a testator is disqualified from inheriting under the deceased's will.
>
> (2) The mechanism for disqualification is the imposition of a constructive trust on the murderer for the benefit of alternate beneficiaries under the will.
>
> (3) The imposition of the constructive trust is based on the doctrine that a criminal shall not be permitted to profit from his crime and because the act of the murder interferes with the right of the testator to modify his will. (Page 85)

Further, Wisconsin has no statutory provision regarding disqualification from inheritance and no previous appellate court decisions regarding disqualification by reason of manslaughter or negligent homicide.

Justice Day examined a number of decisions and statutes from other states and the policy considerations in the case. The states were divided with some barring acquisition of property only for murder and others including any unlawful killing. The earlier Wisconsin cases held only that an intentional killer should be disqualified. The legislature, in 1969, substantially revised the Probate Code, but made no changes regarding disqualification by murder. Justice Day concluded this reflected a legislative intent to limit the disqualification to intentional killers. The Supreme Court ruled that the reckless homicide conviction for causing the death of his mother did not bar her son from inheriting.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Private and Local Laws

The Wisconsin Constitution prohibits the legislature from enacting a private or local bill if it contains more than one subject or if the subject is not expressed in the bill title (see Article IV, Section 18). The primary reasons were to avoid any fraud or surprise regarding legislation that was being considered.

The prohibition was a crucial factor in a question arising from a budget review bill. In the 1970s in Wisconsin, budget and budget review bills expanded with numerous policy items. Those bills increasingly became vehicles for agencies and legislators to get their preferred statutory and other changes adopted. In *Soo Line Railroad Company v. Department of Transportation* (1981), 101 Wis. 2d 64, a plaintiff sought to have a portion of a budget review bill invalidated on the grounds that it violated the "private or local laws" requirements of the Wisconsin Constitution.

The portion of the budget review bill in question provided that:

> [Section 943] (48) TRANSPORTATION. (a) *Construction of the Prentice railroad overpass prohibited.* Notwithstanding section 195.28 and 195.29 of the statutes or any order made thereunder, the department of transportation is prohibited from constructing or participating in the construction of a separated grade overhead structure intersecting relocated state trunk highway 13 and the Soo Line Railroad tracks located west of the village of Prentice in Price County. The department of transportation and Soo Line Railroad Company shall establish an at-grade crossing including automatic crossing protection for the relocated highway. Costs associated with construction of the at-grade crossing and crossing protection shall be paid from the appropriations under sections 20.395 (1) (td) and (te) and (3) of the statutes, as appropriate.

The Supreme Court first looked to see if this provision was a private or local law. The court noted that a number of different analyses, and combinations thereof, have been used: geographical area affected, application to only a particular person or entity and interest of the state as proprietor or trustee. The court found that the law related to a specific point on a specific highway and the law directly affected Soo Line R.R. but not other railroads. In light of its previous decisions, the court held that Section 943 was "a private or local enactment".

The court noted that the voluminous budget review bill obviously contained more than one subject. Also, the title provided that it was "AN ACT to amend and revise chapter 20 of the statutes, and to make diverse other changes in the statutes relating to state finances and appropriations, constituting the budget review bill and making appropriations". That title, the court said, gave "no hint that the act regulates the crossing of the Soo Line Railroad tracks and state highway 13". Section 923 (48) (a) of the act was held unconstitutional.

MUNICIPALITIES

Direct Legislation

May a group of citizens use a no-confidence resolution as direct legislation to seek removal of a police chief? In *State ex rel. Becker v. Common Council of the City of Milwaukee* (1981), 101 Wis. 2d 680, the plaintiffs used this approach to attempt to remove controversial Milwaukee Police Chief Harold Breir.

The resolution instructed the Common Council to ask the chief to resign or, if he failed to resign, to seek legal means to remove him. The resolution requested that the council either adopt the resolution or refer it to a vote of the electors.

The applicable statute concerning direct legislation was sec. 9.20, Stats., which provided in part:

> Direct legislation. (1) A number of electors equal to at least 15% of the votes cast for governor at the last general election in their city may sign and file a petition with the city clerk requesting that an attached proposed ordinance or resolution, without alteration, either be adopted by the common council or referred to a vote of the electors ....
>
> (4) The common council shall, without alteration, either pass the ordinance or resolution within 30 days following the date of the clerk's final certificate, or submit it to the electors...

The Common Council did not follow either of the alternatives. The plaintiffs sought a writ of mandamus to force the council to place the resolution before the voters. The trial court issued a writ requiring the council to place the resolution on the ballot or to show cause why they had not done so. The court later determined that the resolution was not "legislative" and thus sec. 9.20, Stats., was not applicable. The trial court issued an order quashing the writ of mandamus.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals examined the limitations of direct legislation. Citing the earlier decision of *Althouse v. City of Madison* (1977), 79 Wis. 2d 97, the court noted that sec. 9.20, Stats., implicitly requires that the ordinance sought to be passed must be legislative, not administrative, in character. The distinction between legislative and administrative proposals was expressed as:

> The test of what is a legislative and what is an administrative proposition, with respect to the initiative or referendum, has further been said to be whether the proposition is one to make new law or to execute law already in existence. Again, it has been said: "The power to be exercised is legislative in its nature if it prescribes a new policy or plan; whereas, it is administrative in its nature if it merely pursues a plan already adopted by the legislative body itself, or some power superior to it." (Citations omitted)

The Court of Appeals agreed with the trial court. The resolution did not set forth a new policy or plan. To allow the submission of the resolution as direct legislation would usurp the administrative function of the city's Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. The order quashing the writ of mandamus was affirmed.

NUISANCES

Criteria for Determination

Does a chicken farm which produces 15 tons of chicken manure a day constitute a public nuisance? That was the primary question in *State v. Quality Egg Farm, Inc.* (1981), 104 Wis. 2d 506.

The Quality Egg Farm, Inc., started its operations in Bristol, Wisconsin in 1967. Starting with 60,000 chickens, the farm had reached 140,000 chickens by 1974 with future projections for 300,000. The previously mentioned 15 tons of chicken manure was attracting the attention of area residents, who alternatively described it as "nauseating", "pungent" or "unbearable".

The Wisconsin Attorney General sought to remedy the odor situation by seeking an injunction against a public nuisance. The trial court found that there was a public nuisance, but the Court of Appeals disagreed. The decision was then reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court examined the difference between public and private nuisances. The court emphasized that it is not just the number of people affected that controls, but also whether the affected persons constitute a community or neighborhood and what type of injury is taking place.

One consideration is the type of business involved. The legality of the operation is not controlling, as the nuisance may simply be the "right thing in the wrong place". The Supreme Court went on to specify a number of considerations and reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals. Summarizing, Justice Steinmetz described the reasons:

> Therefore, we reverse the court of appeals. The law in Wisconsin on public nuisance is not governed solely by the number of people affected. The number of people affected is only one of several criteria in Wisconsin's rule of public nuisance. Others referred to in this decision are the location of the operation or property; the degree or character of the injury inflicted or the right impinged upon; the reasonableness of the use of the property; the nature of the business maintained; the proximity of dwellings to the business; and the nature of the surrounding neighborhood or community. It is for the trier of fact to apply the evidence received to the criteria to be considered in determining whether a public nuisance is present. That evidence, depending on the circumstances of the case, may prove one or all of the criteria or a combination of the criteria, but with varying degrees of severity in each.
>
> The case is remanded to the trial court for findings based on the evidence which led that court to its conclusion that the operation of the egg farm was a *public* nuisance, and then whether the court still concludes there is a *public* nuisance to be abated. (Pages 520 and 521, emphasis original)

The Wisconsin Legislature subsequently addressed the public nuisance issue by enacting Chapter 123, Laws of 1981. That act limits the remedies that a court may order if an agricultural use of practice is found to be a nuisance.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Insurance

In *Aetna Life Insurance Co. v. Mitchell* (1981), 101 Wis. 2d 90, the Supreme Court examined the scope of the Insurance Commissioner's rule-making power. The commissioner had required, by rule, that life insurance companies provide prospective buyers with "The Wisconsin Buyer's

Guide to Life Insurance" and a "Preliminary Policy Summary". Various life insurance companies and associations brought this suit alleging that this requirement unduly emphasized the cost surrender index, which would mislead potential customers.

The trial court had found the rule to be invalid. The Supreme Court, on review, first looked at the Policy Summary and the Buyer's Guide. The guide provided in part:

> FINDING A LOW COST POLICY
>
> After you decide which kind of life insurance fits your needs, look for a good buy. The best way to compare similar policies is to use the cost indexes. A POLICY WITH A LOW COST SURRENDER INDEX IS LIKELY TO BE A BETTER BUY. (Emphasis original)

The plaintiffs at trial had introduced various exhibits to show that the use of the surrender cost index alone could not correctly predict the comparative costs of whole life policies when the policies are terminated by death. The plaintiffs claimed that both the net payment cost index and the equivalent level annual dividend should also be disclosed to give the consumer a more complete picture.

To the majority of justices, the key was whether the rule was misleading. Section 628.34 (1) (a), Stats., prohibits insurance companies from making misleading representations, and the statute specifically covers "information misleading because of incompleteness". The Supreme Court upheld the trial court's finding that the presentation of the surrender cost index without a similar and contemporaneous presentation of the equivalent level annual premium was misleading. Thus, compliance by insurers with the administrative rule would have caused the insurers to violate the statutory prohibition against misrepresentation.

Law Enforcement

Another case where a statute and a rule were allegedly in conflict was *Law Enforcement Standards Board v. Lyndon Station* (1981), 101 Wis. 2d 472. In *Lyndon Station* the Law Enforcement Standards Board sought a writ of mandamus to force the village of Lyndon Station to terminate the employment of its police chief. The chief had been convicted of 26 felony counts of misconduct in public office and, under an administrative rule provision promulgated by the Law Enforcement Standards Board, was ineligible for employment as a law enforcement officer. The rule prohibited a convicted felon from being employed as a police officer unless he or she had been granted an absolute and unconditional pardon. The village answered by saying that the provision was invalid because it violated a state statutory provision prohibiting discrimination on the basis of arrest and conviction records. The trial court issued the writ of mandamus.

On review, the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment and order of the trial court. Defendants then petitioned the Supreme Court for review. On review, the Supreme Court quoted the applicable portion of the statute as:

> [Section 111.32 (5) (h), Stats.] .... It is discrimination because of arrest record or conviction record:
>
> ....
>
> 2. For any employer, labor organization, licensing agency or employment agency to refuse to hire, employ, admit or license any person, or to bar or terminate any person from employment, membership or licensing, or to discriminate against any person in promotion, compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment, membership or licensing, or otherwise to discriminate against any person because such person has an arrest record or a conviction record; provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful:
>
> ....
>
> b. For an employer or licensing agency to refuse to employ or license, or to bar or terminate from employment or licensing, any person who has been convicted of any felony, misdemeanor or other offense the circumstances of which substantially relate to the circumstances of the particular job or licensed activity. (Citations omitted)

The court faced the question of whether the rule and the statute conflicted. First the court noted rules validly enacted by administrative agencies have the force of law. The court followed the principle of statutory construction that the "rule should be given that construction which will, if possible, sustain its validity". The statute authorized a licensing agency to terminate from

employment a person who had been convicted of a felony if the circumstances of the felony substantially related to circumstances of the licensed activity. The rule was thus modified to include the "substantial relationship" test. The court found there was a substantial relationship between the chief's convictions for falsifying uniform traffic citations and his duties as police chief. The court noted that to do otherwise would undermine the public trust. The court held that the trial court had properly issued the writ of mandamus.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL CASES

PLEA BARGAIN

Withdrawal From Agreement

Should a trial judge allow a prosecutor to withdraw from a plea bargain entered into with a defendant? That was the question the Court of Appeals faced in *State v. Beckes* (1980), 100 Wis. 2d 1.

The defendant and the district attorney had entered into a plea agreement, but subsequently the state filed an information charging the defendant with 2 crimes instead of the one agreed upon. The defendant requested the trial court to allow him to plead guilty in accordance with the original plea agreement. The trial court held that the defendant should be allowed to be in the position he was in before the plea agreement, but that the defendant was not allowed specific enforcement of the terms of the original plea agreement.

The Court of Appeals agreed with the trial judge. As plea bargaining is an essential part of the criminal justice process, there must be procedural safeguards. Thus, when the prosecutor fails to carry out the bargain, the defendant is entitled to some relief. Specific enforcement of the bargain was not the answer in this case. The court noted that there had been no detrimental reliance upon the agreement by the defendant and no abuse of discretion by the prosecutor. Therefore, the proper remedy was to restore the defendant to the position he was in before entering the agreement. The court did urge prosecutors to use their authority to withdraw from guilty pleas minimally.

EVIDENCE

Polygraphs

Should evidence obtained in a polygraph examination be admissible in a criminal proceeding? In *State v. Dean* (1981), 103 Wis. 2d 228, the Supreme Court reexamined the question they had confronted 7 years earlier in *State v. Stanislawski* (1974), 62 Wis. 2d 730.

In *Stanislawski* the Supreme Court found that significant advances had been made concerning polygraphy which merited a change in the previous unconditional rejection of polygraph evidence. *Stanislawski* specified 4 conditions for the admission of polygraph evidence:

> [T]he district attorney, defendant and defense counsel sign a stipulation providing for the admission of the evidence at trial; the trial court in the exercise of its discretion admits the evidence; the polygrapher is subject to cross-examination; and the jury is instructed as to the limited function of the evidence. (*Dean* page 244)

The Supreme Court reexamined each of the 4 *Stanislawski* conditions. The admission-on-stipulation was criticized because there is a strong policy argument that a stipulation should not change the law. As polygraph evidence is not ordinarily admissible, the *Stanislawski* decision allowed the parties to stipulate to change the law.

Second, judging from the cases since *Stanislawski*, the trial court's use of discretion in admitting polygraph evidence resulted in a variety of approaches. The Supreme Court noted that there were no standards or guidelines for trial courts to use in determining whether a polygraph expert witness was qualified.

Third, the cross-examination of the polygrapher does not always provide the proper basis for a jury to determine the polygrapher's competence and the validity of the test. This was described by the court as being a compromise between allowing the defendant to counter the polygraph testimony and allowing the polygraph evidence to upstage the proceedings, causing the jury to lose sight of the central issues of the case. The Supreme Court doubted that this compromise was working.

Fourth, the instructions to the jury on the limited function of the evidence seemed to be inadequate. As the court stated, some of the guidelines created conflicts, a "catch-22" type of effect:

> The parties' inability to attack the competence of the examiner or the conditions of the examination except by cross-examination impedes the jury's ability to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the instrument and to evaluate the testimony. Yet limiting impeachment to cross-examination appears to be important in order to prevent the polygraph from becoming the focus of a trial in which this evidence is admitted.

The court stopped short of finding that polygraph evidence "is so unreliable that it cannot be admitted under any circumstances" (page 265). The court found that the *Stanislawski* conditions were not adequate and barred the admission of polygraph evidence in criminal proceedings unless the stipulation occurred on or before September 1, 1981.

DEFENSE TO CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Necessity

In Wisconsin there are a variety of recognized defenses to criminal liability, including intoxication, mistake, privilege, coercion, necessity, self-defense and defense of others. In *State v. Olsen*, (1980), 99 Wis. 2d 572, the defendant attempted to use the defense of necessity in a fairly unique manner.

The defendant in *Olsen* was convicted of disorderly conduct in connection with a demonstration against the shipment of spent fuel rods from a nuclear power plant. As a part of his defense, Olsen claimed the defense of necessity was a justification for his acts. The defense is specified in sec. 939.47, Stats., which provides in part:

> **939.47 Necessity.** Pressure of natural physical forces which causes the actor reasonably to believe that his act is the only means of preventing imminent public disaster, or imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or another and which causes him so to act, is a defense to a prosecution for any crime based on that act ....

From the defendant's viewpoint, the various dangers caused by the transportation of the radioactive fuel rods in admittedly defective casks required him to act.

The trial judge ruled that the necessity defense did not apply to the defendant's action.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals noted that the defense of necessity is similar to making a choice between 2 evils. Judge Dykman, writing the opinion for the court, noted the example of a person lost in a storm who breaks into a house to seek refuge. The key aspect was the assertion of the defense only if the person acted under the pressure of natural forces. The court found that the transportation of spent fuel was not a natural physical force. The control of spent fuel has been assumed by the government: the ability of the individual to make the choice has been preempted. The Court of Appeals held that the "defense of necessity is unavailable as a matter of law to a demonstrator who seeks to stop the shipment of spent fuels which he believes to be unsafe". To rule otherwise would justify many disruptions of government.

PROBATION

Conditions

If a judge places a convicted criminal defendant on probation, the judge generally has a wide range of conditions that may be placed on the defendant. In *State v. Dean* (1981), 102 Wis. 2d 300, the trial judge specified that the defendant must spend 3 years in India providing nursing or pediatric service to the poor.

On review the Court of Appeals faced the sole issue of whether this could be a valid condition of probation. Except as provided in 2 statutory sections, there is no authority to order a person to leave Wisconsin as a condition of probation. The 2 statutory provisions provided limited exceptions for probation in other states. As probation is only authorized to the extent permitted by the legislature, the Court of Appeals vacated part of the judgment and order and remanded the case to the trial court.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: BRUCE F. BEILFUSS (retired 7/31/83)

Justices: NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN (Chief Justice, effective 8/1/83.)
ROLAND B. DAY
SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON
WILLIAM G. CALLOW
DONALD W. STEINMETZ
LOUIS J. CECI
WILLIAM A. BABLITCH (effective 8/1/83.)

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828.

Clerk: MARILYN L. GRAVES, 266-1880.

Court Commissioners: GREGORY POKRASS, JAMES W. RECTOR, JR., JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442; WILLIAM MANN, 266-6708.

Mailing Address: Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Number of Positions: 38.0.

Total Budget 1981-83: $2,901,800.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 *et seq., Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 751, Statutes.

Organization: The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. Justices are elected for 10-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one justice may be elected at each such election, so that some Supreme Court vacancies are filled by appointment for several years until there is an open April election date at which a full-term successor can be chosen by the people. The term of office begins in August following the April election. Any 4 justices constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

The justice with the greatest seniority on the court serves as chief justice unless he or she declines the position, in which event the justice with the next greatest seniority serves as chief justice.

The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the State Capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary for the chief justice is $63,324 and for the other 6 justices it is $56,016.

The Supreme Court is in session for oral arguments each month from September through June. The court hears matters during July and August upon call of the chief justice.

The court's staff includes the director of state courts, who assists the court in its administrative function; 4 commissioners, who assist the court in its judicial function; a clerk, who keeps the court's records; and a marshal. Each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in certain cases of statewide concern and discretionary appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a federal question, allowing an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, is raised. The court in its discretion hears cases on appeal from the Court of Appeals, cases permitted to bypass the Court of Appeals, and cases certified to it by the Court of Appeals. No testimony is taken; the cases are decided on the basis of printed briefs and, in some cases, on oral argument. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order briefs are filed. Criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and "on briefs only" cases are placed on a calendar which is heard every four weeks. Decisions are in writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*. During calendar

year 1982, 198 matters were pending from 1981, 921 new matters were filed and 895 matters were terminated. At the beginning of calendar year 1983, 224 matters were pending before the court.

The Constitution also provides that the Supreme Court has superintending and administrative authority over all courts in the state. The chief justice is the administrative head of the state judicial system. Such administrative authority is exercised pursuant to procedures adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court appoints the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the state law librarian. It licenses attorneys to practice law and, after a hearing, may disbar attorneys for cause. Since 1929 it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts in the state. The Judicial Council acts in an advisory capacity in matters of pleading, practice and procedure and proposes rule changes to the court.

The chief justice, acting through the director of state courts, keeps informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state and designates and assigns circuit judges and reserve judges to serve temporarily in other circuit courts: 1) when a calendar is congested; 2) when a judge is on vacation, disqualified, or unable to act; or 3) when a vacancy in the office occurs.

DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS, OFFICE OF

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828, Room 213 NE, State Capitol, Madison 53701-1688.

Deputy Director for Court Operations: JOHN FERRY, 266-3121. Room 503, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Deputy Director for Management Services: MARY T. RIDER, 266-8914, Room 516, 110 E. Main Street, Madison, 53703.

Fiscal Officer: KEN TIMPEL, 266-6865, Room 516, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL, 266-7807, Room 510, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Patient Compensation: WILLIAM BISSETT, 266-7711, Room 613, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Court Information System: VERNON HUNT, 266-5750, Room 804, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

District Court Administrators: District 1, RONALD WITKOWIAK, Room 500-A, Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233, (414) 278-5113; *District 2,* KATHLEEN MURPHY, Racine County Courthouse, Racine 53403, (414) 636-3133; *District 3,* LEONE ISERMANN, Waukesha County Courthouse, P.O. Box 276, Waukesha 53186, (414) 544-8235; *District 4,* CAROLE MIRKES, Manitowoc County Courthouse, P.O. Box 745, Manitowoc 54220-0745, (414) 683-4044; *District 5,* MARY KAY BAUM, Room 228D, City-County Building, Madison 53709, (608) 267-8820; *District 6,* SAMUEL SHELTON, Dodge County Courthouse, Juneau 53039, (414) 386-4411; *District 7,* STEVEN STEADMAN, La Crosse County Courthouse, La Crosse 54601, (608) 785-9546; *District 8,* WILLIAM SUCHA, Brown County Courthouse, Green Bay 54301, (414) 497-3915; *District 9,* JAMES SEIDEL, Marathon County Courthouse, Wausau 54401, (715) 847-5280; *District 10,* ROBERT FRYE, Suite 3, 1102 Regis Court, Eau Claire 54701, (715) 839-4826.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Room 213 NE, State Capitol, Madison 53701-1688.

Telephone: (608) 266-6828.

Publications: Workload Statistics, Court Marshal (Newsletter).

Number of Employes: 51.75.

Total Budget 1981-83: $4,325,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.19; Supreme Court Rule 70.01.

History: The position of director of state courts was created by the Rule of Judicial Administration promulgated by the Supreme Court and issued under order dated October 30, 1978, and

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM
SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Commissioners
Law Clerks
Secretaries
Assistant to
Chief Justice
Director of
State Courts
Public Information
Judicial Assignments
Legislative
Assistant
Judical
Education
Law
Library
Wisconsin
Court
Information
System
Boards of
Attorneys professional
Competence
Attorneys Professional
Responsibility
Clerk of
Supreme court
and
Court of Appeals
Court
Operations
Planning and
Research
Committee
Staffing
Trial Court
Information
System
District
Administration
Patient
Compensation
Panels
Management
Services
Personnel
Fiscal and
Budget
Contract and
Grant
Administration
Space and
Facilities
Management
Purchasing
Payroll
Chief Judges
Judicial
Administrative
Districts
Deputy
Chief Judges
District
Court
Administrators
Circuit
Judges
Municipal
Courts
Judicial
Conference
State Bar
Board of Governors
Chief Judge
Court of
Appeals
Staff
Attorneys
Administrative
Assistant
District
Presiding
Judge
Administrative
Assistant
Court of
Appeals
Judges
Law Clerks
Secretaries
COURT SYSTEM

a further order dated February 19, 1979, pursuant to the administrative power vested in the Supreme Court under Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution. This position replaced that of administrative director of courts, which was created by Chapter 261, Laws of 1961, as Section 758.19 of the statutes.

Organization: The director of state courts is appointed by , and serves at the pleasure of, the Supreme Court. At the direction of the chief justice, he administers the nonjudicial business of the court system through the appointed chief judges and staff. The director is a member of the Judicial Council and the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice.

Functions: The director of state courts keeps the chief justice and the Supreme Court informed of the status of judicial business in the state courts and assists in their administration. The specific functions of the director, as set out by Supreme Court Rule, are: supervision of state level court personnel; development and supervision of the budget for the court system; legislative liaison and public information; development and maintenance of the court information system; judicial education; interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges; development and supervision of judicial planning and research; advisor to the Supreme Court on matters relating to improvements within the system; control over fiscal matters, space allocation and equipment; collection, compilation and utilization of judicial system statistics; supervision of the Law Library and the Supreme Court clerk; administration of the patients compensation panels under Chapter 655; and the performance of such other duties as the Supreme Court may, from time to time, direct.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

State Law Librarian: MARCIA J. KOSLOV.

Reader Services (reference, circulation, government documents): DENNIS AUSTIN, MARLYN JOSI, KATHY LEFCO-KATZ.

Technical Services: SANDRA DUNCAN, SHIRLEY WINSBOROUGH.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7881, Madison 53707; location: Room 310 East, State Capitol.

Telephone: (608) 266-1424 (office); (608) 266-1600 (reader services).

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $583,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.01; Supreme Court Rule 82.01.

Organization: The State Law Library is administered by the Supreme Court, which appoints the librarian and the library staff and promulgates and enforces rules governing the use of the library.

Functions: The library is a public library, but its main service is as the legal resource center for the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the Legislature, the Office of the Governor and the various executive agencies, and members of the Wisconsin Bar.

Reference and basic research services are provided and photocopying facilities are available at a nominal cost. Through a circulation policy instituted in 1976, much of the collection is now available on an overnight or 5-day basis. The Wisconsin materials are generally noncirculating. Circulation is open to judges, attorneys, legislators and state agency personnel.

Holdings: The State Law Library collection consists of approximately 135,600 bound volumes, 3,000 reels of microfilm, and 3,000 microfiche. The holdings include:

1. Session laws and statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes and digests for the federal government and the 50 states and territories.
2. Legal and bar periodicals — 950 titles, of which 520 are current.
3. Legal treatise collection, legal encyclopedias, and a government documents section.
4. Statutes and court decisions from England and Canada.
5. Appeal papers including cases, briefs, and appendices for almost all Wisconsin Supreme Court cases and for the Wisconsin Court of Appeals.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Attorneys Professional Competence, Board of

Members: PAUL MORROW, *chairperson;* JULILLY WALLER KOHLER, *vice chairperson;* KATHRYN R. ANDERSON, DANIEL O. BERNSTINE, H. STEPHAN HALLOWAY, MICHAEL K. MCCHRYSTAL, MARYGOLD SHIRE MELLI, ROBERT B.L. MURPHY, JUDGE PATRICK T. SHEEDY, JUANITA SORENSON.

Director: ERICA MOESER, 266-9760.

Mailing Address: Room 406, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Number of Employes: 3.0.

Total Budget 1981-83: $206,400.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 30, 31 and 40.

History: The Board of Continuing Legal Education, created on November 21, 1975, by rule of the Supreme Court, became the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court for 3-year terms. Five members of the board must be members of the State Bar and 4 members must be selected from the judiciary of the state, the faculty of the law schools of the state, and the public.

Functions: The board implements and enforces the rules of continuing legal education for attorneys, administers the state bar examination, and processes all requests for admission to the State Bar on foreign license and readmission.

Attorneys Professional Responsibility, Board of

Members: VICTOR A. MILLER, *chairperson;* GEORGE K. STEIL, SR., *vice chairperson;* IRVIN CHARNE, BARRY S. LIBMAN, JAMES H. PLIER, CAROLYN SANDIN, WERNER J. SCHAEFER, SALLY WELLMAN, JAMES J. WILLIAMSON.

Administrator: GERALD STERNBERG.

Deputy Administrator: ELSA GREENE.

Deputy Administrator, Milwaukee Office: RANDALL ARNOLD.

Mailing Address: Room 406, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703.

Telephone: Madison (608) 267-7274; Milwaukee (414) 224-4623.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 21.01.

Number of Employes: 11.50.

Total Budget 1981-83: $816,900.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 21.01.

History: The Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility was created on January 1, 1977, by order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and assumed the attorney disciplinary function of the former Board of State Bar Commissioners on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court. Six members are attorneys, and 3 are lay persons. The board is assisted in its duties by the professional responsibility administrator and staff.

Agency Responsibility: Upon request of the Supreme Court or the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the board investigates the moral character of the persons seeking admission to the Wisconsin Bar. The board makes findings and recommendations to the Supreme Court on petitions for reinstatement of a lawyer's license to practice. The board investigates complaints of attorney misconduct and takes disciplinary action ranging from informal reprimand to the filing of a formal complaint with the Supreme Court. The board also investigates and files petitions with the court for cases involving an attorney's medical incapacity.

Judicial Conference

Statutory Reference: Section 758.17; Supreme Court Rule 70.15.

The Judicial Conference is made up of the justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, judges of the circuit courts, reserve judges and 3 municipal judges representing the municipal courts. It meets at least once a year at a place and time designated by a joint meeting of its Executive Committee and the Judicial Education Committee.

The functions of the conference are to consider the business of the administration of justice and problems pertaining thereto and to make recommendations for its improvement, to conduct instructive programs at its annual meeting to assist its members in performing their judicial duties, to provide for committees to study particular subjects relating to the administration of justice; and to adopt forms necessary for the administration of proceedings under Chapters 48, 851 to 882 of the statutes.

The sections established by the conference at its organizational meeting in September 1979, are: Family and Children's Law, Probate and Mental Health, Appellate Practice and Procedures, Civil Law, and Criminal Law and Traffic. The Judicial Conference also maintains a Standing Committee on Legislation.

Judicial Education Committee

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, *chairperson;* THOMAS BARLAND, MICHAEL BRENNAN, MARVIN C. HOLZ, KENT C. HOUCK, P. CHARLES JONES, J. RICHARD LONG, NEAL P. NETTESHEIM, BURTON A. SCOTT, GARY SCHLOSSTEIN,; J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts), ROBERT F. BODEN (dean, Marquette University Law School), ORRIN L. HELSTAD (dean, University of Wisconsin Law School).

Director of Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL.

Mailing Address: Room 510, 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7807.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 32.01.

The Supreme Court created the Judicial Education Committee in 1968. Its purpose is to conduct judicial education programs for all court personnel.

In 1976 the Wisconsin Supreme Court, after holding a public hearing, issued an order establishing a mandatory program of continuing education for the Wisconsin judiciary, SCR Chapter 32. This rule, effective January 1, 1977, and as amended November 25, 1980, applies to all Supreme Court justices and commissioners, Court of Appeals judges, circuit court judges, and reserve judges. To comply with SCR Chapter 32, each person subject to the rule must obtain a designated number of hours of continuing education within a period of 6 years and by means approved by the Judicial Education Committee.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Members: BJARNE ULLSVIK (public member), *chairperson;* JUDGE WILLIAM R. MOSER (Appeals Court judge), JUDGE EARL D. MORTON (circuit court judge), RICHARD NINNEMANN, GORDON SINYKIN (attorneys) (appointed by Supreme Court); VIRGINIA BRAUN, SHIRLEY CRINION, ROBERT ONKKA, JOEL B. GROSSMAN (public members).

Executive Director: NATALIE SMITH.

Administrative Officer: CONSTANCE LAVINE.

Mailing Address: Room 302 Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Number of Employes: 2.25.

Total Budget 1981-83: $240,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.83.

History: By Supreme Court rules effective January 1, 1972, the court created a 9-member Judicial Commission to implement its Code of Judicial Ethics adopted in November 1967, which enumerated 16 standards of personal and official conduct for justices and judges, and 16 rules, the disobedience of which warranted sanctions. Rule 17 was adopted in 1974, effective in 1975, making the commission the repository for financial reports of judges and other members of the court personnel. In December 1979 the Supreme Court clarified and numbered the provisions of the Code of Judicial Ethics for uniformity and convenience as SCR 60.001 to 60.01. Under the provisions of SCR 60.18 (1), the commission is no longer the repository for the financial reports of judges and other court personnel.

In April 1977 the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to give the Supreme Court power to reprimand, censure, suspend, or to remove any justice or judge for cause or disability under legislative enactment.

Under Sections 757.81 to 751.99 of the Wisconsin Statutes, created by Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, a new Judicial Commission was created as an independent agency in the judicial branch, no longer subject to the administrative supervision of the Supreme Court. The court then abolished its own commission which it had previously created.

The new Judicial Commission operates under the statutory definitions of misconduct and disability. Its jurisdiction includes enforcement of the Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the Supreme Court.

Organization: The commission is comprised of 9 members serving 3-year terms with a limit of not more than 2 consecutive full terms: 5 lay persons appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; one trial judge of a court of record, one Court of Appeals judge, and 2 members of the State Bar of Wisconsin who are not judges, appointed by the Supreme Court.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is mandated by statute to investigate any possible misconduct or disability of a judge or justice. If the commission finds probable cause that a judge has engaged in misconduct or is disabled, it files a formal complaint or petition with the Supreme Court. The commission then prosecutes the complaint or petition before a Court of Appeals judge and jury or before a panel of 3 Court of Appeals judges.

After the hearing, the panel submits its findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition to the Supreme Court. After a jury trial, the presiding judge files the jury verdict with the court, together with recommendations for appropriate action. The Supreme Court then makes the final determination with respect to what action is to be taken as to discipline or disability of the judge involved.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: PROF. WALTER J. DICKEY (designee of dean, University of Wisconsin Law School), *chairperson;* JUDGE GORDON MYSE (representing Judicial Conference), *vice chairperson;* JUSTICE SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON (representing Supreme Court); JUDGE JOHN P. FOLEY (representing Court of Appeals); JUDGE MICHAEL J. BARRON, JUDGE NATHAN E. WIESE, JUDGE THOMAS S. WILLIAMS (representing Judicial Conference); SENATOR LYNN S. ADELMAN (chairperson, Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee), REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. RUTKOWSKI (chairperson, Assembly Judiciary Committee), JAMES D. JEFFRIES (designee of Attorney General), EVA SOEKA (designee of dean, Marquette University Law School), ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes), GREGORY CONWAY (president-elect, State Bar), J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts); James A. Drill, Ernest O. Hanson, Leon E. Sheehan (representing State Bar); JUDY D. HEBBE, JANET SCHIPPER (public members).

Executive Secretary: JAMES L. FULLIN, JR.

Mailing Address: Room 777 Anchor Building, 25 West Main Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1319.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

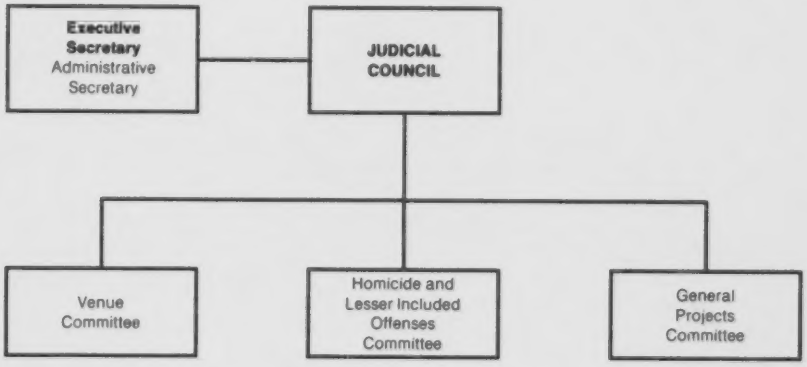
Total Budget 1981-83: $185,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.13.

History: The Judicial Council was created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951. It succeeded to the functions of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure, created by Chapter 404, Laws of 1929. Chapter 247, Laws of 1967, provided for the administrator of courts or his deputy or assistant to serve as executive secretary of the council. This was changed, however, by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969, which increased the membership of the council from 17 to 18 to include the administrator of courts, but removed the provision making him executive secretary. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, increased the council membership to 19 by adding a Court of Appeals judge. A Supreme Court order of October 30, 1978, replaced the administrator of courts with the director of state courts.

Organization: The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service. The council membership includes a Supreme Court justice selected by the Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals judge selected by the Court of Appeals, and 4 circuit court judges selected by the Judicial Conference. The 8 *ex officio* members or their designees are: the attorney general, the chairpersons of the Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee and of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the director of state courts, the revisor of statutes, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette Law Schools and the president-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The council membership also includes 2 citizen members appointed by the governor and 3 members elected by the State Bar, all of whom serve 3-year terms. The council meets monthly except in July and August. The various committees of the council meet regularly and are composed of council and ad hoc members.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL



JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Functions:

1. Study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the Supreme Court as to changes which will simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation.
2. Survey and study the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of this state.
3. Recommend to the legislature any changes in procedure, jurisdiction or organization of the courts which can be put into effect by legislative action only.
4. Assist in preparing Supreme Court rules in proper form for biennial publication.
5. Advise the Supreme Court and legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Officers: ADRIAN P. SCHOONE, *president;* GREGORY CONWAY, *president-elect;* EDWARD A. DUDEK, *past president;* JOHN H. AMES, *secretary;* THOMAS D. BELL, *treasurer;* WILLIAM J. MULLIGAN, *chairman of the board.*

Board of Governors: District 1: HARRY F. WORTH, JR.; *District 2:* WAYNE E. BABLER, JR., JOSEPH C. BRANCH, KAREN A. CASE, IRVIN B. CHARNE, JOHN A. FIORENZA, IRVING GAINES, FRANKLYN M. GIMBEL, ROBERT L. HABUSH, E. CAMPION KERSTEN, CHARLES MENTKOWSKI, DENNIS J. PURTELL, DAVID A. SAICHEK, ARTHUR J. VLASAK; *District 3:* RICHARD J. STEFFENS; *District 4:* ARTHUR J. OLSEN; *District 5:* JOSEPH D. BECKER; *District 6:* CHARLES J. HERROV; *District 7:* GERALD M. O'BRIEN; *District 8:* RICHARD J. KELLY; *District 9:* MILO FLATEN, JR., DANIEL W. HILDEBRAND, VALERIE S. MANNIS, JAMES L. MARTIN, JOHN WALSH, GERALD S. WILCOX; *District 10:* DENNIS W. HERRLING; *District 11:* HAROLD WITKIN; *District 12:* DAVID Y. COLLINS; *District 13:* ERNEST STRUB; *District 14:* PHILIP R. BREHM; *District 15:* ROY J. JOSTEN; *District 16:* GLEN A. HARTLEY; *Young Lawyers Division:* JAMES E. COLLIS; *Non-Resident Lawyers Division:* RICHARD J. O'MELIA; *Government Lawyers Division:* THOMAS E. HAYES; *nonlawyer members:* BARBARA BOUFFARD, WILLIAM J. CARR, SR., CELIA SERAPHIM.

Executive Director: STEPHEN L. SMAY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7158, 402 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 257-3838.

Publications: Notebooks, 3-ring binders, and hard-cover books, variously priced, issued by Advanced Training Seminars Division; *Wisconsin Bar Bulletin;* Section newsletters; General membership newsletter; *Consumer's Guide to Wisconsin Law; News Reporters' Legal Handbook; Guide to Statute of Limitations.*

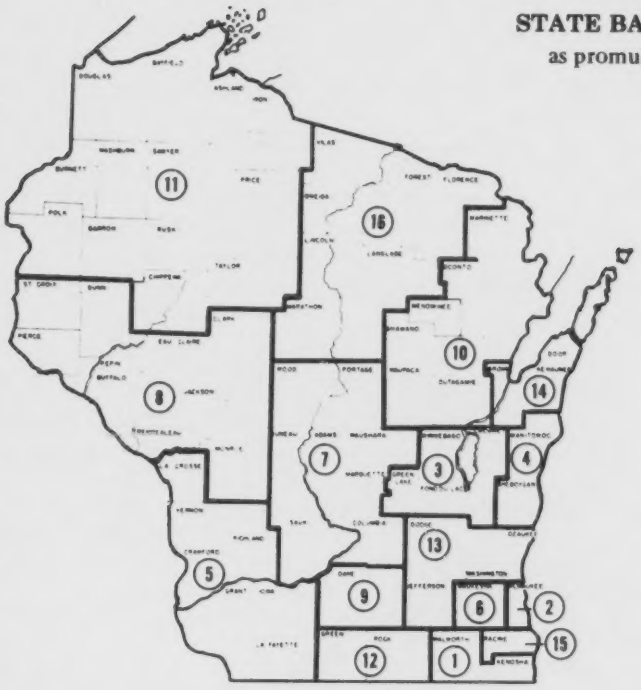
History: On June 22, 1956, the Supreme Court ordered organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin Bar Association, a voluntary association organized in 1877.

Organization: Subject to rules prescribed by the Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a Board of Governors, consisting of the officers, 29 members selected by the members of the State Bar from the 16 districts of the state, and the president of the Young Lawyers Division. Three nonlawyers appointed by the Supreme Court have floor privileges with vote. The Board of Governors selects the executive director and the chairman of the board.

The State Bar consists of all attorneys and judges entitled to practice before the state courts. Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full court or by a single justice of the Supreme Court. As of January 1981 there were nearly 13,000 members of the State Bar. Once admitted, members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the Supreme Court, whether they practice before a court, administrative body or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.

The Wisconsin Bar Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, is a charitable, educational and research foundation of the State Bar, serving as an adjunct of that organization, and providing public law education.

STATE BAR DISTRICTS
as promulgated in 1972



Functions of the Bar:

1. Work toward raising professional standards, improving the administration of justice, and furnishing continuing legal education to lawyers through its advanced training seminars division.
2. To carry on a continuing program of legal research in the technical fields of substantive law, practice and procedure, and make reports and recommendations thereon.
3. To promote the innovation, development and improvement of ways to deliver legal services to the people of Wisconsin in adequate quantity, of superior quality, and at reasonable cost.

COURT OF APPEALS

Clerk of Court of Appeals: MARILYN L. GRAVES.

Chief Staff Attorney: STEVEN FELSENTHAL.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Number of Positions: 56.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $4,358,800.

Statutory Reference: Art. VII, *Wisconsin Constitution,* Chapter 752, Statutes.

History: The Court of Appeals was created by a constitutional amendment ratified by the electorate on April 5, 1977. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, implemented the amendment.

Organization: The Court of Appeals consists of 12 judges. The court is divided into 4 districts, with 3 judges elected from each district. Judges are elected for 6-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one judge may be elected in a district in any year. The term of office begins on August 1 next succeeding each election and terminates on July 31. The Supreme Court appoints a Court of Appeals judge to be chief judge of the Court of Appeals for a 3-year term. The chief judge is the administrative head of the entire court.

The court sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases on their merits except for certain categories of cases that can be disposed of by one judge.

The judges' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary is $51,372.

The clerk of the Supreme Court is also the clerk of the Court of Appeals. The court's staff includes 8 staff attorneys and an administrative assistant for each district, one of whom is a member of the clerk's staff. Each judge has a private secretary and a law examiner.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
April 6, 1983

District	Judicial Circuits Comprising Districts	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration*
I	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John A. Decker	1984
			William R. Moser	1986
			Ted E. Wedemeyer	1988
II	Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Winnebago and Calumet	Waukesha (also Fond du Lac, Racine)	Clair H. Voss	1984
			Burton A. Scott	1986
			Richard S. Brown	1988
III	Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Oconto, Marinette, Forest and Florence (a combined 2-county circuit), Outagamie, Menominee and Shawano (a combined 2-county circuit), Langlade, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas Taylor, Price, Iron, Ashland, Bayfield, Sawyer Rusk, Chippewa, Eau Claire Trempealeau, Buffalo and Pepin (a combined 2-county circuit), Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Washburn and Douglas	Wausau (also Eau Claire, Superior, Green Bay)	John P. Foley	1986
			Robert W. Dean	1988
			R. Thomas Cane	1989
IV	Rock, Green, Jefferson Dodge, Dane, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Sauk, Columbia, Marquette Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Adams, Juneau, Jackson, Clark, Monroe, Vernon and La Crosse	Madison (also La Crosse, Stevens Point)	Paul C. Gartzke	1984
			Charles P. Dykman	1986
			Martha J. Bablitch	1988

* Term expires on July 31.

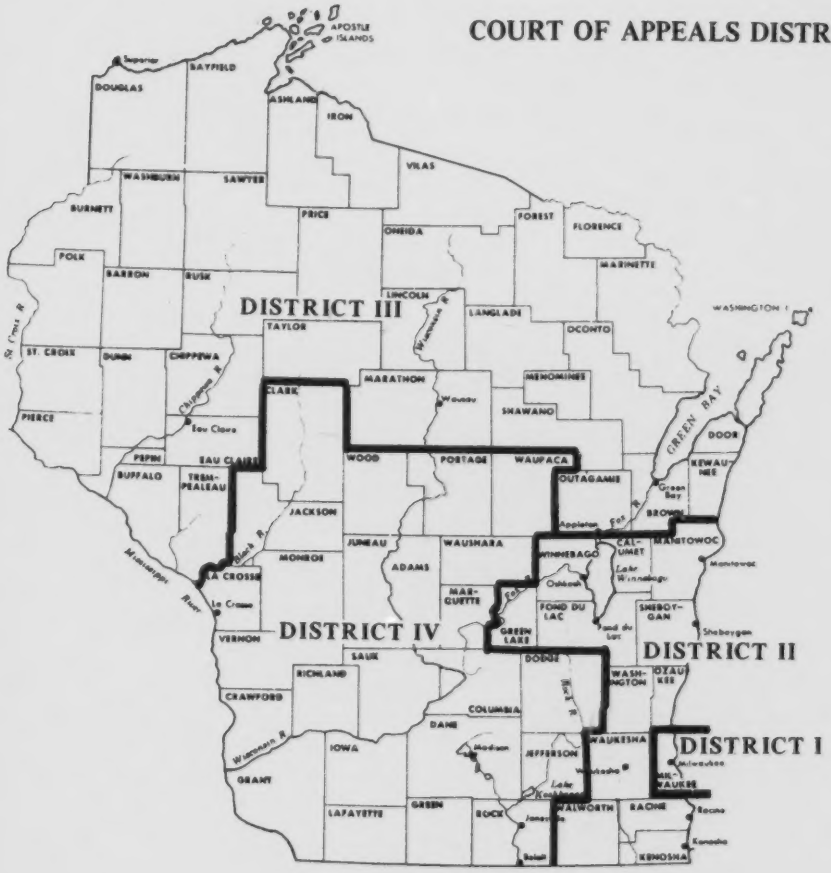
Source: Official records of the Court of Appeals, January 1983; State Elections Board; 1981-82 Wisconsin Statutes.

Functions: The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction, supervisory jurisdiction and original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs. Final judgments and orders of a circuit court may be appealed as a matter of right to the Court of Appeals. A judgment or order not appealable as of right may be appealed to the Court of Appeals upon leave granted by the court. The Supreme Court may review the final decisions of the Court of Appeals.

No testimony is taken in the Court of Appeals. The court disposes of cases brought to it on appeal on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order in which the appeals are filed. When possible and without undue delay in civil cases, criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and on briefs only cases are placed on a regularly issued calendar. Decisions are in writing. A publication committee of the court determines which of the court's decisions will be published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*.

The calendar year 1982 began with 1,262 cases carried over from 1981. During the 1982 calendar year 2,370 new cases were filed and 2,337 cases were terminated. There were 1,314 cases pending at the end of the calendar year 1982.

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS



CIRCUIT COURTS

State Funded Positions: 397.00.

Total Budget 1981-83: $36,577,200.

Statutory References: Article VII, Section 2, 6-9, *Wisconsin Constitution*, Chapter 753, Statutes.

The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction under the state Constitution. Pursuant to Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, the jurisdiction, powers, duties, functions and compensation of county courts and judges were made identical to that of circuit courts and judges.

Every county is a circuit except that Pepin and Buffalo Counties comprise one circuit, Menominee and Shawano Counties comprise one circuit and Forest and Florence Counties comprise one circuit. Thus, there are 69 judicial circuits. Where judicial business is heavy, a single circuit may have several branches of court with a judge presiding in each branch. There are presently 32 multibranch circuits. Under Chapter 449, additional judgeships were created while several were deleted. As of August 1, 1982, there are 190 circuit judgeships.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election, and are paid by the state a salary of $49,176, equal to the midpoint of executive salary group 6. Salaries for court reporters are paid for entirely by the state. Travel expenses for both the judges and court reporters are paid by the state. Most other expenses for operating the circuit courts are borne by the respective counties.

The circuit court has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. Administrative reviews of state administrative agency decisions and orders are heard in the circuit court. Appeals from municipal courts are to the circuit court and appeals from the circuit court are to the Court of Appeals, unless otherwise provided by law.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
	April 1983		
Adams	Friendship	Raymond E. Gieringer	July 31, 1985
Ashland	Ashland	William E. Chase	July 31, 1984
Barron	Barron	James C. Eaton	July 31, 1986
Bayfield	Washburn	Thomas J. Gallagher	July 31, 1983
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Richard G. Greenwood	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Green Bay	Vivi L. Dilweg	July 31, 1983
Branch 3	Green Bay	William J. Duffy	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Green Bay	Alexander R. Grant	July 31, 1983
Branch 5	Green Bay	Charles E. Kuehn	July 31, 1987
Branch 6	Green Bay	N. Patrick Crooks	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Green Bay	John C. Jaekels	July 31, 1987
Buffalo-Pepin	Alma	Gary B. Schloesstein	July 31, 1984
Burnett	Grantsburg	Harry F. Gunderson	July 31, 1986
Calumet	Chilton	Hugh F. Nelson	July 31, 1986
Chippewa			
Branch 1	Chippewa Falls	Roderick A. Cameron	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Richard H. Stafford	July 31, 1986
Clark			
Branch 1	Neillsville	Lowell D. Schoengarth	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Neillsville	Michael W. Brennan	July 31, 1985
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Howard W. Latton[1]	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Portage	Lewis W. Charles	July 31, 1987
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	July 31, 1983
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	Richard W. Bardwell[1]	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Madison	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	July 31, 1987
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	July 31, 1983
Branch 4	Madison	William F. Eich	July 31, 1984
Branch 5	Madison	Robert R. Pekowsky	July 31, 1984
Branch 6	Madison	James C. Boll	July 31, 1987

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger	July 31, 1985
Branch 8	Madison	Edward S. Marion	July 31, 1984
Branch 9	Madison	William D. Byrne	July 31, 1988
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell	July 31, 1985
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moser	July 31, 1985
Branch 12	Madison	Mark A. Frankel	July 31, 1985
Dodge			
Branch 1	Juneau	Henry G. Gergen, Jr.	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Juneau	Joseph E. Schultz	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Juneau	Thomas W. Wells	July 31, 1983
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Edwin C. Stephan	July 31, 1988
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Arthur A. Cirilli[2]	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Superior	Douglas S. Moodie[1]	July 31, 1983
Dunn	Menominee	Donna J. Muza	July 31, 1986
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Eau Claire	William D. O'Brien	July 31, 1984
Branch 3	Eau Claire	Karl F. Peplau[1]	July 31, 1984
Florence, see Forest-Florence			
Fond du Lac			
Branch 1	Fond du Lac	John W. Mickiewicz	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	John P. McGalloway, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 3	Fond du Lac	Henry B. Buslee	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Fond du Lac	Eugene F. McEssey	July 31, 1986
Forest-Florence	Crandon	Frederick H. Fowle[1]	July 31, 1986
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	John Wagner	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Lancaster	William L. Reinecke	July 31, 1986
Green	Monroe	Franz W. Brand	July 31, 1988
Green Lake	Green Lake	David C. Willis	July 31, 1988
Iowa	Dodgeville	James P. Fiedler	July 31, 1986
Iron	Hurley	John Varda	July 31, 1988
Jackson	Black River Falls	Louis S. Drecktrah[1]	July 31, 1984
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John B. Danforth	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Jefferson	Arnold K. Schumann	July 31, 1983
Branch 3	Jefferson	Harold H. Eberhardt	July 31, 1985
Juneau	Mauston	Wallace A. Brady	July 31, 1986
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	Earl D. Morton	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Kenosha	William U. Zievers	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Kenosha	John E. Malloy	July 31, 1983
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	July 31, 1987
Branch 5	Kenosha	Robert V. Baker	July 31, 1987
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	S. Dean Pies	July 31, 1986
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Peter G. Pappas	July 31, 1983
Branch 2	La Crosse	Eugene A. Toepel[1]	July 31, 1983
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon	July 31, 1985
Lafayette	Darlington	Daniel P. McDonald	July 31, 1985
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	July 31, 1987
Lincoln	Merrill	John M. Nolan	July 31, 1986
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Allan J. Deehr	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Leon H. Jones	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	July 31, 1987
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Ronald D. Keberle	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Wausau	Leo D. Crooks	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Wausau	Daniel L. La Rocque	July 31, 1985
Branch 4	Wausau	Vincent K. Howard	July 31, 1983
Marinette			
Branch 1	Marinette	Charles D. Heath	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Marinette	William M. Donovan	July 31, 1984
Marquette	Montello	Donn H. Dahlke	July 31, 1983
Menominee, see Shawano-Menominee			
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Charles B. Schudson	July 31, 1983
Branch 2	Milwaukee	George A. Burns, Jr.	July 31, 1987
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Patricia S. Curley	July 31, 1985
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Leah M. Lampone	July 31, 1985
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Patrick T. Sheedy	July 31, 1986
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Robert W. Landry	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Milwaukee	John F. Foley	July 31, 1985
Branch 8	Milwaukee	Michael J. Barron	July 31, 1986
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Russell W. Stamper, Sr.	July 31, 1984

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Rudolph T. Randa	July 31, 1983
Branch 11	Milwaukee	Michael T. Sullivan (acting judge)	July 31, 1986
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski	July 31, 1985
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	July 31, 1988
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Marvin C. Holz	July 31, 1984
Branch 16	Milwaukee	William D. Gardner	July 31, 1985
Branch 17	Milwaukee	Hugh R. O'Connell	July 31, 1986
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Harold B. Jackson, Jr.	July 31, 1988
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	July 31, 1987
Branch 20	Milwaukee	William J. Shaughnessy	July 31, 1986
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Clarence R. Parriah	July 31, 1987
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	July 31, 1987
Branch 23	Milwaukee	Janine Geske	July 31, 1988
Branch 24	Milwaukee	David V. Jennings	July 31, 1986
Branch 25	Milwaukee	Ralph G. Gorenstein	July 31, 1987
Branch 26	Milwaukee	Michael P. Sullivan	July 31, 1984
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	July 31, 1987
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Robert J. Miech	July 31, 1985
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Gary L. Gerlach	July 31, 1983
Branch 30	Milwaukee	William A. Jennaro	July 31, 1985
Branch 31	Milwaukee	Patrick J. Madden	July 31, 1984
Branch 32	Milwaukee	Michael D. Guolee	July 31, 1984
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram	July 31, 1987
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Ralph A. Fine	July 31, 1985
Branch 35	Milwaukee	Lee E. Wells	July 31, 1988
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Joseph P. Callan	July 31, 1985
Branch 37	Milwaukee	Arlene D. Connors	July 31, 1986
Monroe	Sparta	James W. Rice	July 31, 1984
Oconto	Oconto	John M. Wiebusch	July 31, 1987
Oneida	Rhinelander	Robert E. Kinney	July 31, 1984
Outagamie			
Branch 1	Appleton	Gordon Myse	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Appleton	Urban Van Susteran[2]	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	Appleton	Nick F. Schaeffer	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Appleton	Harold Froehlich	July 31, 1988
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Walter J. Swietlik	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Port Washington	Warren A. Grady	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormick	July 31, 1985
Pepin, see Buffalo-Pepin			
Pierce	Ellsworth	William E. McEwen[1]	July 31, 1986
Polk	Balsam Lake	Robert O. Weisel	July 31, 1984
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederick Fleishauer	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Stevens Point	Robert C. Jenkins	July 31, 1983
Price	Phillips	David A. Clapp	July 31, 1984
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	John C. Ahlgrimm	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Racine	Stephan A. Simanek	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Racine	Jon B. Skow	July 31, 1984
Branch 4	Racine	Emmanuel J. Vuvanas	July 31, 1986
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	July 31, 1987
Branch 6	Racine	Dennis D. Costello	July 31, 1985
Branch 7	Racine	James Wilbershide	July 31, 1984
Branch 8	Racine	Dennis J. Flynn	July 31, 1988
Richland	Richland Center	Kent C. Houck	July 31, 1985
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	Mark Farnum	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Janesville	John H. Lussow	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Janesville	Gerald W. Jaeckle	July 31, 1988
Branch 4	Janesville	Edwin C. Dahlberg	July 31, 1984
Branch 5	Janesville	J. Richard Long	July 31, 1986
Branch 6	Janesville	Patrick J. Rude	July 31, 1986
Rusk	Ladysmith	Donald J. Sterlinske	July 31, 1986
St. Croix			
Branch 1	Hudson	John G. Bartholomew	July 31, 1986
Branch 2	Hudson	Joseph W. Hughes	July 31, 1983
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	Robert Curtin	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Baraboo	James R. Seering	July 31, 1986
Sawyer	Hayward	Alvin L. Kelsey	July 31, 1983
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 1	Shawano	Earl W. Schmidt	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	July 31, 1983
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	Ernest C. Keppler	July 31, 1985

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Branch 2	Sheboygan	John G. Buchen	July 31, 1983
Branch 3	Sheboygan	John Bolgert	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Sheboygan	Daniel P. Anderson	July 31, 1985
Taylor	Medford	Gary L. Carlson	July 31, 1986
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Albert L. Twesme	July 31, 1986
Vernon	Viroqua	Walter S. Block	July 31, 1988
Vilas	Eagle River	James B. Mohr	July 31, 1985
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Robert Reed	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Elkhorn	James L. Carlson	July 31, 1986
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John J. Byrnes[3]	July 31, 1988
Washburn	Shell Lake	Warren Winton	July 31, 1985
Washington			
Branch 1	West Bend	J. Tom Merriam	July 31, 1984
Branch 2	West Bend	James B. Schwalbach	July 31, 1985
Branch 3	West Bend	Richard T. Becker	July 31, 1984
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Harry G. Snyder	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Waukesha	Mark S. Gempeler	July 31, 1984
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	July 31, 1987
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder	July 31, 1985
Branch 5	Waukesha	Harold J. Wollenzien	July 31, 1984
Branch 6	Waukesha	Robert T. McGraw	July 31, 1984
Branch 7	Waukesha	Neal P. Nettesheim	July 31, 1987
Branch 8	Waukesha	John P. Buckley	July 31, 1985
Branch 9	Waukesha	Willis J. Zick	July 31, 1985
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	July 31, 1987
Branch 2	Waupaca	Nathan E. Wiese	July 31, 1987
Waushara	Wautoma	Jon P. Wilcox	July 31, 1985
Winnebago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	William E. Crane	July 31, 1988
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Robert Haase	July 31, 1988
Branch 3	Oshkosh	Thomas S. Williams	July 31, 1986
Branch 4	Oshkosh	Robert Hawley	July 31, 1988
Branch 5	Oshkosh	William H. Carver	July 31, 1986
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway	July 31, 1985
Branch 2	Wisconsin Rapids	Frederick A. Fink	July 31, 1986

Elected April 5, 1983

Bayfield	Washburn	Thomas J. Gallagher	July 31, 1989
Brown			
Branch 2	Green Bay	Vivi L. Dilweg	July 31, 1989
Branch 4	Green Bay	Alexander R. Grant	July 31, 1989
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	July 31, 1989
Dane			
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	July 31, 1989
Dodge			
Branch 3	Juneau	Thomas W. Wells	July 31, 1989
Douglas			
Branch 2	Superior	Joseph McDonald	July 31, 1989
Jefferson			
Branch 2	Jefferson	Arnold K. Schumann	July 31, 1989
Kenosha			
Branch 3	Kenosha	John E. Malloy[4]	July 31, 1989
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Peter G. Pappas	July 31, 1989
Branch 2	La Crosse	Michael J. Mulroy	July 31, 1989
Marathon			
Branch 4	Wausau	Vincent K. Howard	July 31, 1989
Marquette	Montello	Donn H. Dahlke	July 31, 1989
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Charles B. Schudson	July 31, 1989
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Rudolph T. Randa	July 31, 1989
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Gary L. Gerlach	July 31, 1989
Portage			
Branch 2	Stevens Point	Robert C. Jenkins	July 31, 1989
St. Croix			
Branch 2	Hudson	Phillip Todryk	July 31, 1989
Sawyer	Hayward	Alvin L. Kelsey	July 31, 1989
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	July 31, 1989

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits*	Court Location	Judges	Term Expiration
Sheboygan Branch 2	Sheboygan	John J. Buchen	July 31, 1989

* Circuits are comprised of one county each, with the exception of Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence and Shawano-Menominee.

[1] Must retire July 31, 1986;

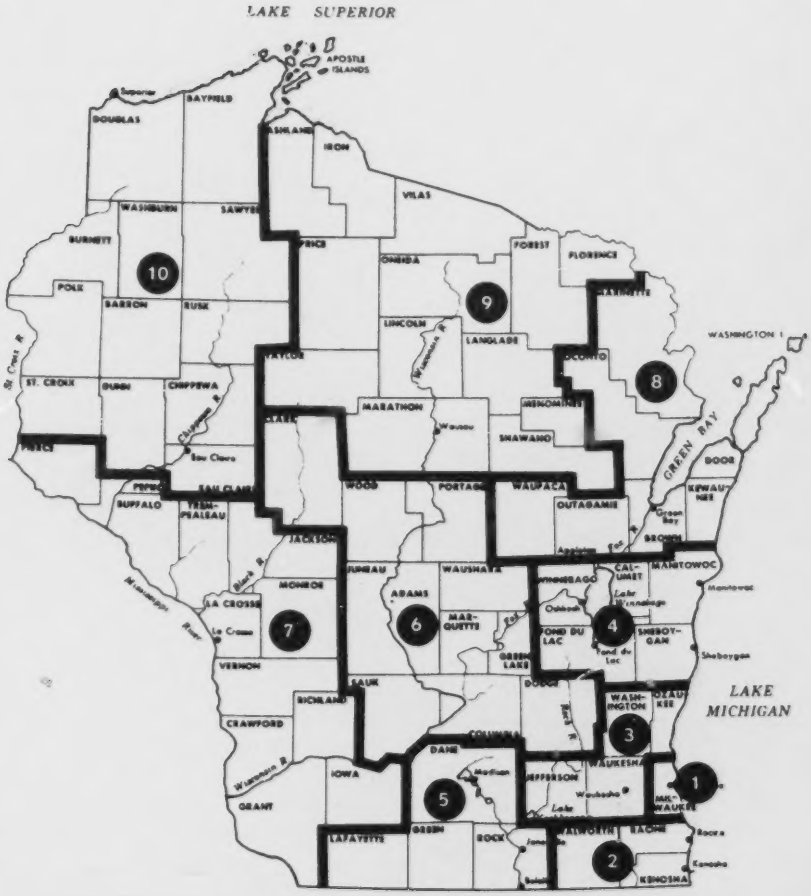
[2] Must retire July 31, 1985;

[3] Must retire July 31, 1984;

[4] Deceased April 5, 1983.

Sources: 1981-82 Wisconsin Statutes, "Appendix"; Director of State Courts, departmental data; and State Elections Board, departmental data.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS



JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Chief Judges: District 1: VICTOR MANIAN; *District 2:* JOHN AHLGRIMM; *District 3:* HAROLD WOLLENZIEN; *District 4:* ALLAN J. DEEHR; *District 5:* ANGELA BARTELL; *District 6:* HENRY GERGEN; *District 7:* ALBERT L. TWESME; *District 8:* WILLIAM J. DUFFY; *District 9:* RONALD KEBERLE; *District 10:* ARTHUR CIRILLI.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.60 *et seq;* Supreme Court Rule 70.17 *et seq.*

The state is divided into 10 judicial administrative districts for the purpose of administering the court system. Each district includes all the circuit courts within the district and has a designated chief judge appointed by the Supreme Court.

The chief judge is the administrative chief of the judicial administrative district and performs his or her duties with the assistance of an administrator. He or she has the power to assign judges and manage caseflow throughout the district and to supervise personnel and financial planning in the district. The chief judge exercises the full administrative power of the judicial branch subject to the administrative control of the Supreme Court. Failure to comply with an order of the chief judge is grounds for discipline under Secs. 757.81 to 757.99; SCR 70.20 *et seq.* The chief judge serves a 2-year term commencing on August 1 of the year of appointment and cannot serve more than 3 successive terms of office. A deputy chief judge is selected by the chief judge to assist with the administrative duties. Where a multi-judge trial court is subdivided into functional multi-judge units, the chief judge may select a division presiding judge to serve as the administrative head of a particular multi-judge unit. The presiding judge administers the subdivision in accordance with the policies established by the chief judge.

The chief judge is also responsible for transferring cases between municipal judges in his or her district where a substitution, disqualification, illness, or vacancy of a municipal judge is involved. If no municipal judge is available, cases are transferred to the circuit court.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Statutory Reference: Sections 757.68 *et seq.*, 767.13, 48.065.

Court commissioners must be attorneys licensed to practice in Wisconsin. They may be appointed on a full- or part-time basis depending on the population of the county. In counties having a population of 100,000 or more, the county board may establish one or more full-time court commissioners. The chief judge appoints, supervises, and may remove court commissioners. At least one full-time court commissioner must be created by the county board in Milwaukee County to administer small claims cases. In counties having a population of 100,000 to 500,000 the county board may create one or more full or part-time court commissioners to administer such procedure. Part-time court commissioners may be appointed by circuit judges in each county. All such appointments are subject to the approval of the majority of the circuit judges in the county.

The powers and duties of court commissioners were substantially expanded by Chapter 323, Laws of 1977. With the approval of the chief judge a judge may authorize a court commissioner to issue summonses and arrest warrants, conduct uncontested probate proceedings, conduct initial appearances and set bail in criminal matters, conduct initial appearances, receive noncontested forfeiture pleas and impose monetary penalties in traffic cases, conduct initial return appearances and conciliation conferences in small claims type actions and hear petitions for commitment under the mental health act. They may under their own authority perform marriages and transfer any matter to a court if it appears justice would be better served by the transfer. Every judge has the powers and duties of a court commissioner.

In each county under 500,000 population, the circuit judges may also appoint a *family court commissioner*, subject to the approval of the chief judge of the administrative district. In Milwaukee County the chief judge appoints the family court commissioner. Family court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

The board of supervisors of any county may authorize the chief judge to appoint one or more part- or full-time *juvenile court commissioners* who have been licensed to practice law at least 2

years prior to appointment. A juvenile court commissioner may issue summonses, conduct hearings under Sec. 48.21, appearances under Sec. 48.243 (3), plea hearings and proceedings under Sec. 48.125, if authorized by the judge assigned juvenile jurisdiction.

In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the chief judge shall appoint and may remove a *probate court commissioner* under Secs. 63.01 to 63.17. In counties of 100,000 to 500,000 population the county board may create the office of probate court commissioner. The chief judge shall appoint and remove, if cause is proven, the probate court commissioner. Probate court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

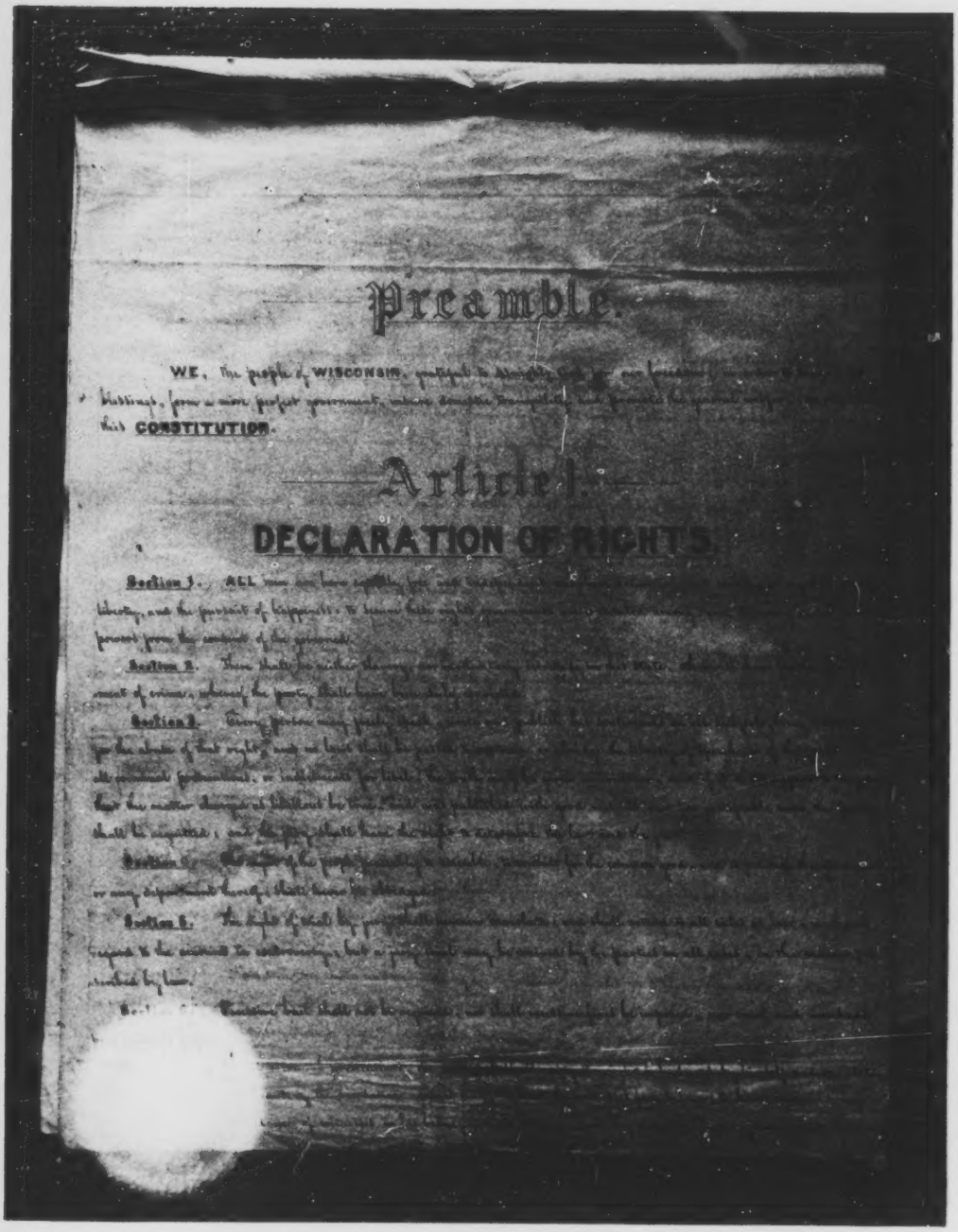
MUNICIPAL COURTS

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 and 14, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Chapters 755 and 800, Statutes.

The governing bodies of cities, villages and towns are by statute authorized to establish municipal courts. The municipal judge is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality, beginning on May 1. The salary is fixed by the local governing body. There is no requirement that the office be filled by a lawyer. There are approximately 210 municipal courts in Wisconsin.

The municipal court is not a court of record. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against ordinances of the town, village or city where legal relief only is sought. If equitable relief is demanded, the action must be brought in a court of record. Jurisdiction is limited to the violation of ordinances enacted by the municipality which creates the municipal court. A municipal court may render judgment by ordering payment of a forfeiture plus any costs of prosecution. Appeals from municipal court are to the circuit court for the county where the offense occurred.

If a municipal judge is substituted, disqualified, ill or unavailable, the transfer of the case to another municipal judge or, if none is available, to the circuit court is handled by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district in which the municipality lies.

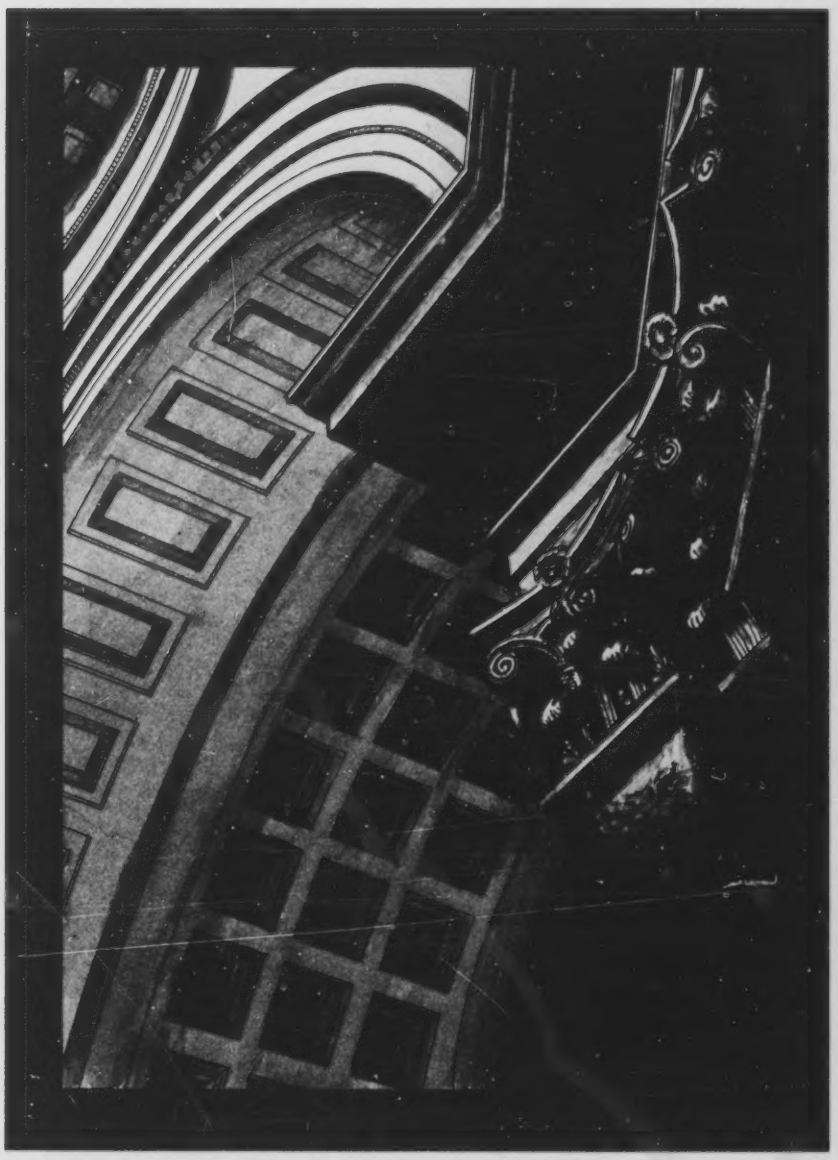


One of the original handwritten copies of the Wisconsin Constitution, carefully lettered in 1848, is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State.

8

STATISTICS

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography, history, local government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, revenue, social services, transportation



AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SUMMARY

Wisconsin continues to lead the nation in the production of a number of agricultural products, particularly dairy items. In 1981, Wisconsin ranked first in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Wisconsin also ranked among the leaders in producing buttermilk, whey, lactose and nonfat and sweetened skim milk. In crop production, Wisconsin ranked first in snap beans, beets for canning, hay, green peas for processing and corn for processing and silage. The state also led the nation in 1981 in producing mink, milk cows, and heifers that have calved.

Cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 1980 totaled over $4.7 billion, an increase of 61 percent from 1976. In 1981, California led the nation with over $13 billion, while Wisconsin ranked eighth. Livestock and livestock production contributed 80 percent of Wisconsin's cash receipts from farm marketings, with crops accounting for 20 percent. Dairy products, primarily milk, are the largest single source of income, amounting to almost 59 percent of all cash receipts. The state's per farm totals of $63,160 gross income and $14,026 net income placed it below the national average of $66,189 gross income but substanially above the $8,042 net income average.

The index of prices received for farm production items decreased by about 10 percent from January 1981 to January 1982. During the same time, the index of prices paid by farmers advanced by over 20 percent. During the period from 1979 through 1981, the index of prices received advanced from 255 percent to almost 280 percent while the index of prices paid increased from 230 to 325 percent.

Total net farm income decreased in 1981, dropping to $1,259 million, a decrease of 61 million from 1980. Total cash receipts have generally shown an increase from 1974 to 1981, but net income gains have been limited by higher farm production expenses and changes in farm inventories.

From 1976 to 1981, there was a decrease of 359,640 farms nationally, with a corresponding loss of 42,675,000 acres of farmland. In 1981, Texas had the most farms, 186,000, and the most land in farms, 138,800,000 acres, of any state. Wisconsin ranked eighth in 1981 with 93,000 farms and 18,600,000 acres of farmland.

The decline in farm numbers and land in farms continued at approximately the same rate in 1982 as in previous years. As of January 1, 1982, the number of farms in Wisconsin was 92,000, a decline of 1,000 from 1981. Farm numbers peaked in 1935 at 200,000 but have consistently declined since then and are now at the lowest level since the late 1860s. Land in farms totaled 18.5 million acres on January 1, 1982, a decrease of 100,000 acres from 1981. As the number of farms in Wisconsin has declined, the average size of a Wisconsin farm has increased from a low of 113 acres in 1925 to a high of 201 acres in 1982.

Of the 93,000 farms in Wisconsin in 1981, the largest number were located in Marathon and Dane Counties. Marathon County had 3,650 farms, 390 fewer than 1976, and Dane County had 3,470 farms, reflecting a loss of 370 farms from 1976. Marathon County had 697,000 acres in farmland in 1981, the most of any county. The average size farm in Oneida County in 1981 was 309.2 acres, the largest of any county; while Milwaukee County farms, averaging 72.5 acres, were the smallest.

Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at over $20 billion in 1981, an increase of over 2 billion above 1980 and over double the value of 5 years earlier. The value of land and buildings per farm averaged $221,100 in 1981, an increase of $25,000 over 1980 and over triple the value in 1974.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 1980 was $1,157 per acre. This represents an 8 percent increase over the $1,066 average per acre for land sold in 1979. Land continuing in agricultural use averaged $1,121 per acre in 1980 while agricultural land diverted to other uses sold for an average of $1,492 per acre.

The hourly wage rate for Wisconsin farm workers was $2.83 in 1981, a decrease of 6 cents from 1980. The 1981 Wisconsin hourly wage was $1.29 less than the national average wage rate of $4.12. From 1971 to 1973 the Wisconsin hourly wage exceeded the national average; since 1974 the state wage rate has been less than the national rate.

Total farm employment decreased nationally from 1978 to 1980. While the number of family workers has decreased during this period, the number of hired workers has shown an increase

each year. Wisconsin farm employment totaled 180,000 in 1980, down 6,000 from 1979. In 1980, Wisconsin ranked fifth among the states in number of farm workers.

In 1978, the number of farms operated by full owners totaled 55,867. Part owners numbered 27,236, while 6,842 farms were operated by tenants. Despite the trend toward corporate ownership of farms apparent in recent years, the majority of farms in Wisconsin are still operated by individuals or families. There were 79,436 farms operated by families or individuals in 1978, 8,769 operated by partnerships, and 1,555 operated by corporations. Only 129 farms organized as corporations were operated by nonfamily organizations.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on agriculture.

WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
By Commodities, 1976-1980
(In Thousands)

Commodity	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ALL LIVESTOCK	$2,475,814	$2,551,497	$2,970,923	$3,526,957	$3,743,216
Meat animals	521,420	499,843	668,673	839,052	813,073
Cattle and calves	333,368	311,153	415,216	595,213	560,008
Hogs and pigs	185,339	185,745	250,553	240,308	248,374
Sheep and lambs	2,713	2,945	2,904	3,531	4,691
Dairy products	1,810,417	1,890,352	2,127,661	2,507,337	2,760,617
Poultry and eggs	111,485	119,725	123,848	125,495	116,040
Eggs	45,477	41,673	35,439	40,382	36,270
Turkeys	30,699	40,333	50,841	45,759	38,766
Broilers	12,943	10,488	12,158	13,161	12,985
Farm chickens	2,548	2,564	2,853	2,922	1,185
Miscellaneous poultry	19,818	24,667	28,557	23,271	26,834
All miscellaneous livestock	32,492	41,577	50,741	55,073	53,486
Mink	26,999	26,355	40,160	37,164	35,094
Wool	328	426	397	521	611
Honey and beeswax	5,163	5,243	3,709	5,089	3,865
Miscellaneous livestock	2	9,553	6,475	12,229	13,916
ALL CROPS	535,390	585,954	740,875	771,193	968,307
Field crops	257,578	275,614	420,558	392,466	584,264
Corn	158,262	151,670	316,443	265,722	430,888
Oats	16,177	12,271	12,263	14,046	13,932
Hay	38,758	61,621	29,608	27,678	29,305
Tobacco	15,998	13,848	15,659	22,224	29,414
Soybeans	20,234	26,654	41,412	53,475	63,462
Wheat	6,385	7,588	3,498	7,603	14,406
Barley	1,377	1,499	1,173	1,113	2,192
Rye	387	463	502	605	665
All vegetables	164,057	182,273	173,229	204,940	222,427
Potatoes	61,461	61,740	66,992	67,291	99,787
Sweet corn	21,863	25,211	20,872	23,185	22,954
Green peas	23,442	29,825	21,947	34,622	30,273
Snap beans	22,814	23,738	24,862	29,115	28,298
Cucumbers	5,207	7,436	6,471	9,340	9,126
Cabbage	4,381	6,302	5,709	5,525	6,021
Carrots	4,043	5,317	5,579	6,372	4,620
Beets	2,097	3,477	3,412	4,229	3,104
Onions	2,918	2,834	1,933	2,045	2,077
Green lima beans	1,030	1,697	1,506	2,171	1,357
Miscellaneous vegetables	14,801	14,696	13,946	21,045	14,810
Speciality crops	110,744	123,979	140,687	166,719	155,996
Apples	5,910	7,375	6,872	5,182	6,751
Cherries	1,476	3,410	5,226	6,558	1,857
Cranberries	13,554	15,628	17,509	24,057	27,108
Strawberries	1,470	1,426	2,640	2,256	2,793
Miscellaneous fruits and nuts	61	92	120	120	165
Greenhouse and nursery	29,018	33,615	36,800	40,500	37,150
Forest products	51,250	55,200	65,000	81,000	74,000
Mint	7,179	5,920	5,318	5,975	4,802
Maple products	826	1,313	1,202	1,071	1,370
All miscellaneous crops	3,011	4,088	6,401	7,068	5,620
Hay seed crops	794	688	779	884	1,957
Other miscellaneous crops	2,217	3,400	5,622	6,184	3,663
ALL COMMODITIES	3,011,204	3,137,451	3,711,798	4,298,150	4,711,523
GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	14,282	26,338	44,116	28,473	12,373
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	$3,025,486	$3,163,789	$3,755,914	$4,326,623	$4,723,896

Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *1982 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1982.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1974-1981

(In Million Dollars)

Item	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cash receipts from farm marketings	2,470.8	2,671.1	3,025.0	3,158.8	3,714.3	4,282.0	4,717.3	5,242.9
Government payments	13.3	14.1	14.3	26.3	44.1	28.5	12.4	16.9
Nonmoney income	242.0	273.2	283.4	324.0	380.2	444.2	504.9	569.6
Other farm income	16.8	20.7	22.1	25.9	28.5	35.6	35.8	44.5
Total gross farm income	2,742.9	2,979.1	3,344.9	3,534.9	4,167.2	4,790.3	5,270.4	5,873.9
Farm production expenses	2,049.3	2,231.2	2,436.7	2,781.8	3,063.6	3,593.5	4,164.0	4,569.5
Realized net farm income	693.6	747.9	908.2	753.1	1,103.5	1,196.9	1,106.4	1,304.4
Net change in farm inventories	28.1	31.2	-231.1	301.2	-76.7	267.2	213.8	-44.7
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	721.7	779.2	677.1	1,054.4	1,026.8	1,464.0	1,320.2	1,259.7

Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Agriculture Reporting Service, February 1983.

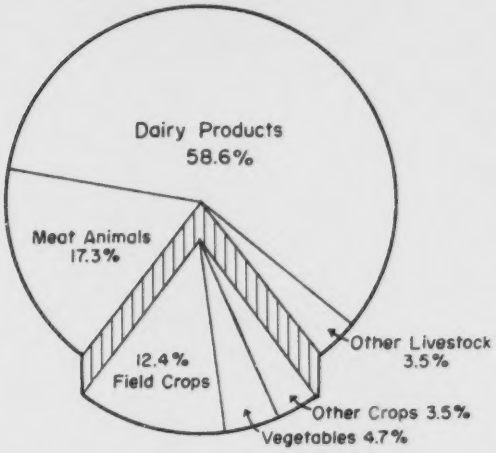
NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN 1950-1982

Year	Number of Farms[1]	Land in Farms (acres)	Ave. Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings		
				Total (in millions)	Average per Farm	Average per Acre
1950	174,000	23,600,000	135.6	$ 2,057	NA	$ 89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,255	NA	101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,795	$ 21,700	133
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1966	121,000	21,200,000	175.2	3,279	29,000	164
1967	118,000	20,900,000	177.1	3,533	32,400	182
1968	115,000	20,600,000	179.1	3,663	33,700	193
1969	112,000	20,300,000	181.3	3,947	38,600	213
1970	110,000	20,100,000	182.7	4,201	42,400	232
1971	108,000	19,900,000	184.3	4,594	47,000	257
1972	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	5,425	50,700	274
1973	106,000	19,700,000	185.8	6,462	61,000	328
1974	105,000	19,600,000	186.7	7,624	72,600	389
1975	100,000	19,300,000	193.0	8,376	83,800	434
1976	98,000	19,100,000	194.9	9,476	96,700	496
1977	96,000	18,900,000	196.9	11,303	117,700	598
1978	95,000	18,800,000	197.9	13,504	142,100	718
1979	94,000	18,700,000	198.9	16,007	170,300	856
1980	93,000	18,600,000	200.0	18,232	196,000	980
1981	93,000	18,600,000	200.0	20,558	221,100	1,105
1982[2]	92,000	18,500,000	201.1	NA	NA	NA

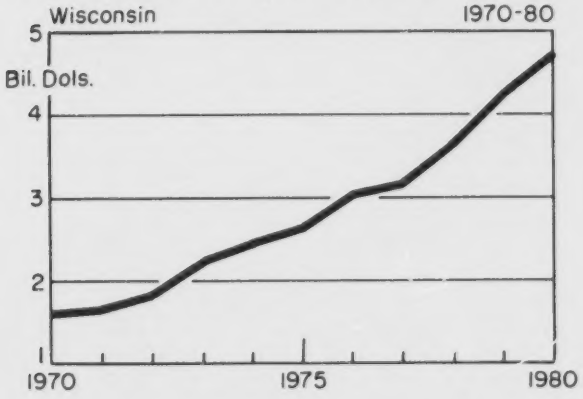
[1] The number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 200,000 in 1935.
[2] Preliminary estimates.
Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *1982 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1982.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS

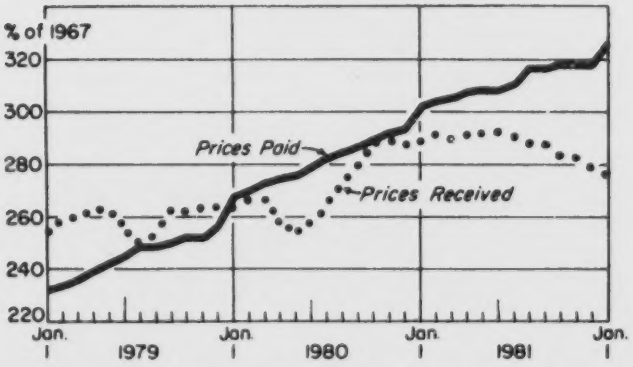
Wisconsin, 1980
(Percent of All Commodities)



CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS



PRICE INDEXES-WISCONSIN



Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service.

CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING
By State, 1981

State	Farm Marketings (in 1,000s)			Government Payments (in 1000s)	Income Per Farm*	
	Livestock and Products	Crops	Total		Gross	Net
Alabama	$ 1,263,888	$ 964,579	$ 2,228,467	$ 21,362	$ 44,702	$ 6,881
Alaska	4,928	8,122	13,050	352	40,821	262
Arizona	727,354	979,223	1,706,577	5,860	245,127	22,798
Arkansas	1,611,497	1,825,112	3,436,609	40,125	65,819	9,576
California	4,220,808	9,675,406	13,896,214	23,368	175,847	29,650
Colorado	2,012,335	1,072,942	3,085,277	47,597	123,610	14,052
Connecticut	186,037	142,071	328,108	395	84,153	16,909
Delaware	271,539	120,967	392,506	1,751	119,252	22,162
Florida	1,029,384	3,016,768	4,046,152	10,992	106,907	23,343
Georgia	1,739,818	1,606,354	3,346,172	38,055	60,383	5,161
Hawaii	88,171	383,386	471,557	716	115,538	9,058
Idaho	956,202	1,322,020	2,278,222	29,495	104,891	21,032
ILLINOIS	2,224,893	5,419,988	7,644,881	49,236	82,311	7,076
Indiana	1,701,855	2,615,650	4,317,505	27,890	59,346	7,297
IOWA	5,725,464	4,989,996	10,715,460	58,170	100,129	13,488
Kansas	3,177,414	2,314,656	5,492,070	231,760	80,389	7,566
Kentucky	1,358,683	1,423,900	2,782,583	14,346	31,532	6,067
Louisiana	452,465	1,261,207	1,713,672	15,435	51,504	1,668
Maine	279,936	184,775	464,711	2,345	62,662	3,262
Maryland	697,142	364,151	1,061,293	2,961	68,119	8,738
Massachusetts	136,853	156,648	293,501	837	65,962	8,071
MICHIGAN	1,111,057	1,678,160	2,789,217	17,263	48,966	5,129
MINNESOTA	3,390,413	3,521,641	6,912,054	79,121	74,981	14,945
Mississippi	863,677	1,382,504	2,246,181	19,522	46,274	2,390
Missouri	2,313,920	1,910,100	4,224,020	105,401	40,622	3,324
Montana	629,058	854,196	1,483,254	85,131	72,709	32
Nebraska	3,520,799	2,855,229	6,376,028	101,019	105,541	4,368
Nevada	134,971	80,625	215,596	3,742	80,361	2,511
New Hampshire	70,510	26,706	97,216	714	35,696	232
New Jersey	106,229	353,081	459,310	1,465	55,996	6,350
New Mexico	542,388	300,579	842,967	25,961	71,503	71
New York	1,876,071	844,702	2,720,773	6,910	61,558	6,641
North Carolina	1,585,435	2,650,855	4,236,290	15,547	52,318	12,141
North Dakota	594,031	2,208,798	2,802,829	130,659	82,062	14,525
Ohio	1,428,635	2,020,944	3,449,579	24,089	45,007	2,842
Oklahoma	1,831,799	1,023,551	2,855,350	124,474	46,852	14
Oregon	570,718	1,143,940	1,714,658	19,336	54,853	5,760
Pennsylvania	2,147,612	758,011	2,905,623	11,878	54,671	7,876
Rhode Island	14,154	19,556	33,710	156	48,550	5,683
South Carolina	398,576	719,104	1,117,680	15,930	37,843	370
South Dakota	1,865,430	923,889	2,789,319	90,724	80,935	12,154
Tennessee	838,733	996,903	1,835,636	20,674	23,329	393
Texas	5,423,442	4,711,748	10,135,190	321,365	60,086	4,252
Utah	412,821	142,084	554,905	7,817	51,461	3,149
Vermont	365,645	30,284	395,929	1,562	54,115	8,619
Virginia	911,026	732,582	1,643,608	10,818	33,300	2,449
Washington	896,004	1,969,260	2,865,264	37,297	82,449	13,812
West Virginia	163,449	54,448	217,897	2,988	16,120	43
WISCONSIN	4,146,475	1,069,450	5,215,925	16,877	63,160	14,026
Wyoming	462,768	153,032	615,800	10,702	76,480	125
United States	$68,482,512	$74,983,883	$143,466,395	$1,932,190	$ 66,189	$ 8,042

* Excludes changes in inventories and represents income of farm operators.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector*, August 1982 and October 1982.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN, By County, 1976 and 1981

County	1976 No. of Farms	1976 Land in Farms (acres)	1976 Av. Size of Farms (acres)	1981 No. of Farms	1981 Land in Farms (acres)	1981 Av. Size of Farms (acres)
Adams	470	129,500	275.5	430	128,900	299.8
Ashland	430	83,000	193.0	340	75,700	222.6
Barron	2,300	428,000	186.1	2,150	419,000	194.9
Bayfield	620	125,500	202.4	540	115,800	214.4
Brown	1,850	271,000	146.5	1,670	258,800	155.0
Buffalo	1,360	396,000	291.2	1,250	382,900	306.3
Burnett	570	117,000	205.3	530	112,200	211.7
Calumet	1,310	190,500	145.4	1,220	184,500	151.2
Chippewa	2,110	460,000	218.0	1,980	446,000	225.3
Clark	3,130	538,000	171.9	2,860	520,500	182.0
Columbia	1,980	399,300	201.7	1,820	388,200	213.3
Crawford	1,240	316,500	255.2	1,200	304,300	253.6
Dane	3,840	656,000	170.8	3,470	640,700	184.6
Dodge	2,990	482,000	161.2	2,710	467,900	172.7
Door	1,300	185,000	142.3	1,190	174,500	146.6
Douglas	400	83,500	208.8	340	75,000	220.6
Dunn	2,100	454,000	216.2	1,970	435,900	221.3
Eau Claire	1,350	245,000	181.5	1,240	232,200	187.3
Florence	130	28,000	215.4	110	27,000	245.5
Fond du Lac	2,300	403,000	175.2	2,100	388,600	185.0
Forest	190	45,000	236.8	180	42,000	233.3
Grant	3,000	666,500	222.2	2,850	649,400	227.9
Green	1,850	368,700	199.3	1,710	364,400	213.1
Green Lake	870	172,000	197.7	790	165,800	209.9
Iowa	1,660	429,000	258.4	1,570	418,000	266.2
Iron	70	17,800	254.3	60	14,500	241.7
Jackson	1,170	283,000	241.9	1,140	272,000	238.6
Jefferson	2,060	295,000	143.2	1,850	287,000	155.1
Juneau	1,010	194,000	192.1	910	189,900	208.7
Kenosha	630	113,000	179.4	570	114,200	200.4
Kewaunee	1,390	204,000	146.8	1,260	197,500	156.7
La Crosse	1,040	228,000	219.2	980	217,500	221.9
Lafayette	1,640	388,500	236.9	1,570	380,500	242.4
Langlade	740	161,000	217.6	620	152,000	245.2
Lincoln	720	148,000	205.6	640	140,600	219.7
Manitowoc	2,200	324,000	147.3	1,960	314,200	160.3
Marathon	4,040	725,000	179.5	3,650	697,000	191.0
Marinette	1,030	198,000	192.2	900	187,000	207.8
Marquette	720	173,000	240.3	590	156,600	265.4
Menominee*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	190	16,300	85.8	200	14,500	72.5
Monroe	2,030	398,000	196.1	1,890	386,900	204.7
Oconto	1,570	269,000	171.3	1,400	261,000	186.4
Oneida	150	40,000	266.7	120	37,100	309.2
Outagamie	2,200	326,500	148.4	2,040	316,600	155.2
Ozaukee	620	105,000	169.4	550	98,300	178.7
Pepin	590	129,000	218.6	540	124,000	229.6
Pierce	1,690	332,000	196.4	1,570	324,600	206.8
Polk	2,190	408,000	186.3	1,920	384,000	200.0
Portage	1,490	321,000	215.4	1,300	302,000	232.3
Price	860	152,000	176.7	750	143,000	190.7
Racine	850	142,500	167.6	790	146,000	184.8
Richland	1,620	341,500	210.8	1,490	332,200	223.0
Rock	2,030	404,000	199.0	1,860	396,800	213.3
Rusk	1,080	228,000	211.1	940	219,000	233.0
St. Croix	1,970	381,000	193.4	1,840	372,000	202.2
Sauk	2,150	459,000	213.5	1,950	435,300	223.2
Sawyer	290	75,000	258.6	250	68,000	272.0
Shawano*	2,190	379,000	173.1	1,990	366,000	183.9
Sheboygan	1,820	254,000	139.6	1,630	242,600	148.8
Taylor	1,540	305,400	198.3	1,390	289,000	207.9
Trempealeau	2,050	418,000	203.9	1,910	405,000	212.0
Vernon	2,690	450,000	167.3	2,570	438,300	170.5
Vilas	60	7,800	130.0	40	7,600	190.0
Walworth	1,290	285,000	220.9	1,150	272,900	237.3
Washburn	540	122,000	225.9	450	111,000	246.7
Washington	1,340	205,200	153.1	1,210	198,000	163.6
Waukesha	1,180	179,000	151.7	980	172,100	175.6
Waupaca	1,940	339,500	175.0	1,780	328,200	184.4
Waushara	1,040	223,000	214.4	930	206,100	221.6
Winnebago	1,330	208,000	156.4	1,220	202,700	166.1
Wood	1,600	269,500	168.4	1,430	260,500	182.2
STATE	102,000	19,300,000	189.2	93,000	18,600,000	200.0

*Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1982 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1982.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS
By State, 1976 and 1981[1]

State	Farms (number)		Land in Farms (1,000 acres)	
	1976	1981	1976	1981
Alabama	77,000	58,000	14,500	12,600
Alaska[2]	300	380	1,710	1,520
Arizona	5,700	7,100	37,500	38,800
Arkansas	69,000	59,000	17,800	16,500
California	64,000	80,000	36,000	33,800
Colorado	29,500	26,500	39,900	36,500
Connecticut	4,300	4,100	530	490
Delaware	3,500	3,500	693	650
Florida	32,500	39,000	14,000	13,300
Georgia	72,000	59,000	17,000	15,500
Hawaii	4,300	4,300	2,300	1,965
Idaho	26,900	24,200	15,600	15,400
ILLINOIS	122,000	105,000	29,100	28,800
Indiana	104,000	87,000	17,400	16,800
IOWA	133,000	118,000	34,200	33,800
Kansas	79,000	74,000	49,500	48,300
Kentucky	124,000	101,000	16,000	14,500
Louisiana	47,000	37,000	11,900	10,100
Maine	7,600	8,300	1,710	1,615
Maryland	17,600	17,500	2,925	2,800
Massachusetts	5,700	5,800	710	680
MICHIGAN	78,000	65,000	12,300	11,400
MINNESOTA	118,000	105,000	30,600	30,000
Mississippi	83,000	55,000	17,000	14,600
Missouri	138,000	119,000	32,700	31,500
Montana	23,400	23,900	62,400	62,100
Nebraska	68,000	64,000	48,000	47,600
Nevada	2,000	2,900	9,000	8,990
New Hampshire	2,600	3,600	560	545
New Jersey	7,900	9,100	1,025	1,000
New Mexico	11,760	13,600	47,100	46,700
New York	58,000	48,000	11,400	9,200
North Carolina	125,000	93,000	13,500	11,700
North Dakota	40,500	40,000	41,600	41,700
Ohio	116,000	94,000	17,300	16,300
Oklahoma	86,000	72,000	36,800	34,600
Oregon	32,500	35,000	19,500	18,100
Pennsylvania	72,000	62,000	10,008	9,000
Rhode Island	680	860	65	75
South Carolina	47,000	34,000	7,800	6,400
South Dakota	42,500	38,000	45,500	45,000
Tennessee	124,000	96,000	15,300	13,600
Texas	205,000	186,000	141,800	138,800
Utah	12,600	13,000	13,000	12,600
Vermont	6,600	7,900	1,860	1,740
Virginia	72,000	58,000	11,000	9,800
Washington	40,000	39,000	16,500	16,100
West Virginia	26,500	20,000	4,750	4,200
WISCONSIN	102,000	93,000	19,300	18,600
Wyoming	8,000	9,200	35,400	35,000
United States	2,778,380	2,418,740	1,084,045	1,041,370

[1] 1981 data is preliminary.

[2] Exclusive of grazing land leased from U.S. Government, Alaska farmland totals approximately 70,000 acres.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics 1977* and *Agricultural Statistics 1981*.

WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS, BY COUNTY, 1978

County	Tenure of Operator				Type of Organization			
							Corporation	
	Total	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Individual or Family	Partnership	Family	Non-Family
Adams	456	274	152	30	396	40	19	1
Ashland	316	210	99	7	293	23	—	—
Barron	1,876	1,101	676	99	1,712	140	20	2
Bayfield	488	332	149	7	451	27	8	—
Brown	1,459	807	554	98	1,322	120	13	3
Buffalo	1,147	800	270	77	1,009	123	11	3
Burnett	510	308	194	8	476	30	2	—
Calumet	1,088	652	368	68	968	94	22	—
Chippewa	1,805	1,182	557	66	1,642	139	23	1
Clark	2,527	1,720	724	83	2,316	176	31	2
Columbia	1,739	1,082	487	170	1,475	215	40	3
Crawford	1,173	799	237	137	1,018	144	9	—
Dane	3,286	1,868	1,036	382	2,719	496	54	7
Dodge	2,487	1,455	812	220	2,121	294	56	7
Door	1,107	765	303	39	1,030	65	4	2
Douglas	369	267	97	5	345	20	3	—
Dunn	1,759	1,153	518	88	1,588	149	19	2
Eau Claire	1,147	798	320	29	1,039	89	17	1
Florence	120	82	35	3	111	9	—	—
Fond du Lac	2,082	1,195	712	175	1,803	244	29	4
Forest	146	93	50	3	138	7	1	—
Grant	2,563	1,693	551	319	2,073	441	35	6
Green	1,566	931	368	267	1,266	287	8	—
Green Lake	737	425	236	76	613	107	15	2
Iowa	1,429	847	403	179	1,148	250	25	2
Iron	62	39	22	1	55	3	3	—
Jackson	968	669	256	43	858	88	21	—
Jefferson	1,742	1,073	507	162	1,496	202	35	4
Juneau	885	556	279	50	782	96	7	—
Kenosha	585	294	220	71	479	93	11	2
Kewaunee	1,184	770	372	42	1,110	61	10	—
La Crosse	898	579	238	81	768	116	7	1
Lafayette	1,389	854	305	230	1,120	246	17	—
Langlade	598	345	236	17	514	50	33	—
Lincoln	615	385	210	20	554	44	13	1
Manitowoc	1,829	1,112	627	90	1,686	118	20	2
Marathon	3,255	2,143	991	121	2,974	219	56	4
Marinette	877	571	285	21	799	69	9	—
Marquette	585	397	158	30	503	66	13	—
Menominee	6	4	1	1	6	—	—	—
Milwaukee	186	97	53	36	152	18	12	2
Monroe	1,791	1,205	468	118	1,566	196	26	—
Oconto	1,375	848	478	49	1,247	103	19	5
Oneida	124	88	33	3	94	9	15	4
Outagamie	1,857	1,101	625	131	1,665	155	29	3
Ozaukee	588	294	236	58	520	51	16	—
Pepin	509	344	128	37	444	57	4	1
Pierce	1,498	951	451	96	1,322	141	30	2
Polk	1,823	1,103	645	75	1,665	140	16	1
Portage	1,238	846	347	45	1,068	118	44	5
Price	634	397	223	14	593	33	6	1
Racine	884	484	282	118	759	106	18	1
Richland	1,345	871	373	101	1,169	157	13	3
Rock	1,693	922	524	247	1,399	228	57	1
Rusk	840	512	305	23	777	54	7	1
St. Croix	1,734	1,033	583	118	1,537	167	23	1
Sauk	1,713	1,061	540	112	1,452	212	41	3
Sawyer	231	157	73	1	217	9	5	—
Shawano	1,855	1,138	649	68	1,708	118	25	3
Sheboygan	1,452	775	597	80	1,298	115	32	5
Taylor	1,254	797	421	36	1,160	78	15	1
Trempealeau	1,681	1,164	420	97	1,498	160	17	3
Vernon	2,464	1,620	613	231	2,139	299	17	3
Vilas	52	40	11	1	43	2	6	1
Walworth	1,152	581	392	179	957	139	45	4
Washburn	412	237	160	15	375	31	4	1
Washington	1,185	612	458	115	1,059	102	22	1
Waukesha	1,061	562	360	139	899	132	21	4
Waupaca	1,712	1,112	531	69	1,527	147	34	1
Waushara	838	537	262	39	737	74	24	1
Winnebago	1,119	633	410	76	982	108	26	1
Wood	1,345	937	379	29	1,212	90	38	4
Farms not on mail list	3,440	2,178	591	671	3,420	20	—	—
State	89,945	55,867	27,236	6,842	79,436	8,769	1,426	129

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1978 Census of Agriculture*, Vol. 1, Pt. 49, February 1981.

FARM EMPLOYMENT BY STATE, 1978-1980[1]
(In Thousands)

State	Total Employment			Family Workers[2]			Hired Workers[3]		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Alabama	75	69	71	51	46	47	24	23	24
Arizona	33	28	28	16	16	14	17	12	14
Arkansas	84	72	77	56	49	48	28	23	29
California	248	273	262	61	63	65	187	210	197
Colorado	51	43	47	33	29	28	18	14	19
Delaware	5.2	5	5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2
Florida	96	97	94	31	29	26	65	68	68
Georgia	81	79	82	47	46	45	34	33	37
Hawaii	16.7	15.5	15.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	12	11	11
Idaho	48	41	43	27	23	23	21	18	20
ILLINOIS	158	165	146	123	125	113	35	40	33
Indiana	109	101	99	82	79	72	27	22	27
IOWA	216	213	192	177	167	154	39	46	38
Kansas	92	95	104	74	73	79	18	22	25
Kentucky	131	100	103	98	79	77	33	21	26
Louisiana	54	53	53	34	34	32	20	19	21
Maryland	29	33	31	17	21	19	12	12	12
MICHIGAN	96	94	94	70	66	63	26	28	31
MINNESOTA	195	171	188	158	141	157	37	30	31
Mississippi	77	62	68	49	36	36	28	26	32
Missouri	157	155	139	130	131	114	27	24	25
Montana	32.8	33.5	34	25	24	25	7.8	9.5	9
Nebraska	110	105	102	88	84	77	22	21	25
Nevada	5.1	5	4.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5
New Jersey	23	20	21	12	10	10	11	10	11
New Mexico	24	26	20.8	16	16	12	8	10	8.8
New York	99	99	96	65	64	59	34	35	37
North Carolina	145	153	147	85	84	92	60	69	55
North Dakota	65.3	63.8	52.3	56	55	43	9.3	8.8	9.3
Ohio	153	127	120	122	99	90	31	28	30
Oklahoma	99	80	73	83	62	56	16	18	17
Oregon	66	62	60	37	39	34	29	24	26
Pennsylvania	119	111	119	89	84	84	30	27	35
South Carolina	54	57	54	33	34	28	21	23	26
South Dakota	63	60	64	53	49	56	10	11	8
Tennessee	116	107	101	94	83	76	22	24	25
Texas	237	230	223	155	152	146	82	78	77
Utah	24.5	20.3	22	18	15	16	6.5	5.3	6
Virginia	83	71	75	59	49	49	24	22	26
Washington	76	81	79	38	37	35	38	44	44
West Virginia	32	24.8	24.5	27	20	21	5	4.8	4.4
WISCONSIN	186	186	180	138	132	125	48	54	55
Wyoming	14	14.3	12.4	8.9	8.4	6.6	5.1	5.9	5.8
United States	3,956.6	3,774.2	3,705.3	2,688.9	2,501.2	2,402.3	1,267.7	1,273	1,303

[1] Annual averages are computed on the basis of sample weeks from each quarter. Individual data for Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont not provided.

[2] Includes farm operators doing one or more hours of farm work and members of their families working 15 hours or more during the survey week without cash wages.

[3] Includes all persons doing farm work for pay in survey weeks.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics 1981*.

WISCONSIN FARM WORKERS AND WAGE RATES
1971-1981

Year	Farm Workers (in thousands)[1]		Wage Rates (dollars per hour)[2]		
	Total Workers	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Wisconsin	United States
1971	186	167	19	$1.85	$1.73
1972	179	159	20	1.92	1.84
1973	173	153	20	2.06	2.00
1974	196	150	46	2.09	2.25
1975	199	150	49	2.25	2.43
1976	198	152	46	2.45	2.66
1977	199	153	46	2.44	2.87
1978	186	138	48	2.50	3.09
1979	186	132	54	2.77	3.39
1980	180	125	55	2.89	3.66
1981[3]	176	127	49	2.83	4.12

[1] Annual average. [2] Average hourly rate. [3] January 1981 survey data.

Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *1982 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1982, and previous issues; U.S. Department of Agriculture, *1981 Agricultural Statistics*; and data provided by Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES
By County, 1979-80
(Average Dollars per Acre)

County	Land Continuing in Agricultural Use		Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses		Average Total Sales	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Adams	$ 842	$ 672	$ 599	$ 747	$ 747	$ 693
Ashland	642	467	—	287	642	423
Barron	707	916	635	621	702	873
Bayfield	693	503	304	307	603	476
Brown	1,282	1,557	2,664	2,918	1,523	1,807
Buffalo	818	994	1,081	768	821	947
Burnett	440	597	377	380	429	574
Calumet	1,273	1,515	1,209	1,600	1,265	1,519
Chippewa	577	813	736	367	599	787
Clark	740	913	529	605	709	895
Columbia	1,166	1,211	1,004	1,314	1,158	1,215
Crawford	776	926	935	711	784	905
Dane	1,644	1,684	3,864	3,051	1,689	1,786
Dodge	1,552	1,541	2,082	2,686	1,562	1,589
Door	851	1,243	1,246	1,486	933	1,259
Douglas	431	532	299	257	373	496
Dunn	744	808	664	510	723	791
Eau Claire	730	869	964	1,164	763	898
Florence	289	653	304	250	300	620
Fond du Lac	1,421	1,474	1,503	2,271	1,429	1,526
Forest	356	494	397	426	358	490
Grant	1,133	1,283	1,253	1,524	1,136	1,288
Green	1,319	1,369	1,604	3,143	1,321	1,381
Green Lake	1,143	1,588	2,497	859	1,173	1,443
Iowa	902	1,041	856	1,195	891	1,055
Iron	306	523	274	—	286	523
Jackson	846	994	661	753	826	977
Jefferson	1,473	1,617	1,520	1,409	1,476	1,609
Juneau	869	622	477	517	772	610
Kenosha	2,283	2,085	3,961	2,777	2,451	2,138
Kewaunee	1,016	1,200	1,940	2,078	1,087	1,247
La Crosse	1,528	1,507	2,651	2,488	1,728	1,814
Lafayette	1,295	1,637	1,223	1,698	1,294	1,640
Langlade	634	905	463	475	619	879
Lincoln	581	666	377	604	544	654
Manitowoc	1,097	1,257	1,390	1,726	1,136	1,327
Marathon	793	943	1,300	887	822	941
Marinette	849	879	1,272	553	866	860
Marquette	943	921	754	860	915	904
Menominee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	3,125	2,104	6,896	7,938	6,559	5,092
Monroe	754	810	871	802	759	808
Oconto	995	1,032	907	1,932	994	1,086
Oneida	648	632	622	735	644	640
Outagamie	1,207	1,643	2,891	2,776	1,306	1,771
Ozaukee	2,187	2,259	4,823	5,162	3,114	3,377
Pepin	776	865	593	300	758	863
Pierce	965	1,030	1,004	948	982	1,024
Polk	759	875	627	709	716	857
Portage	746	661	782	700	753	666
Price	425	522	227	498	412	518
Racine	2,056	1,984	5,407	3,614	2,615	2,396
Richland	890	885	976	1,105	894	889
Rock	1,627	1,901	1,889	2,796	1,658	1,948
Rusk	495	573	489	575	494	573
St. Croix	960	1,006	1,081	1,325	985	1,025
Sauk	853	898	917	823	867	886
Sawyer	518	557	360	1,133	512	623
Shawano	1,031	1,048	678	2,168	1,027	1,070
Sheboygan	1,322	1,436	2,673	1,696	1,492	1,479
Taylor	537	636	388	454	494	625
Trempealeau	781	793	1,580	985	832	874
Vernon	956	1,142	807	1,071	942	1,130
Vilas	358	361	896	600	760	437
Walworth	2,305	2,070	3,465	3,505	2,483	2,210
Washburn	516	463	397	346	490	449
Washington	1,696	2,030	3,937	4,997	2,756	2,708
Waukesha	1,949	2,143	3,807	8,777	3,198	5,083
Waupaca	902	1,090	1,032	1,620	906	1,119
Waushara	794	861	962	926	821	877
Winnebago	1,240	1,455	3,058	2,025	1,401	1,537
Wood	831	945	1,488	441	911	912
STATE	1,017	1,121	1,370	1,492	1,066	1,157

Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics 1982*, June 1982.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1981

Commodity	% of U.S. Production	Rank Among States	1981 Production	Leading State
DAIRYING				
Butter	24.0	1	295,178,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Cheese, all (excluding cottage)	36.9	1	1,560,171,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
American	41.5	1	1,081,920,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Blue	59.9	1	18,112,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Brick	61.4	1	8,525,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Italian	30.9	1	306,796,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Muenster	79.3	1	53,380,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Swiss	17.7	2	37,871,000 lbs.	Illinois
Condensed milk, bulk				
Sweetened, skim	83.2	1	38,287,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Sweetened, whole	73.8	1	51,892,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Unsweetened, skim	14.2	2	93,501,000 lbs.	California
Unsweetened, whole	27.0	1	52,843,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry products				
Buttermilk	33.9	1	14,844,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Condensed whey	21.6	1	19,412,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry whey[1]	28.6	1	274,252,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Lactose	31.4	1	50,895,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Non-fat dry milk for human use	10.9	3	143,268,000 lbs.	California
Skim milk for animal feed	10.3	3	811,000 lbs.	California
Whey solids in wet blends	55.7	1	89,304,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
Ice cream	2.5	13	20,861,000 gal.	California
Milk production	17.1	1	22,705,000,000 lbs.	Wisconsin
CROPS				
Apples	.8	20	59,000,000 lbs.	Washington
Barley	.3	22	1,550,000 bu.	North Dakota
Beans, lima for processing (shelled)	5.7	3	3,720 tons	California
Beans, snap for processing	31.9	1	214,110 tons	Wisconsin
Beets for canning	38.6	1	60,120 tons	Wisconsin
Cabbage, kraut	37.3	1	91,700 tons	Wisconsin
Cabbage, total	10.9	4	2,689,000 cwt.	New York
Carrots	9.1	3	1,890,000 cwt.	California
Cherries, tart	7.1	3	9,600,000 lbs.	Michigan
Corn for grain	4.6	6	378,000,000 bu.	Iowa
Corn for silage	10.2	1	11,799,000 tons	Wisconsin
Corn, sweet for processing	25.2	1	594,220 tons	Wisconsin
Cranberries	38.9	2	1,035,000 bbl.	Massachusetts
Cucumbers for pickles	8.3	5	47,850 tons	Michigan
Hay, all	7.7	1	11,055,000 tons	Wisconsin
Maple syrup	8.9	3	125,000 gal.	Vermont
Mint for oil	6.2	5	392,000 lbs.	Oregon
Oats	10.4	4	52,606,000 bu.	Minnesota
Onions, storage	2.3	8	455,000 cwt.	New York
Peas, green for processing (shelled)	27.1	1	125,460 tons	Wisconsin
Potatoes	5.5	7	18,190,000 cwt.	Idaho
Rye	2.2	10	408,000 bu.	South Dakota
Seed, red clover	3.0	11	560,000 lbs.	Oregon
Soybeans for beans	.6	21	12,375,000 bu.	Illinois
Strawberries	.8	10	58,000 cwt.	California
Tobacco	1.3	5	26,071,000 lbs.	North Carolina
Wheat, al	.2	36	5,518,000 bu.	North Dakota
OTHER PRODUCTS				
Eggs	1.4	22	955,000,000 eggs	California
Wool	.8	24	880,000 lbs.	Texas
Honey	2.2	14	4,125,000 lbs.	Florida
Mink	28.5	1	997,100 pelts	Wisconsin
			NO. ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1982	
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY				
Cattle and calves, all	3.8	8	4,450,000 head	Texas
Milk cows and heifers that have calved	16.6	1	1,830,000 head	Wisconsin
Chickens[2]	1.3	23	5,130,000 birds	California
Hogs and pigs, all[2]	2.4	12	1,380,000 head	Iowa
Turkeys raised	3.5	10	6,039,000 birds	North Carolina

[1] Includes modified whey products.

[2] December 1, 1981 inventory.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Agriculture Reporting Service, February 1983.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN

Listed by Key Word

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.	LeRoy R. Lee, Exec. Dir. 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Accountants, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	John Aboya, Exec. Secy. 912 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Accountants, Wis. Inst. of Certified Public	Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir. 180 N. Executive Dr., Brookfield 53005
Advertising Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joe L. Phillips, Exec. Dir. 5645 S. 108th St., Hales Corners 53130
Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor	Edward G. Fitch, Secy. 920 S. Memorial Dr., Racine 53403
Advertising Executives Assn., Wis. Newspaper	Lee Smits, Pres. c/o Green Bay Press-Gazette, P.O. Box 430, Green Bay 54305
Advertising Publishers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Bart Olson, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 155, 327 Palisade St., Merrimac 53561
Aging, Inc., Wis. Assn. of Homes for the	Dan Jehl, Exec. Dir. Suite 2, 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Agri-Business Council, Inc., (Wis.)	Russel R. Weisensel, Exec. Dir. 2117 Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Agriculture, Wis. Women for	Eunice Guell, Pres. R. 2, Box 148, Fond du Lac 54935
Agrifuture Assn., Wis.	Joah O'Harrow, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Aircraft Assn., Experimental	Paul H. Poberezny, Pres. P.O. Box 229, Hales Corners 53130
Air Patrol, Wis. Wing, Civil	Lt. Col. Alvin Keller 2709 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Inc., Wis. Assn. on	Michael Davis, Exec. Dir. Suite 4, 333 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Allergy Soc., Wis.	Martin Fruchtman, Pres. 8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Alliance of Cities, Wis.	Dennis M. Hall, Exec. Dir. Rm. 413, Tenney Bldg., 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Alumni Assn. Inc., Wis.	Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir. 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Ambulance Assn., Wis. Professional	Walter M. Gardner, Pres. Box 224, La Crosse 54601
AFL-CIO, Wis. State	Jack B. Reihl, Secy.-Treas. 6333 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
American Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Wis. Office	Arthur R. Wells, Internatl. Union Area Director 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
American Legion, Wis.	Rick Barnett, State Adj. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
American Legion Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Lucille Heinle, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)	Robert C. Haferkamp, Adj. War Memorial Center, Rm. 306, 750 N. Lincoln Memorial Dr., Milwaukee 53202
Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Kay Nowak, Pres. 1000 E. Doty Pl., Milwaukee 53207
Anesthesiologists, Wis. Soc. of	David C. Riese, Pres. 1421 - 14th Ave., Monroe 53566
Angus Assn., Wis.	Stan Shaw, Pres. 2053 Decorah Rd., West Bend 53095
Angus Assn., Wis. Junior	Mark Kreul, Pres. Rt. 2, Box 22, Fennimore 53809
Animal Life, Inc., Protect	Mrs. Evelyn Hughes, Pres. 1413 Wyoming Way, Madison 53704
Animal Protective League Inc.	Mrs. Joseph Romais, Pres.-Treas. 2130 N. 106th St., Milwaukee 53226
Apartment Assn., Wis.	Allen Haas, Executive Officer 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Apple and Horticultural Council, Inc., Wis.	Henry Mahr, Exec. Secy. 10820 S. 27th St., Oak Creek 53154
Archeological Soc., Wis.	Allen P. Van Dyke, Pres. P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Architects, Amer. Inst. of (Wis. Soc.)	Eric Englund, Exec. Dir. 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Army and Navy Union, Inc.(Dept. of Wis.)	John Farris, Dept. Commander Suite 303, 750 N. Lincoln Memorial Dr., Milwaukee 53202
Arthritis Foundation, Wis. Chapter	Patricia Nelson Suite 508, 1442 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations on October 5, 1982.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Arts Assn., Wis. Regional	Marian McCormick, Corresponding Secy. 350 S. Taylor St., Lancaster 53813
Arts, Inc., Wis. Citizens for the	Pam Kriger, Pres. 8455 N. Fielding Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Arts, Wis. Foundation for the	Gerald A. Bartell, Chm. 3800 Regent St., Madison 53705
Asphalt Pavement Assn., Wis.	vacancy, Exec. Dir. Suite 539, 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic	John E. Roberts, Exec. Dir. 41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Auctioneers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Paul Conrad, Pres. Route 1, Westby 54667
Audubon Council, Inc., Wis.	Tom Sykes, Pres. No. 203, 1004 Apple Blossom Ln., Neenah 54956
Auto and Truck Parts Recycling Assn., Inc., Wis.	Edward L. Segersin, Pres. 1811 W. Johnson St., Fond du Lac 54935
Automatic Merchandising Council, Wis.	Lewis A. Konop, Pres. 443 Laura St., Green Bay 54302
Automobile Assn. (AAA), Amer. (Wis. Division)	Edward Ansdell, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701
Automobile Clubs in Assn., Inc., Wis.	Ray Schirmer, Newsletter Editor 2805 E. Wausau Ave., Wausau 54401
Automobile & Truck Dealers Assn., Wis.	Gary D. Williams, Pres. 25 W. Main St., P.O. Box 5345, Madison 53705
Automotive Wholesalers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Richard Wilkinson, Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Bakers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joseph L. Pipp, Exec. Secy. Room 5110, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Bandmasters' Assn., Inc., Wis.	Donald O. Braatz, Exec. Secy. 3318 S. 17th St., Sheboygan 53081
Bankers Assn., Wis.	Bryan K. Koontz, Exec. Dir. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Bankers Assn., Wis. Installment	James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Bankers Assn., Wis. Mortgage	Robin Irwin c/o First Wisconsin National Bank 777 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Banking, Wis. State Chap., Amer. Inst. of	Barbara Croucher, Treas. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Barber Science Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3074 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., Associated Master	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3074 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., United	Steve Both, Treas. 5500 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Bar of Wis., State	Edward Dudek, Pres. P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707
Beef Improvement Assn., Wis.	John Freitag, Pres. Rt. 1, Box 9, New Glarus 53574
Beer and Liquor Retailers Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Secy.-Treas. Suite 423, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Beer Distributors Assn., Inc., Wis. Wholesale	Thomas R. Sheforgen, Exec. Vice Pres. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Berkshire Assn., Wis.	Ray Butterbrodt, Pres. R.R. 1, Burnett 53922
Berry Growers Assn., Wis.	Al Hann, Secy. 850 Tipperary Rd., Oregon 53575
Blind, Badger Assn. of the	Adrian DeBlaey, Pres. 912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Blind, Inc., Wis. Council of the	Stanley A. Nelson, Exec. Secy. 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Blindness — Wis. Nat'l Soc. to Prevent	Mrs. Betty P. Lansing, Exec. Dir. 759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of	Jay Menitove, M.D., Pres. 1701 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Blue Star Mothers of America	Evelyn Vallery, Pres. R.2, Box 335, Iola 54945
Botanical Club of Wis.	Rudy Kock, Treas. Biology Dept., UW-La Crosse, La Crosse 54601
Bowhunters Assn., Inc., Wis.	Anne Fancher, Exec. Secy. R.R. 2, Box 102, Crivitz 54114
Bowling Assn., Wis. Women's	Mrs. Rachel Julson, Secy.-Treas. 818 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53713
Bowling Assn., Wis. State (men's)	Norman Gritzmacher P.O. Box 1271, Wausau 54401
Bowling Congress, Amer.	Roger H. Tessman, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.	Peter W. Pugal, Exec. Dir. 3017 N. 114th St., Wauwatosa 53222
Brain-Injured Children, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	Robert Larkin, Pres. 6700 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Brain Trauma Assn., Inc., Wis.	Judy Fell, Pres. 1455 S. 54th St., Milwaukee 53214
Breeders Assn., Wis. Ayrshire	Lorraine Dalton, Secy.-Treas. 9210 Hwy 83, Hartland 53029
Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White	Carl R. Peterson, Secy.-Treas. 20617 State Line Rd., Harvard, Ill. 60033
Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc	Charles Schmaling, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 1, Box 534, Delavan 53115
Breeders, Wis. Hampshire	Lenard Zabel, Pres. R. 1, Box 278, Eastman 54626
Breeders Assn., Wis. Jersey	Charles Seefeldt, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 1, Granton 54436
Breeders' Assn., Wis. Live Stock	Sue Finley, Exec. Secy. 801 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53713
Breeders Assn., Wis. Red Poll Cattle	Mary E. Morgan, Secy.-Treas. Route 1, Box 38, Medford 54451
Brewers Assn. of the Americas, Master	Daniel C. Sommers, Exec. Secy. Suite 202, 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Brewers Assn., Wis. State	Robert G. Marotz, Pres. Room 1406, 231 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen, Wis. State Conference of	William Boncher, Secy.-Treas. 825 Wilson Ave., Green Bay 54303
Broadcasters Assn., Wis.	Bob Bodden, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 701, Platteville 53818
Broadcasts, Am. Council for Better (Wis. Assn. of)	Mini Schiro Murphy, Pres. 120 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Builders and Contractors of Wis., Inc., Associated	A.F. "Tony" Rosecky, Exec. Dir. 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Builders Assn., Wis.	Thomas E. Rippe, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 2117, Madison 53701
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Wis. Federation of	Inga Gerber, Pres. 928 E. Windfield Pl., Appleton 54911
Business Assn. of Wis., Independent	Elizabeth Russell, Administrative Dir. 415 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Business Economics Assn., Wis.	William Strang, Pres. 1155 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Business Education Assn., Wis.	Robert Stieber, Pres. 5717 Rochelle Dr., Greendale 53129
Button Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. Sally Albertz, Pres. 168 S. Royal Ave., Fond du Lac 54935
Cable Communications Assn., Wis.	John Falconer, Pres. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Campground Owners, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir. 722 W. Carroll St., Portage 53901
Camping Assn., Amer. (Wis. Sec.)	Mrs. Betty Bennett, Exec. Secy. 5404 Reeve Rd., Mazomanie 53560
Cancer Soc., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Div.)	Gerald L. Doelle, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 8370, Madison 53708
Canoe Heritage Assn., Ltd., Wooden	Jeff & Jill Dean, Directors P.O. Box 5634, Madison 53705
Carpenters, Wis. State Council of	John Lima, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis.	Walter W. Watis, Secy.-Treas. Route 1, Barneveld 53507
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis. Charolais	Leo VanLieshout, Pres. R. 1, Green Bay 54301
Cemetery Officials, Wis.	Rudolph Blatecky, Secy.-Treas. 712 W. Owaissa St., Appleton 54911
Cemetery Soc., Wis. State Old	Carlyn Kraemer, Corresponding Secy. 4875 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
Cerebral Palsy of Wis., Inc., United	Suzanne Kendrick, Exec. Dir. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Cheese and Deli Assn., N.A., International	W.T. Reese, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 5528, Madison 53705
Cheese Exchange, Inc., National	R.J. Gould, Pres. P.O. Box 1097, Green Bay 54305
Cheese Foundation, Wis.	James E. Tillison, Exec. Dir. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheese Makers Assn., Wis.	James E. Tillison, Exec. Dir. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheese Producers' Assn., Wis. Swiss and Limburger	August Burgi, Mgr. 1209-17th St., Monroe 53566
Children of the American Revolution (Wis. St. Soc.)	Mrs. Robert Cushman, Pres. Route 1, Box 191, Elkhorn 53121
Children's Service Soc. of Wis., Inc.	E. Lamar Cosby, Exec. Dir. 610 N. Jackson St. Milwaukee 53202
Child Passenger Safety Assn., Wis.	Audrey Peterson, Pres. 1101 Merrill Springs Rd., Madison 53705
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	D.L. Beno, Exec. Dir. 521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Chiropractic Aux., Wis.	Mrs. Kenneth Luedtke 521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Churches, Wis. Conference of	Rev. John Fischer, Exec. Dir. Suite 104, 1955 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Cities, Inc., Wis. Alliance of	Dennis M. Hall, Exec. Dir. Room 413, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Citizens Concerned for Life, Wis.	Dan Zeidler, Exec. Dir. 4840 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216
City Management Assn., Wis.	Stephen Hintz, Exec. Secy. WCMA Secretariat, UW - Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Civil Liberties Union, Wis.	Eunice Edgar, Exec. Dir. No. 800, 783 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Inc., Wis.	Eunice Edgar, Exec. Dir. No. 800, 783 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Clerks of Court Assn., Wis.	Terry Owens, Pres. Calumet County Courthouse, Chilton 53014
Club Managers Assn. of America (Wis. Badger Chapter)	John R. Sullivan, Pres. Nakoma Golf Club, 4145 Country Club Rd., Madison 53711
Collectors Assn., Wis.	T.A. Mason, Jr., Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 584, Sheboygan 53081
Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of Independent	Dr. Wendell Q. Halverson, Exec. Dir. Room 1002, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Colleges, Inc., Wis. Foundation of Independent	Joseph Bina, Exec. Dir. 741 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Colonial Dames of Amer. in the State of Wis., The Natl. Soc. of the	Mrs. Peter D. Humleker, Pres. 633 Ledgeview Blvd. Fond du Lac 54935
Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, Wis. Society	Mrs. Gretchen A. Warda, Pres. 222 Teddy Ave., Hartford 53027
Colonial Wars in the State of Wis., Society of	William Henry Upham, Gov. 2728 E. Bradford Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Colored People, National Assn. for the Advancement of (Wis. Conference of Branches)	Thomas White, Pres. 1420 N. Wisconsin St., Racine 53402
Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of	Alice Brown, Secy.-Treas. Suite 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Common Cause in Wis.	Deborah Neff, Exec. Dir. 24 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Communications Workers of Amer., AFL-CIO	Julian Modjeski, Dir. 9004 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227
Community Development Society, Wis. Chapter	Ms. Kristin L. Kauth, Pres. c/o UW-Extension, 929 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 53203
Community Human Services Program, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Joseph Heller, Pres. Suite 210, 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Concrete & Products Assn., Wis.	Richard H. Walter, Exec. Dir. 512 Alta Loma Dr., Thiensville 53092
Concrete Assn., Wis. Precast	Jim Morgan, Exec. Secy. Suite 120, 6515 Grand Teton Plaza, Madison 53719
Concrete Assn., Wis. Ready Mixed	Faye C. Selck, Exec. Dir. 10850 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Concrete Pavement Assn., Wis.	Dennis Brush, Exec. Dir. 5011 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Concrete Pipe Assn., Wis.	Dennis Brush, Exec. Dir. 5011 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Construction Employers Council, Inc., Wis.	Allen B. Brady, Exec. Vice-Pres. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Consumer Finance Assn., Inc., Wis.	Edward J. Heiser, Jr., Exec. Dir. 2100 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee 53202
Contractors Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Pres. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical	Allen B. Brady, Exec. Vice-Pres. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Contractors of Amer., Inc., The Associated General (Wis. Chap.)	Donald K. Dean, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4814 E. Broadway, Madison 53716
Cooperatives, Wis. Fed. of	Rod Nilsestuen, Exec. Secy. Suite 720, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Coroner's and Medical Examiner's Assn., Wis.	Richard F.P. Olson, Pres. 230 N. Pine St., Reedsburg 53959
Correctional Service, Wis.	Erwin Heinzelmann, Exec. Dir. 436 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Cosmetology Assn., Inc., Wis.	Clayton Chambers, Pres. 3609 Cascade Rd., Madison 53704
Counties Mineral Resources Assn., Inc., Wis.	Erhard Huettl R.R. 1, Box 315, Wabeno 54566
Counties Utility Tax Assn., Wis.	Kirby Hendee, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 2626, Madison 53701
County Agents Assn., Wis.	Elmer Kohlstedt, Pres. Courthouse, Darlington 53530
County and Municipal Employes, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Wis. Council of	Robert W. Lyons, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Court, Madison 53719
County Boards Assn., Wis.	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
County Clerks Assn., Wis. State	James J. Kornely, Pres. 1110 8th St., Manitowoc 54220

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
County Code Administrators, Wis.	Earl Smith, Pres. Rm. 103, Courthouse, Neillsville 54456
County Corp. Counsels, Wis. Assn. of	William Thiel, Pres. Courthouse, Eau Claire 54701
County Executives & Administrators, Wis.	Jonathan B. Barry, Pres. City-County Bldg., Madison 53709
County Forests Assn., Wis.	Wilbur L. Leslie, Exec. Secy. S.R. Box 856, Niagara 54151
County Homes, Wis. Assn. of	Phyllis T. Williams, Pres. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
County Officers, Wis. Joint Assn. of	Mrs. Alice M. Flaherty, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Kewaunee 54216
County Planning Directors Assn., Wis.	William J. Burke, Pres. City-County Bldg., Stevens Point 54481
County Police Assn. Ltd., Wis.	Paul Horstmeier, Pres. 507 Frost Woods Rd., Monona 53716
County Surveyors Assn., Wis.	Leslie D. Van Horn, Pres. Brown County Courthouse, 100 S. Jefferson St. Green Bay 54301
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Marie F. Davis, Secy.-Treas. Box 348, Richland Center 53581
County Veterans Service Commissions, Wis. State Assn. of	Charles H. Lenz Jr., Secy.-Treas. 505 W. Linden Dr., Jefferson 53549
County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.	Robert L. Blair, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Durand 54736
Cowbelles, Wis.	Mrs. Bert Tuckey, Pres. R. 3, Box 47, Lancaster 53813
Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State	Charles H. Lewis, Pres. Box 246, Shell Lake 54871
Credit Union League, Wis.	John P. Hill, Pres. 10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.	E.A. Brickbauer, Secy.-Treas. 554 Moore Hall, UW College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dahlia Soc., Badger State	Bernard Bartel, Secy. 4221 Odana Rd., Madison 53711
Dairy Assn. of Wis., Amer.	John F. Oncken, Gen. Mgr. 4337 W. Beltline, Madison 53711
Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred	Clarence Olson, Secy.-Treas. Room 279, 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Dairy Federation, Wis.	Frank Groves, Secy. 427 Lorch St., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dairy Products Assn., Inc., Wis.	Norm Maier, Exec. Dir. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	R.L. Bradley, Secy. 216 Babcock Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dance Council, Wis.	Karen E. Cowan, Exec. Dir. UW-Extension Arts Development, UW-Green Bay, CC, SA 221, Green Bay 54301
Daughters of the American Revolution, Wis. Soc.	Mrs. Fred W. Bush, State Regent 8104 Brookside Pl., Wauwatosa 53213
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Jean K. Cordano, Pres. 520 Parish St., Delavan 53115
Democratic Party of Wis.	Matthew J. Flynn, Chm. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Democrats of Wis., Young	William Murat, Pres. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Dental Assistants Assn., Wis.	Barbara Broadway, Pres. N69 W13275 Harding Dr., Menomonee Falls 53051
Dental Assn., Wis.	Joseph P. D'Amico, Exec. Dir. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dental Assn., Aux. to the Wis.	Mrs. Edward Leone, Pres. 494 N. 49th St., Milwaukee 53208
Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.	Carol Benson, Pres. 2372 N. 73rd St., Milwaukee 53210
Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated	J. Wayne Smith, C.D.T., Pres. 475 N. 6th St., Muscoda 53573
Dermatological Society, Wis.	James J. Barrock, M.D., Pres. 425 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Developmental Disabilities, Wis. Assn. for	Annette Norsman, Exec. Dir. 5522 University Ave., Madison 53705
Diabetes Assn., Inc., Amer., (Wis. Affiliate)	James H. Sasser 6915 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Dietetic Assn., Inc., Wis.	Jennifer Karr, Pres. 2110 Kendall Ave., Madison 53705
Distributive Education Assn., Wis.	Kim L. Elver, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
District Attorneys Assn., Wis.	Michael J. Mulroy, Pres. Courthouse, La Crosse 54601
Drainage Districts, Wis. Assn. of	Edward M. Wegner, Pres. R.R. 6, Box 183, Watertown 53094

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Driver and Traffic Safety Education Assn., Inc., Wis.	Dr. Will Valett, Business Mgr. UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751
Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional	Miles H. Barker, Leg. Rep. 3610 University Ave., Madison 53705
Eagle Forum-Wis.	Mrs. Mary Dietrich, Pres. 5238 N. 48th St., Milwaukee 53218
Early Childhood Assn. for the Education of Young Children, Wis.	Mary Babula, Secy. 3200 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Easter Seal Soc. of Wis., Inc.	Roy M. Campbell, Exec. Dir. 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Economic Development Assn., Wis.	Paul Juhnke, Pres. c/o 756 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Education Assn. Council, Wis.	Morris D. Andrews, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
Education, Wis. Assn. for Adult and Continuing	Russell Robinson, Pres. UW - Milwaukee, 600 Enderis Hall, Milwaukee 53201
Education in Wis., Joint Com. on	John Gehn Wisconsin Heights Schools, Mazomanie 53560
Education, Wis. Council for Independent	Henry Herzing, Pres. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Educational Research Assn., Wis.	Tom Hogan, Pres. Educational Testing Center, UW-Green Bay, Green Bay 54302
Electric Cooperative Assn., Wis.	Leroy L. Rose, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal	Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy.-Treas. 221 16th St. S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc., National (Wis. Chap.)	E.A. Busch, Exec. Vice-Pres. 2801 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Electrical Inspectors, International Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Edward C. Lawry, Secy.-Treas. Box 7969, Madison 53707
Emergency Management Assn., Inc., Wis.	Erland D. Dregne, Pres. 224 N. Beaumont Rd., Prairie du Chien 53821
Employees Union, Wis. State (AFSCME Council 24, AFL-CIO)	vacancy, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Employment Security, Internatl. Assn. of Personnel in (Wis. Chap.)	Hartley Jackson, Pres. 430 Sidney St., Madison 53703
Engine Service Assn.	M. R. Rousar, Exec. Secy. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Engineering Assn., State	Keith Richardson, Pres. 302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Engineers Council of Wis., Consulting	Larry Jorgensen, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 9553, Madison 53715
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	Thomas R. Scharine, Exec. Dir. 1045 E. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Environment Wis., Inc.	Carol Luetkens, Office Mgr. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Environment, Citizens for a Better	Renny Harrigan, Dir. of Development Suite 507, 536 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Environmental Decade, Inc., Wisconsin's	Peter Anderson, Co-Director 114 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Environmental Education, Inc., Wis. Assn. for	David C. Engleson, Exec. Secy. 125 W. Kohler St., Sun Prairie 53590
Environmental Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	Elmo K. Smyth, Secy. 2725 Burritt, Stoughton 53589
Environmental Laboratories Assn., Inc., Wis.	Paul Harris, Pres. P.O. Box 9154, Madison 53715
Epilepsy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Madelyn L. Glaeden, Exec. Dir. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Euro-American Alliance, Inc.	Maj. Donald V. Clerkin, Pres. P.O. Box 21776, Milwaukee 53221
Excavators and Graders Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Schermeister, Exec. Dir. 2258 S. 56th St., Milwaukee 53219
Ex-POW's	Clarence Meinhardt, Cmdr. 100 S. Andrews Ave., Greenwood 54437
Ex-Smokers, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James Kestol, Pres. 306 Clark St., Janesville 53545
Fairs, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Leon Zimdars, Secy.-Treas. R. 2, Box 19, Sullivan 53178
Family and Children's Agencies, Wis. Assn. of	John Grace, Exec. Dir. Suite 908, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Family Court Commissioners Assn., Inc., Wis.	Edward J. Willi, Secy. Rm. 12, Courthouse, Monroe 53566
Farm Builders Assn., Inc., Wis.	Brian J. Holmes, Secy. 460 Henry Mall, Madison 53706
Farm Bureau Federation Cooperative, Wis.	Donald Haldeman, Pres. P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Farm Equipment Assn., Inc., Wis.	M.L. Steinke, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 4364, 13 Odana Ct., Madison 53711
Farmers Union, Wis.	Leland Mulder, Pres. 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
F.B.I. National Academy Assn. (Wis. Chapter)	David J. Mayer, Pres. 728 Second Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn., Inc., Wis.	Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 90, Nashotah 53058
Fertilizer & Chemical Assn., Inc., Wis.	Frank H. Gildner, Jr., Exec. Secy. R.R. 1, Box 77, Evansville 53536
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State	Calvin Phillipps 101 Court St., Oshkosh 54901
Fire Fighters of Wis., Professional	Ted Ryan, Pres. 2685 Milwaukee St., Madison 53704
Fire Safety, Assn. for	Wayne Wilhelm, Pres. P.O. Box 156, North Freedom 53153
Firemen's Assn., Inc., Wis. State	Philip Rausch, Pres. P.O. Box 606, Spring Green 53588
Fisheries Soc., Amer. (Wis. Chap.)	Bill Swenson, Pres. 303 8th Ave. E., Superior 54880
Florist Assn., Wis. Upper Mich.	S.C. Foll, Exec. Secy. N40 W27928 Glacier Rd., Pewaukee 53072
Food and Commercial Workers, United	Henry E. Dubinski, Secy.-Treas. 3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Bud Kinyon, Secy. 730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Food Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	John H. Ellingson, Pres. Suite 203, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Food Processors Assn., Wis.	Alvin H. Randall, Exec. Dir. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Food Service Soc., Wis. Hospital, Institution and Educational	John Berndt, Legislation Chm. 22836 W. Overson Rd., Union Grove 53182
Foresters, Wis. Soc. of Amer.	John C. Wolter, Chm. 1165 Saunders Ave., Park Falls 54552
40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des	Arthur Jacoby, Grand Corres. 9270 Bethanne Dr., Milwaukee 53223
Foster Parent Organizations, Inc., Wis. Fed. of	Mrs. Carol Behm, Pub. Rel. Dir. R.R. 1, Box 47, Lomira 53048
Founders and Patriots of Amer., Wis. Society of the Order of	Thomas Pelham Curtis, Gov. 758 E. Day Ave., Milwaukee 53217
Foundrymen of Wis., United	Harry Franke, Counsel 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
4-H Foundation, Wis.	Barbara Tensfeldt, Exec. Dir. Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon, Madison 53706
Friends of WHA-TV, Inc.	John Price, Exec. Dir. 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Dir. 5920 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	Chris Tackett Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Future Farmers of Amer., Wis. Assn. of	F.J. Doering, State Advisor P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Future Homemakers of America-Home Economics Related Occupations, Wis. Assn. of	Elaine Staaland, St. Advisor P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Garden Club Federation, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Lyle W. Swartz, Pres. 13300 Wrayburn Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied Petroleum	L.A. Olson, Dir. 710 Cottage Grove Rd., Madison 53716
Gasoline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Inc., Retail	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 6, Mc Farland 53558
Genealogical Soc., Inc., Wis. State	Mrs. John M. Irvin, Treas. 2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566
Gift Assn., Wis. Contemporary	Paul Sicula, Lobbyist 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Gift Cheese Assn., Wis.	Dean Roth, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 26, Mt. Horeb 53572
Gifted & Talented, Wis. Council for	Mrs. Toini Mandelin, Secy. 3621 W. Allerton Ave., Greenfield 53221
Gold Star Mothers, Inc., Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Betty M. Tuinstra, Corres. Secy. 3101 Windsor Dr., Racine 53404
Golf Assn. of Wis., Inc., Senior	Walter Leuenberger, Secy. Rm. 136, 5900 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Golf Assn., Wis. State	Eugene R. Haas, Exec. Dir. 200 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005
Golf Assn., Wis. Women's	Mrs. Betts Winsor, Pres. 1210 N. Hawthorn Dr., Appleton 54911
Golf Course Supts. Assn., Inc., Wis.	James Belfield, Pres. 200 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005
Golfers Assn., Wis. Professional	Dennis Tiziani, Pres. Steeplechase Inn, Pewaukee 53072
Grange, Wis. State	Bonnie Foster, Secy. Box 165, Hancock 54943
Grief Counseling and Education, Center for	Donald W. Steele, Dir. P.O. Box 1377, Madison 53701

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Gun Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert E. Zellmer, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 181, Sussex 53089
Gymanfa Ganu Assn., Wis.	Lee Morgan, Pres. 7180 Utica Rd., Pickett 54964
Halfway House Fed. of Wis.	Peter Kinzinger, Exec. Dir. 922 Ferry St., La Crosse 54601
Handweavers, Wis. Fed. of	Nancy Meiling, Pres. 9626 W. Dakota St., West Allis 53227
Hardware Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Robert L. Gast, Managing Dir. 1421 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Hardwood and Pine Manufacturers Assn., Northern	Thomas Brogan, Exec. Vice-Pres. Suite 501, 305 Walnut St., Green Bay 54301
Hatcheries Assn., Wis.	John L. Skinner, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Hay Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Ort, Jr., Exec. Secy. 2201 N. Elinor St., Appleton 54911
Health Agencies, National	Gregory Zalesak, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 4370, Madison 53711
Health Care Education and Training, Wis. Soc. for	Carl J. Selbo, Pres. P.O. Box 5202, Madison 53705
Health Care Facilities, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Thomas Bergen, Exec. Secy. 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Health Council, Wis. State School	Frances Elliott, Chp. 2945 S. 14th St., Milwaukee 53215
Health Occupations, Wis. Assn. of	David Stahmer, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Wis. Assn. of	Karen Cowan, Exec. Secy. UW-Extension, CCC-Studio, Arts 221. Green Bay 54301
Health Planning Council, Inc.	Paul F. Fleer, Exec. Dir. 995 Applegate Rd., Madison 53713
Health, State Employees Regular Contribution to	Gregory Zalesak, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 4370, Madison 53711
Hearing Aid Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Douglas Q. Johnson, Exec. Secy. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Heart Assn., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Affiliate)	Kenneth R. Haver, Exec. Vice-Pres. 795 Van Buren, Milwaukee 53202
Hereford Assn., Wis.	Diane Geffert, Secy.-Treas. R. 2, Reedsburg 53959
Highway Commissioners and Committee Members Assn., County	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Highway Safety Coordinators Assn., Wis.	George Ruppenthal, Pres. 206 Court St., Chilton 53014
Highway Users Conference, Wis.	Charles W. Elliott, Secy.-Treas. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
History, Wis. Council for Local	Thomas McKay, Exec. Secy. 816 State St., Madison 53706
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis.	Michael A. Snyder, Mgr. P.O. Box 10, Baraboo 53913
Home Economics and Related Student Organizations, Wis.	Janet Hatten, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Home Economics Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Margaret W. Strauss, Exec. Secy. 4409 Boulder Tr., Madison 53711
Home Economists in Business, Wis.	Carrol M. Aiello, Chm. 1346 Grand Ave., Racine 53403
Home Furnishings Representatives Assn., Wis.	Marge Halverson, Exec. Dir. 3846 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Homecare Organization, Wis.	Robert Menahin, Pres. 330 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53715
Homemaker Council, Inc., Wis. Extension	Mrs. Norman Flaig, Pres. R. 5, Box 12, Sparta 54656
Honey Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Shelby Schamens, Secy. Rt. 2, Eau Claire 54701
Horological Society, Wis.	Glenn D. Gardner 310 Glen Hwy., Madison 53705
Horse Assn., Wis. Breeders and Harness	Mrs. Jerome Wesenick, Secy. 2805 N. 97th St., Wausau 54401
Horse Breeders Assn., Wis. Draft	Mrs. Rich Lee, Secy. W5072 Faro Springs Rd., Hilbert 54129
Horse Council, Wis. State	Ray Antoneiwicz, Secy. 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Hospice Organization of Wis.	Dr. Frederick Coleman, Pres. of Board 2725 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
Hospital Assn., Wis.	Warren R. Von Ehren, Pres. 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Housing Assn. Inc., Wis. Manufactured	Bill Trottier, Pres. Suite 16, 621 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Huguenot Soc. of Wis., Inc., The	Robert V. Osbourne, Pres. 3624 Gifford Rd., Franksville 53126
Human Concerns, Wis. Council on	Anne Arnesen & Eleanor Fitch, Co-Directors 1605 Monroe St., Madison 53711

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Humane Soc., Wis.	Leon Nielsen, Exec. Dir. 4151 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee 53212
Humanities Committee, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Patricia C. Anderson, Exec. Dir. 716 Langdon St., Madison 53706
Identification, Wis. Assn. for	Robert T. Shunk, Pres. 213 Todd Circle, Verona 53593
Industrial Education Assn., Inc., Wis.	Dr. Thomas R. Baldwin, Bus. Mgr. UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751
Industrial Perforators Assn., Inc.	Delores Liebherr, Exec. Mgr. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Initiative-Referendum, Inc., Americans for	James A. Sigl, State Dir. 4361 N. 61st St., Milwaukee 53216
Innkeepers Assn., Wis.	Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Vice-Pres. 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Insurance Agents of Wisconsin., Independent	Robert C. Jartz, Exec. Vice-Pres. 448 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Insurance Agents of Wis., Inc., Professional	E. Stony Steinbach, CAE, Exec. Secy. 31 N. Main St., Box 272, Mayville 53050
Insurance Alliance, Wis.	W.A. Durkin, Pres. Rm. 902, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual	Lester Wallace, Pres. R.R. 1, Wood Trail, Beloit 53511
Insurance Companies, Wis. Federation	Donald W. Hill, Secy.-Treas. 13620 W. Capitol Dr., P.O. Box 445, Brookfield 53005
Izaak Walton of America, Inc. (Wis. Division)	Herb Guetzlaff, Pres. 1014 S. 10th St., Watertown 53094
Jaycees, Inc., Wis.	Terry A. Woelfel, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Jewish Learning, Wis. Soc. for	Joseph J. Shutkin, Pres. 4677 N. Woodburn, Milwaukee 53217
Jewelers Assn., Wis.	Chris C. Tackett, Exec. Secy. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Justice Foundation, Wis.	Thomas J. Bergen, Pres. 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Juvenile Officers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Thomas Simon, Exec. Dir. Mequon Police Dept., 6100 W. Mequon Rd., 112N, Mequon 53092
Kennel Club, Inc., Wis.	O.A. Keyes, Secy.-Treas. 2261 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Kidney Foundation of Wis., Inc., National	Peter J. Sheldon, Ed. D., Exec. Dir. 7332 W. State St., Wauwatosa 53213
Laborers' Dist. Council, Wis.	Roger E. Grangaard, Pres. & Bus. Mgr. Suite 209, 313 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Lake Districts, Wis. Assn. of	William P. O'Connor, Exec. Secy. 1211 Rutledge St., Madison 53703
Lakes, Inc., Wis. Federation of	Donald J. Berg, Pres. W267 N6823 Thousand Oak Dr., Sussex 53089
Land Conservation Assn., Wis	Jo Ellen Mulder, Pres. 1815 University Ave., Madison 53706
Landscape Federation, Inc., Wis.	Marge Halverson, Exec. Secy. 3846 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Landscape, Wis. Friends of our Native	Bertha Holtman, Secy. 210 Falles Ct., Madison 53705
Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis.	Tim Heffernan, Pres. 3264 N. Downer St., Milwaukee 53211
Law Enforcement Training Officers Assn., Wis.	Edward Krueger, Pres. Fox Valley Technical Institute, 1825 Blue Mound Dr., Appleton 54911
Law Librarians Assn. of Wis.	Christine Peterson, Pres. c/o Frisch, Dudek and Slattery, Ltd., 825 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 53202
Law Officers, Wis. Institute of Government	Robert Sundby P.O. Box 2208, Madison 53701
Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial	Donald W. Dardis, Exec. Dir. 44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Black	Russell Stamper, Pres. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Legal Reform, Inc., Wis. Citizens for	Walter G.E. Heiden, St. Dir. 7230 W. Capitol Drive, Millwaukee 53216
Legal Secretaries, Wis. Assn. of	Betty Ortman, Pres. P.O. Box 933, Beloit 53511
Legislative Council, Inc., Wis. Protestant	Barbara Arnold, Legislative Analyst, Whipple Law Offices, S.C., Plaza Suite 1004, 131 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Legislative and Research Com., Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Virginia L. Meves, St. Coordinator P.O. Box 45, Brookfield 53005
Letter Carriers, Wis. Rural	Arlie Borgen, Pres. c/o Post Office, Chetek 54728

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of	Gordon Jester, Pres. 5160 S. Calhoun Rd., New Berlin 53151
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Aux. to the Natl. Assn. of	Lynne Jester, Pres. 5160 S. Calhoun Rd., New Berlin 53151
Leukemia Society of America, Inc. (Wis. Chapter)	Ronald D. Nelson, Exec. Dir. No. 200, 4011 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Library Assn., Wis.	Faith B. Miracle, Office Manager 1922 University Avenue, Madison 53705
Life Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Life, Wis. Lutherans For	Mrs. Cathy Marriott, Pres. N52 W35741 Hillview Ct., Oconomowoc 53066
Limousin Assn. of Wis.	Gary Beals, Pres. Rt. 1, Avalon 53504
Limousin Assn., Wis. Junior	Laurie Miller, Pres. R.1, 300 Vickerman Rd., Milton 53563
Limousine Services, Wis. Assn. of	Eugene Newton, Pres. 2662 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53210
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, Secy. 1107 Emerald St., Madison 53715
Links Assn., Wis. Public	Raymond Ruper, Pres. 4608 N. 66th St., Milwaukee 53216
Lions Clubs Internatl. (Multiple Dist. 27—Wis.)	Gary M. Lutz, Secy. 2715 Post Rd., Stevens Point 54481
Liquid Waste Carriers Assn., Wis.	John Vircks, Pres. 5544 W. Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee 53220
Livestock and Meat Council, Wis.	Robert Thayer, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708
Livestock Dealers Assn., Wis. Independent	Sydney B. Matthes, Exec. Dir. R.R. 2, Viola 54664
Lobbyists, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Kenyon Kies, Pres. P.O. Box 600, Madison 53701
Lumbermen's Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Philip O. Mork, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 18626, 6450 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Lung Assn. of Wis., Amer.	James Pender, Exec. Dir. 10001 W. Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee 53222
Machinists, Wis. State Council of	Raymond Marhefke, Pres. 5242 Highway H, Franksville 53126
Magicians, Wis. Soc. of	Robert E. Lees, Exec. Secy. 1402 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Malting Barley Improvement Assn.	Dr. Paul E. Pawlisch, Exec. Dir. 2040 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Manufacturers' Agents, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Robert W. Poull 1504 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Manufacturers and Commerce, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Paul E. Hassett, Pres. Rm. 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Map Society, Ltd., Wis.	Virginia Schwartz, Secy.-Treas. c/o Milwaukee Public Library, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Maple Producers Council, Wis.	Adin Reynolds, Exec. Secy. R.R. 1, Aniwa 54408
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	Ron J. Steinhoff, Exec. Dir. 502 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Marine Corps League	Robert Dempsey, Comdt. 640 Winter St., Onalaska 54650
Marine Corp League Aux., Dept. of Wis.	Helen Wolfram, Pres. 916 Peterson St., Ft. Atkinson 53538
Marriage and Family Therapy, Wis. Assn. for (Div. of Amer. Assn.)	Gary Yeast, Pres.-elect P.O. Box 615, Wausau 54401
Master Furriers Guild of Wis.	William Reckmeyer, Pres. 331 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Mrs. B.E. Hogoboom, State Secy. 2228 Eton Ridge, Madison 53705
Meat Processors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	E.J. Fechner, Exec. Secy. 2600 E. Main St., Merrill 54452
Medical Assistants, Inc., Amer. Assn. of (Wis. Soc.)	Sandra L. Doyle, CMA-C, Pres. 4360 S. Pine Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Medical Record Assn., Wis.	Karen Aasen, RRA, Pres. Apt. B, 2931 40th St., Two Rivers 54241
Medical Soc. of Wis., State	Earl R. Thayer, Secy. 330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Medicine, Wis., Soc. of Internal	Kim J. Marggraf, Exec. Dir. 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Mental Health Assn. in Wis., Inc.	Charles R. Bylsma, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1486, 119 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53701
Mentally Ill of Wis., Inc., Alliance for the	Beverly Young, Pres. Rt. 8, 1997 Hwy PB, Verona 53593
Merchandising Council, Wis. Automatic	Lou Konop, Pres. 443 Laura St., Green Bay 54320

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Merchants & Manufacturers Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Exec. Secy. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Merchants Federation, Wis.	Chris C. Tackett, Pres. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Neil M. Vassau, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 7883, Madison 53707
Milk Producers Inc., Associated	Sig Chaplitski, Division Controller 1707 S. Park St., Madison 53713
Military Order of Cootie	Al J. Mueller 5700 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
Military Order of Cootie Aux.	Frances Hedman, Pres. 22 Illinois Ave., Montreal 54550
Montessori Society, Wis.	Timothy Souers, Administrator 4610 W. State, Milwaukee 53208
Monument Builders of North America, Assn. of Wis.	Earl Hilgendorf 1657 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton 53024
Mothers Assn. of American Mothers, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Donna Kalnes, Pres. R. 1, Box 108A, Eagle 53119
Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.	Thomas Howells, Pres. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Motor Carriers Labor Advisory Council, Wis.	Thomas J. Duffey, Gen. Mgr. Suite 1352, Marine Plaza, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Motorcycle Dealers Assn., Wis.	James J. Baxter, Exec. Secy. WMDA-6678 Pertzborn Rd., R.R. 1, Dane 53529
Movers Assn., Inc., Wis.	William Kazmer, Exec. Dir. 8835 42nd Ave., Kenosha 53142
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.	Steve Slinger, Secy.-Treas. 121 Circle Dr., Randolph 53956
Multiple Sclerosis Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Carol Waite, Exec. Dir. 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Municipalities, League of Wis.	Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Assessor Sec.	Vernon R. Weltz, Pres. c/o Tax Comn., Rm. 507 City Hall, Milwaukee 53202
Attorneys Sec.	Berta S. Hoesly, Chm. City Attorney, 18 N. Jackson St., Janesville 53545
Building Inspectors Assn.	Dick Sherry, Pres. Supt. of Bldg. Insp., 100 N. Jefferson St., Green Bay 54301
City Management Assn., Wis.	William D. Frueh City Mgr., P.O. Box 1130, Oshkosh 54902
Clerks, Treasurers, and Finance Officers Assn.	Arleen M. Bryan, Pres. City Treas.-Assessor, 800 Wilson Ave., Menomonie 54751
Engineering and Public Works Sec.	Fred A. Haerter, Chm. Dir. Public Works, P.O. Box 727, Marshfield 54449
Fire Inspectors Assn., Wis.	Gerald Atherton, Pres. 34 S. Wilson Ave., Rice Lake 54868
Plumbing Inspectors, Wis. Soc. of	John Marohl, Pres. 404 E Lake St., Horicon 53032
Weights and Measures Assn., Wis.	Elmer Killian, Pres. Box 231, Eagle 53119
Muscular Dystrophy Assn.	Richard Huechtzing, Pres. 5007 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Music Educators Conference, Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
National Farmers Organization, Wis.	Steve Pavich, Pres. 825 Water St., Sauk City 53583
National Guard Assn., Wis.	Maj. Richard Graczyk, Pres. P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708
National Guard Enlisted Assn., Wis.	Lynn M. Ryan, Secy. 4108 N. Richards St., Milwaukee 53212
Natural Resources Assn. of Wis., Inc., Citizens	Katherine D. Rill, Pres. 1520 Bowen St., Oshkosh 54901
Nature Conservancy, Wis. Chap. of	Russell Van Herik, State Dir. 923 Williamson St., Madison 53703
Navy Club, U.S.A.	Lawrence Wegner, Squadron Cmdr. 4735 N. 18th St., Milwaukee 53204
Navy Mothers Club of Wis.	Helen Lexa, Cmdr. 2016 Marquette St., Racine 53402
Neurological Soc., Wis.	James Tegtmeyer, Pres. 20 S. Park St., Madison 53705
Neurosurgical Soc., Wis.	Thomas A. Duff, Pres. 1813 Camelot Dr., Madison 53705
Newspaper Assn., Wis.	Romain C. Brandt, Exec. Secy. 702 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Nuclear Dangers, Inc., League Against	Naomi Jacobson, Co-chm. & Dir. 525 River Rd., Rudolph 54475
Nurse Anesthetists, Wis. Assn. of	Merlin G. Meyer 1600 Memorial Dr., Appleton 54915

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Nurserymen's Assn., Wis.	Karin Jetzer, Exec. Secy. R. 1, Lake Mills 53551
Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis.	Rosellen Crow, Pres. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Nurses, Wis. Assn. of Licensed Practical	Theresa Weber, Pres. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Nursing Home Social Workers Assn., Wis.	Mary Kugel, Pres. c/o Santa Maria Nursing Home, 430 S. Clay, Green Bay 54301
Nursing Homes Inc., Wis. Assn. of	George F. MacKenzie, Exec. Dir. 14 S. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Nursing, Inc., Wis. League for	LaVerne Foster, Pres. 9040 N. Rexleigh Dr., Milwaukee 53217
Nutrition Council, Wis.	Anita Wilson, Pres. Dept. of Food and Nutrition, UW - Stout, Menomonie 54751
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wis. Soc. of	E. Howard Theis, Pres. 92 E. Division St., Fond du Lac 54935
Occupational Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Mary Ann Fahl, Pres. P.O. Box 11186, Shorewood 53211
Office Education Assn., Wis.	R.J. Horton, Pres. c/o Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Oil Jobbers of Wis., Inc.	Ray Karnes, Exec. Vice-Pres. 1220 Femrite Dr., Madison 53716
Optometric Assn., Wis.	D. Glomp, Exec. Dir. 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Orchid Soc., Wis.	LeRoy Peterson, Pres. 1218 N. 120th St., Wauwatosa 53226
Ornithology, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	Carl G. Hayssen, Jr., Secy. 6917 N. Highway 83, Hartland 53029
Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Gerald Pionek, Secy.-Treas. 1825 S. Webster, Green Bay 54901
Orthopaedic Soc., Wis.	Dr. Donald Gore, Pres. 1226 N. 8th St., Sheboygan 53081
Otolaryngological Soc., Wis.	Robert J. Toohill, Pres. 8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Painters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen	Marvin Calewarts, Financial Secy. 222 Longview Ave., Green Bay 54301
Painting and Decorating Contractors of Amer., Wis. Council of	Marvin Cornell, Secy. 4487 Cramer St., Shorewood 53211
Paper Council, Wis.	Thomas Schmidt, Exec. Dir. 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Paper Group, Inc., Wis.	James W. Vander Hyden, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 746, Menasha 54956
Parents and Teachers Inc., Wis. Congress of	Jean E. Hill, Pres. 223 N. Baldwin, Madison 53703
Park and Recreation Assn., Inc., Wis.	Janes Hipps, Exec. Dir. Enderis 453, UW - Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
Pediatrics, Am. Academy of (Wis. Ch.)	Gerald E. Porter, Pres. Marshfield Clinic, 100 N. Oak, Marshfield 54449
Pedodontic Soc., Wis.	Dr. Lynn Haen, Pres. 230 N. Sawyer, Oshkosh 54501
Peniel Gymanfa Ganu Assn.	Lee Morgan, Vice-Pres. 7290 Utica Rd., Pickett 54964
Perinatal Care, Wis. Assn. For	Daniel Bier, Exec. Dir. McConnell Hall, 1010 Mound St., Madison 53715
Personnel and Guidance Assn., Wis.	Barbara Johnson, Pres. 1224 Racine, Waukesha 53186
Personnel and Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Robert C. Simpson, Pres. c/o Twin Disc, Inc., 1328 Racine St., Racine 53403
Petroleum Council, Wis. (Div. of Amer. Petroleum Council)	Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis.	W. Allen Daniels, Exec. Dir. 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Phenological Soc., Wis.	Katharina Lettau, Secy. c/o Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Photographers Assn., Wis. News	Henry A. Koshollek, Director c/o Capital Times, P.O. Box 8050, Madison 53708
Photographers Assn., Wis. Professional	Gary Tuescher, Pres. 110 W. Main St., Platteville 53818
Physical Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.	William Born, Pres. 6414 Copps Ave., Madison 53716
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Wis. Soc. of	William J. LaJoie, Pres. S32 W27641 Daleview Dr., Waukesha 53186
Physicians, Am. College of Emergency (Wis. Ch.)	Gary L. Gerschke, Pres. 2024 Newport, Milwaukee 53211
Physicians And Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of Osteopathic	Robert J. Finnegan, C.A.E., Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 43, Oconomowoc 53066
Physicians, Wis. Academy of Family	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Physicians' Assistants, Wis. Academy of	Bill Wendle, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Pipe Trades Assn., Wis.	Gordon King, Secy.-Treas. 9601 W. Silver Spring Dr., Milwaukee 53225
Pipe Welding Bureau, Natl. Certified (Wis. Chp.)	Allen B. Brady, Gen. Mgr. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Planned Parenthood of Wis., Inc.	Mrs. Leesley B. Hardy, Pres. 844 N. 12th St., Milwaukee 53233
Planners, Assn. of Wis.	William A. Brehm, Jr., Pres. 716 S. Fidelis, Appleton 54915
Planning Assn., Wis. Chapter of American	Phil Blazkowski, Pres. 51 S. Main St., Janesville 53545
Plastic Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of	Vaughn Demergian, M.D., Pres. 345 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Plumbing Contractors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Arthur J. Matthias, Exec. Dir. Bldg. 2, Suite 104A, 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Podiatric Medicine, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Kevin Kortsch, Exec. Secy. 2500 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Poets, Wis. Fellowship of	Gerti H. Sennett, Pres. Box 2534, Rt.2, Spooner 54801
Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of	Chief William R. Ciske, Exec. Secy. Fort Atkinson 53538
Police Assn., Wis. Professional	Steve Urso, Gen. Operations Admin. 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Polled Hereford Assn., Wis.	Isabel Brown, Pres. N67 W28835, Hwy. EF, Hartland 53029
Polled Hereford Assn., Wis. Junior	Ben Espenschied, Pres. R2, Argyle 53504
Pollettes, Wis.	Phyllis Albert, Pres. R.1, River Falls 54022
Polygraph Assn., Wis.	Richard J. Phannenstill, Pres. Suite 609, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Pork Producers Assn., Wis.	Fred Gay, Pres. P.O. Box 327, Lancaster 53813
Porkettes, Wis.	Mrs. Roger Croft, Pres. Rt. 3, Box 141, Lancaster 53813
Postal History Soc., Wis.	Frank Moertl, Secy.-Treas. N95 W32259 County Line Rd., Hartland 53029
Postal Supervisors, Nat. Assn. of (Wis. Branch)	Edmund Spanbauer, Secy. 739 Oak St., Oshkosh 54901
Postal Workers Union of Wis., Amer.	Rick Gallo, Secy-Treas. 8036 18th Ave., Kenosha 53140
Postmasters, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap. No. 35)	Fredean Miller, Pres. Postmaster, Powers Lake 53159
Postmasters, Natl. League of (Wis. Br.)	William Brennan, Secy. 209-1/2 Harrison St., Waterloo 53594
Potato and Vegetable Grower's Assn., Inc., Wis.	John R. Martens, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Poultry Breeders Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. V. Halbach, Secy.-Treas. 305 S. 3rd St., Waterford 53185
Preventive Medicine, Wis., Soc. for	Richard W. Biek, Pres. 1610 E. Newport Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Printers of Wis., Master	Robert J. Carlson, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 127, Elm Grove 53122
Printing Industries of Wis.	Jack T. Hayes, Pres. P.O. Box 127, Elm Grove 53122
Probate Assn., Wis. Registers In	Shirley T. Herried, Pres. Courthouse, 320 S. Main St., Jefferson 53549
Professions, Inc., Wis. Council of	Howard Brower, Agent of Record and Exec. Dir. 6630 Chestnut Cr., Windsor 53598
Property Owners Assn., Income	Mark Liccione, Exec. Dir. Suite 205, 1845 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Psychiatric Assn., Wis.	Howard Brower, Exec. Secy. c/o Wis. St. Med. Soc., Box 1109, Madison 53701
Psychiatry, Wis. Council on Child and Adolescent	Bill Wendle, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Psychical Research, Wis. Soc. for	June Dobbs, Exec. Dir. 3953 N. 76th St., Milwaukee 53222
Psychological Assn., Wis.	Sarah Bowen, Exec. Dir. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Psychologists, Inc., The Society of Clinical & Consulting	Sarah Bowen, Exec. Dir. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Public Enterprise Committee	Grant D. Waldo, Pres. 723 E. Morgan Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Public Expenditure Research Foundation	Robert C. Brunner, Pres. P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Public Expenditures Survey of Wis.	Robert C. Brunner, Pres. 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Public Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	William Schmidt, Pres. P.O. Box 361, Madison 53701

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc., Associated	Robert L. Goldstein, Vice-Pres. 510 E. Community Pl., Milwaukee 53217
Public Works Contractors, Associated	John Drake, Exec. Dir. 2835 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Pupil Services Assn., Wis. Federation of	James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept. of Wis.)	John L. Hammel, Finance Officer 4555 N. 45th St., Milwaukee 53218
Purple Heart, Military Order of the, Ladies Aux. to (Dept. of Wis.)	Mary Toki, Pres. 2832 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Quality Control, Amer. Soc. for	Sandra Edson, Exec. Dir. 230 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Radiation Oncologists, Wis. Soc. of	James D. Cox, Pres. 8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Radiological Soc., Wis.	Daniel J. Price, M.D., Pres. 2400 W. Villard Ave., Milwaukee 53209
Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of	Kenneth P. Judy, R.T.R., Pres. 5199 Lakeside Dr., Greendale 53129
Railroad Assn., Wis.	Byron C. Ostby, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Railroad Passengers, Wis. Assn. of	Robert Ballou, Jr., Pres. 1638 N. Mason St., Appleton 54914
Railway His. Soc., Inc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Donald P. Reck, Treas. 2129 S. 33rd St., Milwaukee 53215
Real Property Listers Assn., Wis.	La Vonn Wruck, Pres. Courthouse, Green Lake 54941
Realtors Assn., Wis.	William Malkasian, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Recreation Industries, Inc., Wis.	L. Hogue, Exec Secy. R.1, Box 255, Boulder Jct. 54512
Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn., Wis.	Jack H. Heller, Exec. Secy. 328 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53706
Recycling, Wis. Coalition for	Carol Luetkens, Co-Chp. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Red Cross, Wis. Div., Amer. Natl.	A. Lee Stilwell, State Relations Repres. 1202 Ann St., P.O. Box 603, Madison 53701
Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.	Michael J. Hasslinger, Secy.-Treas. 515 W. Moreland Blvd., Waukesha 53186
Rehabilitation Facilities of Wis., Inc.	Robert L. Lewein, Exec. Dir. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Republican Party of Wis.	Gregory J. Denman, Finance Dir. P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701
Republican Women, Wis. Fed. of	Rebecca Bancroft, Pres. N31W22141, Shady Lane, Pewaukee 53072
Republicans, Wis. Fed. of Young	Mr. Terry W. Grosenheider, Chm. P.O. Box 1492, Madison 53701
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of Wis.)	Peter Sahagian, Exec. Secy. 5109 Flambeau Rd., Madison 53705
Residential Facilities, Wis. Assn. of	Peter Kinziger, Exec. Dir. 922 Ferry St., La Crosse 54601
Restaurant Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Lump, Exec. Vice-Pres. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Retarded Citizens, Wis. Assn. for	Merlen Kurth, Exec. Dir. 5522 University Ave., Madison 53705
Retired Federal Employes, Natl. Assn. of	Charles Easton, Pres. 3109 Grandview Blvd., Madison 53713
Right of Way Assn., Intl. (Badger Chap. No. 17)	Donald H. Gordon, Pres. Box 5573, Madison 53705
Right to Work, Wis. Citizens for	Kevin Heling, Dir. 139 W. Wilson, Madison 53703
Risk Managers of Wis., Inc., Associated	Rod Den Boer, Exec. Vice-Pres. Suite B, 820 Philip Dr., Waukesha 53186
Road Builders Assn., Wis.	G.H. Bakke, Exec. Dir. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Saddlebred Assn. of Wis., Amer.	Joan Marzocco, Secy. 1220 Downing Dr., Waukesha 53186
Safety, Wis. Council of (Div. of Wis. Assn. of Manufacturers & Commerce)	W.R. Redmond Exec. Dir. Suite 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Sanitary Engineering, Amer. Soc. of (Wis. Chap.)	Ervin Mirr, Secy. 4610 N. Raven Ct., Brookfield 53005
Savings League of Wis., Ltd.	William D. Brouse, Exec. Vice-Pres. 312 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
School Administrative Assns., Wis. Council of	Ollie Berge, Secy.-Treas. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Administrators, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Charles R. Hilston, Exec. Dir. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Attorneys Assn., Wis.	George Tipler, Secy. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
School Boards Inc., Wis. Assn. of	George Tipler, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 160, Winneconne 54986

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
School Bus Assn., Wis.	Dick Rechlicz, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 403, Brookfield 53005
School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Wallace E. Zastrow, Exec. Secy. UW-Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
School Councils, Wis. Assn. of	Donald C. Larsen, Exec. Dir. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School District Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Ollie Berge, Exec. Dir. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Food Service Assn., Wis.	Dora Wood Route 4, Box 183, Delavan 53115
School Music Assn., Inc., Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
School Personnel Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	David Carstens, Pres. Waukesha School District, 222 Maple Ave., Waukesha 53186
School Psychologists Assn., Wis.	James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
School Social Workers Assn., Wis.	Joan Koth, Pres. R.5, W248 S1089d, Center Dr., Mukwanago 53149
Schools, Wis. Assn. of Nonpublic	Patricia Meloy, Exec. Secy. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Secretarial Assn., Wis. Community Human Services	Carol Meier, Pres. Div. of Community Services, P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707
Secretaries, Wis. Assn. of Rehabilitation	Sharon Stein, Pres. 1325 S. Perkins, Appleton 54911
Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	Harry F. Franke, Legislative Counsel c/o Cook & Franke, S.C. 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
Senior Citizens of Wis., Inc., Allied Council of	Dorothy Seeley, Pres. 622 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 53204
Service Star Legion, Inc.	Evelyn Moore, Pres. 217 Water St. E., Ft. Atkinson 53538
Sheep Assn., Wis. Hampshire	Alfred Pullin, Pres. Rt. 3, Reformatory Rd., Seymour 54165
Sheep Assn., Wis. Suffolk	Gerald Gosda, Pres. Rt. 1, County KK, Milton 53563
Sheep Breeders Assn., Wis. Targhee	Daniel J. O'Neil, Pres. 3438 Birchwood Rd., Saukville 53080
Sheep Breeders Cooperative, Wis.	Richard J. Roembke, Secy.-Treas. 3696 Country Aire Dr., Cedarburg 53012
Sheep Breeders, Wis. Columbia	Jack Wilson R.2, Box 82A, Stratford 53963
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Assn. of Wis.	Harold R. Lockwood, Exec. Vice-Pres. 7635 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Sheriffs' Assn., Badger State	Fernando Perez, Pres. 129 W. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.	James Cardinal, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Shorthand Reporters Assn., Inc., Wis.	Greg Gassen, Secy. Rm. 368, 215 Monona Ave., Madison 53703
Shorthorn Breeder's Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Dan Jennings, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 2, Rio 53960
Shorthorn Lassies, Wis.	Mrs. Linda Yates, Pres. R.R. 1,Box 183,Blanchardville 53516
Shropshire Assn., Wis.	Minda Portz, Secy. S15 W 30296 Brandy Brook Rd., Waukesha 53186
Sierra Club, The (John Muir Chap.)	Shari Eggleson, Chp. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Simmental Assn., Wis.	Ellie Thomas Larson, Pres. R.R. 1, 3427 Bohu Rd., Mt. Horeb 53527
Snowmobile Clubs, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Art Sherren, Exec. Secy. Fawn Lake Rd., St. Germain 54558
Social Service Assn., Wis.	Paul E. Spencer, Jr., Pres. Courthouse, P.O. Box 400, Rhinelander 54501
Social Service Boards and Directors, Assn. of County	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 200, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Social Welfare Alumni Assn., UW-Milw.	Ernest A. Herre, Pres. 3222 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 53216
Social Work, Wis. Soc. for Clinical	James D. Watson, Pres. 330 Bartlett Ct., Eau Claire 54701
Social Workers, Inc., Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Geraldine A. Wolter, ACSW, Exec. Dir. 3460 N. 169th St., Brookfield 53005
Socialist Party of Wis.	James E. Ingbretson, State Chp. 1011 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Sociological Assn., Wis.	James A. Anderson, Pres. Sociology Dept., UW - La Crosse, La Crosse 54601
Soft Drink Assn., Wis.	Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Dayton, Madison 53703
Soil Conservation Society of America (Wis. Chap.)	Leonard Johnson, Pres. Rm. 130, 1815 University Ave., Madison 53706
Solar Energy Resource Assn.	Michael Ducey, Pres. 1121 University Ave., Madison 53715

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Wis. Br.	Robert S. Granger, Gov. 1009 Lemira Cr., Waukesha 53186
Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Wis. Soc. of the	Crofton E. Thorp, Jr., Secy. 6821 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Speech Language Hearing Assn., Inc. Wis.	William Meyer, Pres. Dept. of Communications Disorders, UW - Stevens Point, Stevens Point 54481
Spina Bifida Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Marcia Teubert R.3, 2844 Van Allen Rd., Janesville 53545
Sporting Goods Assn., Wis.	Chris Tackett, Dir. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Spot Assn., Wis.	Norman Ries, Pres. Rt. 1, Lomira 53048
Student Financial Aid Administrators, Wis. Assoc. of	Jim Friedbacher, Pres. Financial Aid Officer, Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 53203
Student Governments, Inc., United Council of	Scott M. Bentley, Pres. Rm. 203, 8 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for	LeRoy McGary, Pres. 718 N. Broadway, Menomonie 54751
Surgeons, Amer. College of (Wis. Ch.)	Arthur J. Jacobsen, Vice-Pres. Lakeland Associates, Woodridge 54568
Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Oral and Maxillofacial	Bill Wendle, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Surgical Soc., Wis.	Thomas Beno, M.D., Pres. 1751 Deckner Ave., Green Bay 54302
Surveyors, Wis. Soc. of Land	Harold S. Charlier, Secy.-Treas. 2935 Coventry Ln., Waukesha 53186
Tavern Hosts of Wis.	Richard Weishaupt, Exec. Dir. R.R. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843
Tavern League of Wis., Inc.	John J. Rohrer, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701
Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.)	John D. Steinberg, Pres. c/o Consolidated Papers, Inc., P.O. Box 50, Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of	John C. Fenske, Secy.-Treas. 125 Brookdale Dr., South Milwaukee 53172
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.	James R. Morgan, Pres. 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Taxpayers Conference, Wis.	Howard Johnson, Pres. P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Teacher Educators, Wis. Assn. of	Robert G. Heideman, Pres. B-150 Education, UW - Madison, Madison 53706
Teachers, Wis. Fed. of	Carston Kueller, Pres. 6525 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Teachers Assn., Wis. Retired	Murna Weller, Pres. 1748 N. Division St., Appleton 54911
Teachers Credit Union, Wis.	Suzanne T. Cowan, Pres. 101 W. Beltline Hwy., Box 8003, Madison 53708
Teachers of English, Wis. Council of	Nancy Hoefs, Financial Officer c/o Nicolet H.S., Milwaukee 53217
Teamsters Joint Council, Wis.	James Jesinski, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 2073, 6200 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53201
Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned	Karl Mess, Secy. 105 N. Avon, P.O. Box 108, Phillips 54555
Telephone Assn., Wis. State	Ray J. Riordan, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 55088, Madison 53705
Temperance Union, Women's Christian	Mrs. Dorothy Springer, Pres. 416 Gillette, Viroqua 54665
Temporary Services, Wis. Assn. of	Anthony J. Petullo, Legislative Chm. c/o Olsten Temporary Services, 700 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Tennis Assn., Wis.	Richard Arnold, Pres. 817 Oak Ridge Rd., Waukesha 53186
Theatre Owners of Wis., Natl. Assn. of	Henry Kratz, Exec. Dir. Suite 208-10, 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Wis. Independent	Dean Ford, Exec. Dir. 2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Title Assn., Inc., Wis. Land	Theodore W. Schneider, Secy.-Treas. 5909 Sixth Ave., "A", Kenosha 53140
Tobacco and Candy Distributors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Ralph A. Schewe, Pres. 22 N. Carroll St. Madison 53703
Tourism Federation, Wis.	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 6, McFarland 53558
Towns Assn., Wis.	Ed. K. Krueger, Exec. Secy. R.R. 4, Box 320, Shawano 54166
Tractor Pullers Assn., Wis.	Kenneth L. Mack, Pres. 195 Amber Tr., Sun Prairie 53590

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Thomas Walker, Exec. Dir. Rm. 203, 22 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Transportation Union, United	Gerald A. Hagen, State Dir. P.O. Box 86, Altoona 54720
Trauma Society, Amer. (Wis. Div.)	Charles Aprahamian, M.D. P.O. Box 13451, Milwaukee 53213
Travelers Protective Assn. of Amer (Wis. Div.)	Anton S. Hren, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 517, Sheboygan 53081
Treasurers Assn., Wis. Municipal	Warren J. Hirschinger, Exec. Secy. 7525 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Trees for Tomorrow Resources Education Center	Henry H. Haskell, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521
Trustees Assn., Wis.	A. Richard Seminaro c/o M & I American Bank & Trust Co., 441 Main St., Racine 53403
Turkey Fed., Wis.	Louis C. Arrington, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Health	Dennis D. Dewsnap, R.H.U., Pres. P.O. Box 3309, Green Bay 54303
United Commercial Travelers of Amer., Grand Aux. of Wis.	Carol Thompson, Grand Secy. 2171 Green Bay St., La Crosse 54601
United Nations Assn. of U.S.A. (Wis. Div.)	Lee F. Dinsmore, Pres. R. 1, Box 120, Elcho 54428
University of Wis. Faculties, Assn. of	Edward J. Muzik, Exec. Secy. 139 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
University of Wis. Foundation	Robert B. Rennebohm, Pres. 702 Langdon, Madison 53706
University Women, Amer. Assn. of (Wis. State Div.)	Pat Nichols, Pres. 10595 Crestview Dr., Cedarburg 53012
Urological Soc., Wis.	Francis I. Andres, Pres. 2500 N. Mayfair Rd , Wauwatosa 53226
Utilities Assn., Wis.	Kenyon C. Kies, Managing Dir. P.O. Box 600, 44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53701
Utility Tax Assn., Wis.	Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Veterans, Disabled Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Albert J. Hanna, Adj. 2821 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans, Disabled Amer., Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Shirley Washington, Cmdr. 4902 School Rd., Madison 53704
Veterans Education Committee of Wis.	Robert C. Haferkamp, Exec. Secy. Rm. 303, War Memorial Center, 750 N. Lincoln Memorial Dr., Milwaukee 53202
Veterans, Jewish War (Dept. of Wis.)	Phillip Freund, Dept. Cmdr. 5342 Nydell, Milwaukee 53217
Veterans, Natl. Assn. of Black	Tom Wynn 2500 N. 5th St., Milwaukee 53212
Veterans, Natl. Assn. of Concerned	Robert Buhr No. 23, 555 Schiller St., Sun Prairie 53590
Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer.	Henry Obremski, St. Service Officer 2307 C.T.H. DB, Mosinee 54455
Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer., Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Rosemarie Broskowski, Pres. 725 Clark Ave., So. Milwaukee 53172
Veterans, United Spanish War	William A. Chapmann, Cmdr. Neillsville Mem. Home, Neillsville 54456
Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux.	Peggy Schaefer, Dept. Pres. 3310 W. Thurston Ave., Milwaukee 53209
Veterans Council, Wis.	Albert Hanna, Secy. 2821 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.)	Lee Marlewski, St. Cmdr. R.1, Oxford 53952
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Aux. to the	Shirley Ortmann, State Pres. 5648 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53218
Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union (Dept. of Wis.)	Grover R. Huff, Dept. Cmdr. 1809 N. Davies Dr., Oconomowoc 53066
Veterans of the Civil War, Aux., Sons of Union	Mrs. Rhoda Lemanski, Dept. Pres. 3929 E. Hammond Ave., Cudahy 53110
Veterans of U.S.A., Catholic War	Clarence Rozek, Cmdr. 9812 Palmetto Ave., Wauwatosa 53222
Veterans of U.S.A., Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Carol Beesley, Pres. R.3, Ashland 54806
Veterans of World War I, Dept. of Wis., Ladies Aux. to the	Alma Simonson, Dept. Pres. Star Route, Box 110, Pearson 54462
Veterans of World War I U.S.A. Inc. (Dept. of Wis.)	John Pavlik, Dept. Cmdr. 7219 W. Kinnie River Pkwy., West Allis 53219
Veterans Organizations, Wis. Assn. of Concerned	Larry Trinkner, Pres. 1302 Douglas St., Menomonie 54751
Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.	W.J. O'Rourke, Exec. Secy. 540 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Victim/Witness Network, Wis.	Jo Beaudrey, Chp. P.O. Box 11408, Shorewood 53211

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Cont.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. for	Joyce Wessley, Exec. Secy. Suite 9, 313 Price Place., Madison 53705
Vocational Industrial Clubs of America	Glen Singer, Pres. Board of VTAE, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
War Mothers, Amer. (Wis. State Chap.)	Mrs. Eleanor France, Pres. 707 Grand Ave., Wausau 54401
Warehousemen's Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy. Suite 423, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Water Quality Assn., Wis.	William J. Van Allen, Leg. Chm. 133 Stafford St., Plymouth 53073
Welfare Assn., Wis. Local	Merton P. Ehricke, Secy. P.O. Box 152, Appleton 54911
Wetlands Assn., Wis.	Rose Meinholz Rm. 31-32, 111 King St., Madison 53703
Wholesalers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Edwin F. Maurer, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1346, Milwaukee 53201
Wilderness Watch, Inc.	Dr. Jerry Gandt, Pres. P.O. Box 3184, Green Bay 54303
Wildlife Fed., Wis.	Douglas Olson, Pres. 616 Conors St., Viroqua 54665
Wildlife Society, Wis. Chap.	Kirk Beattie, Pres. UW - Stevens Point, CNR, Stevens Point 54481
Wine and Spirit Inst., Wis.	Mary A. Campbell, Exec. Vice-Pres. Rm. 333, 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wisconsin State University Conference	Max Sparger, Commissioner P.O. Box 8010, 1930 Monroe St., Madison 53708
Woman Abuse, Wis. Coalition Against	Elizabeth Dahlk, Coordinator 953 Jenifer St., Madison 53703
Women, Wis. National Organization for	Denise Matyka, Coordinator P.O. Box 562, Madison 53701
Women Highway Safety Leaders, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. La Verne Hoerig, Pres. 1321 Clara Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Women for Soviet Jewry, Wis.	Women's Div., Milwaukee Jewish Fed. 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Women of the Blue Goose, Wis.	Mrs. Jean M. Volkman, Pres. 19020 Quail Hollow Dr., Brookfield 53005
Women Voters of Wis., Inc., League of	Sue S. Cleary, Admin. Secy. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Women's Clubs, Wis. Fed. of	Alexa Law, Secy. Rm. 506, 125 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Women's Political Caucus, Wis.	Liesl M. Blockstein, St. Coordinator P.O. Box 2233, Madison 53701
Women's Relief Corps, Aux. to the Grand Army of the Republic, Inc.	Mrs. Dorothy Wehrle, Secy. 1365 Lincoln Ave., Fennimore 53809
Woodland Owners Assn., Inc., Wis.	Jack Densmore, Pres. P.O. Box 188, Madison 53701
World Federalists Assn. (Wis. Branch)	Everett Refior, Pres. 205 N. Fremont, Whitewater 53190
World Wars, Military Order of the	Mjr. Robert C. Freihube, Jr., State Cmdr. 3024 N. 62nd St., Milwaukee 53201
Yorkshire Assn., Wis.	Fred Schomberg, Pres. R. 1, West Salem 54669

Note

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations — other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations - please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY STATISTICS SUMMARY

Value added by manufacturing in Wisconsin totaled $21.3 billion in 1980, an increase of $2.5 billion over 1978. The industry groups with the highest total value added in 1978 were machinery (except electrical) with $4.3 million, food and kindred products with $2.3 million, and paper and allied products with $1.9 million.

In 1980, Wisconsin ranked 12th among the states in value added by manufacture with a total of $21.3 billion in value added. Nationally, value added by manufacture totalled $773.4 billion in 1980, an increase of $116 billion over 1978. California, with $80.4 billion, and New York, with $58.1 billion, led the nation in this category as they had in preceding years.

During the 1982 fiscal year, fees collected by the state from domestic and foreign corporations totaled over $2.5 million. This reflected an increase of $309,394 over the $2.2 million in total fees collected in fiscal year 1981. There were 7,354 articles of incorporation filed in fiscal year 1982, while 998 foreign corporations were licensed. This represented a decrease in the number of domestic articles filed but an increase in the number of foreign corporations licensed during the previous year.

The number of banks in Wisconsin increased from 639 in 1979 to 646 in 1981. The number of total offices, including branches, also increased from 1,139 in 1979 to 1,197 in 1981.

Total deposits in Wisconsin banks have shown an annual increase each year up to 1981. However, total deposits in 1981 showed a decrease of over $3.2 billion from the 1980 total of $24.7 billion. As of June 30, 1982, 647 FDIC-insured commercial banks in the state had total deposits of $22.5 billion.

Milwaukee County, the state's largest in population, has the greatest number of banks--a total of 56. The county with the next highest total, Dane, has 42 banks.

At the end of 1981, Wisconsin's 104 state and federal savings and loan associations had a total of 2,685,991 investors and $12.9 billion in assets. Although the number of associations has gradually decreased since 1968, the number of investors and the total assets have increased annually. Milwaukee County has the largest number of savings and loan association main offices with 28, followed by Waukesha County with 7 and Dane County with 5.

In 1982, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita was 249 millions of BTU. This represents a decrease in energy consumption of 5 million BTU from 1981, and 33 million BTU from 1978. The two types of energy that led consumption were petroleum with 86 millions of BTU per capita and natural gas with 65 millions of BTU per capita.

Of the petroleum consumed in Wisconsin in 1982, the largest amount, 296.4 trillions of BTU, was used for transportation. Residential use consumed 58.2 trillions of BTU, followed by agricultural use with 28.5 trillions of BTU.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on commerce and industry.

WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM, BY SECTOR 1978-82 (In Trillions of BTU)

Sector	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Transportation	349.6	344.5	319.0	307.6	296.4
Residential	78.2	73.1	65.4	56.4	58.2
Agriculture	30.2	30.9	30.0	28.6	28.5
Commercial	27.6	26.5	19.7	17.5	16.7
Industrial	28.3	16.8	13.5	8.1	7.9
Electric Utility	15.6	7.7	4.8	2.3	1.7
TOTAL	529.4	499.5	452.4	420.4	409.5

* Preliminary.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics-1983*, May 1983, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY RESOURCE 1978-82 (In Millions of BTU per Capita)

Energy Resource	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982[1]
Petroleum					
Wisconsin	114	107	96	89	86
U.S	148	142	128	118	110
% of U.S. per capita[2].	77	75	75	75	78
Natural Gas					
Wisconsin	76	79	73	68	65
U.S	90	92	90	87	80
% of U.S. per capita[2].	84	86	81	78	81
Coal					
Wisconsin	63	66	68	72	72
U.S	62	67	68	70	67
% of U.S. per capita[2].	101	98	101	103	108
Nuclear					
Wisconsin	27	24	23	24	23
U.S	13	12	12	13	13
% of U.S. per capita.	210	201	190	181	179
Hydro					
Wisconsin	2	2	2	2	2
U.S.	5	5	5	5	6
% of U.S. per capita[2].	42	43	38	40	33
Total Resource Use					
Wisconsin	282	278	262	254	249
U.S.	321	320	304	294	277
% of U.S. per capita[2].	88	87	86	86	90

[1] Preliminary.

[2] Wisconsin per capita resource energy consumption as percent of U.S. per capita resource energy consumption.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics-1983*, May 1983 and previous issues.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS 1905-1982[1]

Year	Domestic: Articles of Incorp. Filed	Domestic: Amdts. & Restated Articles	Foreign Corporations Licensed	Fees for Articles of Incorportion	Fees for Foreign Corp.[2]	Other Corp. Fees[3]	Total Fees Collected
Calendar							
1905	98	—	95	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 69,312
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	89,695	121,725
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256
1970	5,056	1,615	679	251,257	222,812	630,115	1,104,184
1971	5,472	1,598	695	262,299	245,247	598,224	1,105,770
1972	6,077	1,855	726	259,247	235,420	874,840	1,369,507
1973	5,982	1,721	635	286,116	173,428	706,498	1,116,042
Fiscal							
1974	5,881	1,358	703	271,827	399,294	722,295	1,121,589
1975	5,976	1,483	663	361,013	386,061	594,498	1,341,572
1976	6,340	1,765	668	361,013	386,062	555,950	1,303,024
1977	6,758	1,871	609	322,176	230,303	1,130,123	1,682,601
1978	7,149	2,061	764	373,543	598,443	751,097	1,723,082
1979	6,952	1,997	751	353,890	711,102	963,124	2,028,116
1980	7,334	1,978	753	373,220	753,461	788,204	1,914,885
1981	7,934	2,123	887	555,380	924,163	798,994	2,278,537
1982	7,354	2,052	998	514,780	1,039,663	1,033,488	2,587,931

[1] Beginning in 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis.

[2] Beginning in 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

[3] Includes fees for filing restated articles, amendments, mergers, statements of intent to dissolve, articles of dissolution, changes of registered office or agent, and domestic corporation annual reports.

Source: Corporation Division of Office of Secretary of State, February 1983. This table includes only those required to file with the Secretary of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery associations, and fire departments outside cities and villages.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP 1973-1978*

Industry Group	Value Added (in millions)					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Machinery, except electrical	$ 2,340.1	$ 2,724.4	$ 2,872.7	$ 3,338.1	$ 3,787.4	$ 4,373.5
Food and kindred products	1,439.8	1,603.8	1,879.2	2,067.5	2,304.0	2,392.9
Paper and allied products	978.9	1,271.5	1,221.2	1,483.4	1,659.4	1,915.0
Fabricated metal products	1,126.6	1,245.0	1,287.4	1,481.9	1,498.0	1,742.9
Transportation equipment	995.5	1,106.0	1,223.6	1,444.0	1,494.1	1,694.1
Electrical and electronic equipment	896.5	1,182.7	1,024.0	1,149.7	1,446.4	1,599.8
Primary metal industries	513.6	625.4	669.7	734.5	783.1	878.9
Printing and publishing	469.6	484.4	594.1	692.0	681.4	835.8
Lumber and wood products	294.3	315.9	304.3	378.2	518.4	583.1
Chemicals and allied products	383.7	415.8	429.6	482.8	498.3	558.6
Rubber and plastic products	279.5	335.9	310.9	369.9	441.0	520.6
Stone, clay and glass products	182.9	233.4	216.0	267.0	—	—
Instruments and related products	159.4	205.7	202.2	228.7	234.0	267.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	235.6	228.8	83.1	188.3	237.6	263.2
Furniture and fixtures	139.2	148.3	134.4	167.3	211.9	237.0
Leather and leather products	—	—	—	—	236.1	224.0
Textile mill products	84.8	84.4	82.2	105.7	114.6	140.3
Apparel and related products	93.2	136.3	78.4	95.8	116.2	123.9
Petroleum and coal products	29.1	8.6	28.3	34.0	36.5	68.0
TOTAL	$10,825.2	$12,544.2	$12,926.1	$14,905.5	$16,606.0	$18,813.9

* Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1978 Annual Survey of Manufacture*, September 1981, and previous issues.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE BY STATE, 1978-80 (In Millions)

State	Value Added		1980 Rank	State	Value Added		1980 Rank
	1978	1980			1978	1980	
Alabama	$ 9,746	$ 11,344	25	Montana	851	1,372	44
Alaska	547	614	49	Nebraska	3,250	3,869	35
Arizona	3,960	5,327	33	Nevada	660	675	48
Arkansas	5,502	6,316	32	New Hampshire	2,764	3,606	36
California	62,510	80,450	1	New Jersey	24,725	30,137	8
Colorado	5,238	6,653	31	New Mexico	795	1,067	45
Connecticut	12,291	15,973	16	New York	48,310	58,140	2
Delaware	2,012	2,466	40	North Carolina	20,617	24,947	10
District of Columbia	668	780	47	North Dakota	485	557	50
Florida	11,266	15,013	18	Ohio	47,641	50,176	4
Georgia	13,945	16,697	13	Oklahoma	5,237	7,297	29
Hawaii	783	1,249	43	Oregon	7,167	13,975	20
Idaho	1,844	1,931	41	Pennsylvania	40,551	47,046	6
ILLINOIS	44,854	50,543	3	Rhode Island	2,998	3,545	38
Indiana	25,700	26,921	9	South Carolina	9,477	11,133	26
IOWA	9,846	11,570	24	South Dakota	726	969	46
Kansas	6,154	7,498	28	Tennessee	14,046	16,138	15
Kentucky	10,845	11,917	23	Texas	36,496	47,145	5
Louisiana	10,057	12,893	22	Utah	2,380	3,415	39
Maine	2,691	3,600	37	Vermont	1,383	1,687	42
Maryland	7,739	9,349	27	Virginia	11,961	15,120	17
Massachusetts	18,632	23,221	11	Washington	10,425	13,975	20
MICHIGAN	41,805	36,723	7	West Virginia	4,427	4,862	34
MINNESOTA	10,908	14,305	19	*WISCONSIN*	18,814	21,327	12
Mississippi	5,987	6,994	30	Wyoming	425	601	49
Missouri	15,031	16,373	14	United States	$657,245	$773,441	

Source: U.S. - Bureau of the Census, *1978 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, September 1981, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1982-83*, December 1982.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, BY COUNTY
December 31, 1981

County	State Associations		Federal Associations	
	Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Adams	0	$ —	0	$ —
Ashland	1	44,969,629	0	—
Barron	1	15,011,772	2	102,232,513
Bayfield	0	—	0	—
Brown	3	548,369,964	1	38,581,895
Buffalo	0	—	0	—
Burnett	0	—	0	—
Calumet	0	—	0	—
Chippewa	1	47,659,825	0	—
Clark	0	—	0	—
Columbia	0	—	1	28,748,501
Crawford	0	—	1	39,823,869
Dane	4	846,112,277	1	277,600,073
Dodge	1	12,097,042	0	—
Door	0	—	0	—
Douglas	1	36,593,467	0	—
Dunn	0	—	0	—
Eau Claire	1	20,478,316	1	266,968,772
Florence	0	—	0	—
Fond du Lac	2	283,558,733	1	70,759,646
Forest	0	—	0	—
Grant	0	—	1	9,672,472
Green	0	—	0	—
Green Lake	0	—	0	—
Iowa	0	—	0	—
Iron	1	3,589,613	0	—
Jackson	0	—	0	—
Jefferson	1	75,375,302	0	—
Juneau	0	—	0	—
Kenosha	1	201,093,409	0	—
Kewaunee	1	27,073,609	0	—
La Crosse	1	47,406,723	1	333,557,680
Lafayette	0	—	0	—
Langlade	1	45,516,385	0	—
Lincoln	1	21,932,101	1	17,500,789
Manitowoc	0	63,487,595	0	—
Marathon	1	58,479,648	0	—
Marinette	0	—	0	—
Marquette	0	—	0	—
Menominee	0	—	0	—
Milwaukee	25	5,828,144,317	3	133,870,815
Monroe	1	59,066,053	1	119,215,417
Oconto	0	—	0	—
Oneida	1	49,393,713	0	—
Outagamie	2	219,497,169	0	—
Ozaukee	2	80,855,671	0	—
Pepin	0	—	1	50,914,129
Pierce	0	—	1	38,443,889
Polk	0	—	1	48,767,747
Portage	2	281,739,889	0	—
Price	0	—	0	—
Racine	4	480,042,989	0	—
Richland	0	—	1	53,097,763
Rock	2	46,764,435	0	—
Rusk	0	—	1	15,166,557
St. Croix	0	—	0	—
Sauk	0	—	1	54,042,257
Sawyer	0	—	0	—
Shawano	0	—	0	—
Sheboygan	2	282,010,621	0	—
Taylor	0	—	1	65,996,290
Trempealeau	0	—	0	—
Vernon	0	—	1	24,657,998
Vilas	0	—	0	—
Walworth	0	—	1	39,357,939
Washburn	0	—	0	—
Washington	2	117,116,246	0	—
Waukesha	6	835,773,544	1	53,837,688
Waupaca	2	88,821,256	0	—
Waushara	0	—	0	—
Winnebago	2	215,792,652	0	—
Wood	3	113,392,049	0	—
TOTAL	79	$11,038,736,366	25	$1,882,814,699

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Eighty-Fifth Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1981.*

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1972-1981
As of December 31

Year	No. of Associations			No. of Savings Accounts			Assets		
	Total	State*	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1972	126	88	38	1,298,815	1 897,134	401,681	5,319,379,314	3,604,186,156	1,715,193,158
1973	123	88	35	1,444,719	1,052,632	392,087	5,928,638,014	4,203,647,111	1,724,990,903
1974	122	87	35	1,590,175	1,171,959	418,216	6,421,518,561	4,567,013,041	1,854,505,520
1975	122	87	35	1,763,166	1,297,706	465,460	7,282,789,096	5,196,433,224	2,086,355,872
1976	118	85	33	2,010,761	1,378,369	632,392	8,460,830,273	6,008,876,982	2,451,953,291
1977	118	85	33	2,168,838	1,483,943	684,895	9,864,748,925	6,987,186,369	2,877,562,556
1978	116	84	32	2,209,670	1,779,602	430,068	11,029,362,930	8,895,936,269	2,133,426,661
1979	114	83	31	2,260,382	1,882,582	377,800	11,950,331,237	9,807,974,919	2,142,356,318
1980	108	81	27	2,537,705	2,147,992	389,713	12,688,975,915	10,713,958,589	1,975,017,326
1981	104	79	25	2,685,991	2,301,014	384,977	12,921,551,065	11,038,736,366	1,882,814,699

* Peak of 188 associations in 1930 (304,861 members and $290,625,985 total assets).

Source: Office of Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Eighty-Fifth Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1981*, and previous issues.

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN
December 31, 1981

Type of Bank	All Banks 1977	All Banks 1979	All Banks 1981	Commercial and Stock Savings Banks and Nondeposit Trust Companies						
				Insured			Noninsured		Mutual Savings Banks	
				Mbr. F.R. Sys.		Not Mbr. F.R. Sys.	Banks of Deposit	Nondeposit Trust Cos.	Insured	Noninsured
				Natl.	State					
Banks	631	639	646	131	27	478	—	7	3	—
Unit banks	413	401	384	74	18	282	—	7	3	—
Banks operating branches	218	238	262	57	9	196	—	—	—	—
Branches	427	500	551	185	24	342	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OFFICES	1,058	1,139	1,197	316	51	820	—	7	3	—

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *1981 Statistics on Banking*, August 1982, and previous issues.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY*
June 30, 1982

County	No. of Banks	Total Offices	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Type of Deposit (in thousands)			
				Demand	Savings	Time	Public Funds
Adams	4	4	$ 43,719	$ 4,884	$ 10,774	$ 25,915	$ 2,015
Ashland	3	7	82,761	10,579	18,388	50,160	3,123
Barron	12	14	211,875	27,151	49,764	124,795	8,984
Bayfield	4	8	48,951	6,769	13,404	25,989	2,452
Brown	16	32	920,936	142,790	202,814	462,127	86,352
Buffalo	6	8	75,220	7,569	17,384	45,009	4,764
Burnett	2	6	59,925	6,809	13,804	35,771	3,301
Calumet	10	10	128,886	15,360	31,077	76,180	5,734
Chippewa	10	15	196,984	27,250	52,485	109,906	6,162
Clark	10	14	193,553	16,485	41,456	117,889	16,171
Columbia	11	19	289,602	36,794	58,691	171,016	20,800
Crawford	4	8	93,963	11,635	18,072	58,599	4,644
Dane	42	66	1,407,779	312,455	316,957	709,671	46,441
Dodge	16	20	294,208	38,629	70,221	176,913	7,156
Door	3	13	128,979	22,855	29,903	68,384	6,126
Douglas	5	8	146,682	22,191	48,129	73,403	1,916
Dunn	7	14	128,606	17,083	32,931	72,530	5,337
Eau Claire	8	17	335,382	48,965	76,003	185,103	7,188
Florence	1	1	8,662	975	2,454	4,482	694
Fond du Lac	15	24	445,843	70,507	108,912	243,848	18,844
Forest	3	3	35,480	4,157	7,595	21,340	2,159
Grant	17	26	332,716	35,986	66,643	214,372	12,870
Green	9	13	234,933	29,481	56,468	140,791	6,080
Green Lake	7	8	108,694	13,739	29,070	61,300	3,935
Iowa	8	13	110,096	14,543	21,057	69,533	4,274
Iron	2	2	24,157	2,045	4,895	15,471	1,410
Jackson	2	7	66,310	6,953	15,768	35,240	7,758
Jefferson	16	17	332,658	43,223	80,488	192,716	12,680
Juneau	6	10	97,538	9,637	25,776	55,116	6,288
Kenosha	8	14	374,349	63,902	105,320	178,786	20,858
Kewaunee	7	8	125,872	10,334	31,437	77,712	5,764
La Crosse	11	16	387,908	67,227	88,304	203,480	24,282
Lafayette	10	10	120,513	14,513	23,418	78,240	3,664
Langlade	3	5	73,077	11,356	21,531	34,397	5,036
Lincoln	3	6	87,811	12,958	28,126	43,851	2,379
Manitowoc	16	25	423,065	45,458	118,719	237,505	17,800
Marathon	18	24	494,995	73,701	110,286	266,891	32,670
Marinette	10	13	225,017	25,329	54,978	132,101	9,695

BANKING IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY*—Cont.
June 30, 1982

County	No. of Banks	Total Offices	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Type of Deposit (in thousands)			
				Demand	Savings	Time	Public Funds
Marquette	4	5	58,264	5,808	13,557	35,689	2,820
Milwaukee	56	93	5,540,090	1,248,023	1,282,970	1,981,000	553,445
Monroe	7	11	131,446	19,653	30,085	74,190	5,332
Oconto	5	10	135,539	13,538	34,177	78,905	8,209
Oneida	8	12	167,197	21,826	44,173	89,186	10,381
Outagamie	17	26	643,217	101,423	138,629	343,623	49,471
Ozaukee	9	13	211,321	37,698	66,773	97,283	7,865
Pepin	2	2	46,568	5,146	11,315	27,042	2,923
Pierce	7	10	146,408	17,727	35,149	83,168	9,495
Polk	9	13	166,901	19,661	43,255	97,523	5,599
Portage	10	14	231,809	39,079	52,429	117,667	20,509
Price	4	6	78,511	7,987	19,062	46,586	4,465
Racine	16	27	711,548	112,018	204,602	363,337	21,347
Richland	5	5	84,753	11,127	13,889	53,848	5,363
Rock	18	29	534,537	78,153	143,032	299,194	9,367
Rusk	3	6	66,402	9,826	13,357	39,656	3,115
St. Croix	11	13	166,445	23,856	39,584	95,948	5,942
Sauk	9	17	278,378	40,433	54,961	168,312	12,965
Sawyer	5	6	74,069	10,042	16,721	43,132	3,895
Shawano	9	15	241,203	21,483	50,606	155,068	12,546
Sheboygan	15	18	522,408	78,098	127,303	277,751	26,681
Taylor	5	6	94,198	12,388	22,420	54,911	3,769
Trempealeau	9	11	138,967	15,697	31,147	83,154	7,492
Vernon	9	12	124,569	16,157	29,223	72,509	5,969
Vilas	5	8	82,414	9,158	20,542	48,060	3,692
Walworth	14	23	335,883	49,961	84,443	178,081	19,849
Washburn	3	5	54,992	7,780	13,971	29,304	3,517
Washington	11	14	299,114	53,678	95,721	125,877	21,662
Waukesha	28	49	928,461	197,205	286,834	374,592	59,104
Waupaca	12	15	268,653	29,623	59,897	160,424	16,002
Waushara	3	7	78,896	7,991	18,957	43,304	7,906
Winnebago	12	26	554,704	83,831	141,092	292,785	33,026
Wood	11	19	354,776	53,769	74,484	207,184	16,037
TOTAL	637	1,074	$22,450,426	$3,792,180	$5,417,862	$11,134,825	$1,417,566

* Includes only FDIC-insured and reporting noninsured commercial banks.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, "Banks and Branches Data Book, June 30, 1982", December 1982.

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN 1900-1982

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits as of June 30 (in thousands) Total	Interbank[2]	Government[1]	Demand[2]	Time[2]	Savings[2]
1900	349	$ 124,892	$ 9,161	$ 1,220	$ 71,448	$ 43,063	$ —
1910	630	268,766	18,929	858	121,413	127,566	—
1920	976	767,534	41,452	2,065	332,353	391,664	—
1930	936	935,006	44,274	2,418	360,538	527,776	—
1940	574	993,155	85,239	13,414	437,274	457,228	—
1950	556	2,965,580	120,860	81,222	1,506,246	1,257,252	—
1960	561	4,385,838	190,967	135,348	2,172,423	1,887,100	—
1965	582	5,608,599	202,673	190,894	2,485,637	3,114,672	—
1966	586	6,470,394	183,961	655,980	2,960,701	3,509,693	—
1967	599	7,112,785	218,015	624,634	3,060,742	4,052,043	—
1968	605	7,808,963	232,743	676,798	3,250,117	4,558,846	—
1969	605	8,389,296	279,970	592,334	3,495,497	4,893,799	—
1970	602	8,750,823	277,635	711,908	3,525,878	5,224,945	—
1971	608	10,064,272	319,292	944,359	3,782,306	6,281,966	—
1972	612	11,065,211	300,436	963,847	4,008,389	7,056,822	—
1973	619	12,494,510	226,879	1,237,586	4,301,608	8,192,902	—
1974	617	13,441,620	252,357	1,329,119	4,377,799	9,063,821	—
1975	621	14,426,012	291,584	1,344,781	4,591,759	9,834,253	—
1976	623	15,487,990	304,881	1,295,484	4,620,570	6,212,779	4,654,641
1977	623	18,538,624	410,636	1,447,905	6,062,841	6,896,827	5,578,956
1978	625	18,742,594	406,447	1,730,762	5,613,377	5,749,527	7,379,690
1979	631	20,798,061	481,127	1,967,839	6,502,343	8,562,511	5,733,208
1980	634	24,763,910	426,907	1,830,450	5,804,877	9,470,369	5,201,145
1981	644	21,516,046	—	1,404,039	4,129,900	9,818,129	5,454,197
1982	647	22,541,970	—	1,417,566	3,794,612	11,197,120	5,444,679

[1] As of 1966, "Government" includes deposits of state and subdivisions as well as U.S. government deposits.

[2] Prior to 1965, "Demand" and "Time" totals did not include interbank and government deposits. Beginning in 1976, data is presented for "Savings" as well as "Demand" and "Time" deposits. "Interbank" deposits are not listed separately for 1981 and 1982.

Source: 1900-55: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; 1956-64: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, December 1965; 1965-1978: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities — Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks*, June 30, 1978, and previous issues; 1979-80: data provided by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; 1981-82: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Banks and Branches Data Book*.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION STATISTICS SUMMARY

Over 14 thousand lakes, 2 thousand trout streams, 5 thousand campsites, and 6.1 million acres of hunting land contribute to the recreational facilities of Wisconsin. As a result, over 64 million fish and 3 million game of various kinds are taken each year, over 410 thousand boats are registered, 110 thousand annual and 370 thousand daily park admission stickers and tags are sold, and over 900 thousand hunting licenses and tags and a million fishing licenses are issued.

Wisconsin has 55 state parks, 10 state forests, and 10 state trails. The parks range in size from Devil's Lake with 7,446 acres to Lizard Mound with 31 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highlands American Legion Forest with 216,840 acres. A more recent addition to the state recreational facilities program has been the state's growing trails system. Ten trails presently total 4,051 acres; 265 miles of trails are presently usable for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling.

Over 8.2 million people visited Wisconsin's state parks in 1981; or — to put it another way — 2 million cars brought visitors to the parks. Utilization of the state forests and trails also increased, with 4 million people visiting the forests and over 147 thousand people using the trails.

Over 148 thousand acres have been acquired at a cost of over $63 million in support of various natural resources functions since the 1972-73 fiscal year.

Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, better known as ORAP, was created in 1969. Although ORAP funds have been used for many recreational purposes, including fish and wildlife management, youth conservation camps, and the Olympic Ice Rink, the largest expenditures of ORAP funds since 1969 have been made for water pollution abatement aids — $221 million — and for state parks — $57.7 million. The water pollution abatement aids account for over 50% of the total expenditures made in the ORAP program to date. From 1969 to 1982, $376.1 million has been spent on the total ORAP program.

A water pollution control program has been in operation in Wisconsin since the 1949-50 fiscal year. The total amount of funds expended on water pollution in this state has steadily increased from $66 thousand in 1950 to over $7 million in 1982.

In 1978, pollution abatement efforts were marked by the passage of the law creating the Wisconsin Fund. This multi-faceted law established new state assistance programs for local governments in point source (replacing ORAP 2000) and nonpoint water pollution abatement and solid waste site planning. In 1981-82, $75.5 million was appropriated.

In the area of air pollution, over $21.6 million has been spent in the past 14 years, with $3.2 million of that amount spent in the 1981-82 fiscal year. The federal government has contributed over 50 percent of the program's total cost.

Under its solid waste program the state spent $2.3 million in fiscal 1981-82 and a total of $11.5 million since the 1969-70 fiscal year. Although funding was a joint enterprise of both the federal and state governments, the state has funded approximately 73 percent of the program's cost.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on conservation and recreation.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Inventory of Recreational Facilities

Lakes totaling 970,869 acres of water (including flowages)	14,927
Trout streams (total mileage 9,561)	2,674
Acres of publicly owned or controlled land open to hunters	6,150,000
State parks (total acreage 60,570)	55
State park trails, 265 miles (total acreage 4,051)	10
State forests (total acreage 471,329)	10
Recreation areas (total acreage 5,540)	3
Campsites	5,216

Licenses and Permits	1980	1981
Boats registered	422,325	412,067
Snowmobiles registered	148,762	161,320
Annual park admission stickers for automobiles	112,884	113,835
Daily park admission tags for automobiles	347,668	371,229
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents	363,905	372,419
Small game hunting license tags including nonresident	187,006	183,783
Nonresident annual fishing licenses	108,976	117,908
Resident annual fishing licenses	508,570	526,428
Nonresident family fishing licenses	37,608	37,815
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	122,902	123,406
15-day nonresident fishing licenses	38,726	38,238
4-day nonresident fishing licenses	165,838	174,066
Voluntary sportsman's licenses	252,679	254,663
Resident archer's licenses	149,517	167,578
Nonresident archer's licenses	5,869	6,296
Guide licenses	791	898

Estimated Fish Taken (1981 Season)		Estimated Game Taken (1980 Season)	
Bass, perch, other panfish	56,006,000	Squirrels	2,131,900
Trout	2,240,000	Cottontail rabbits	886,300
Walleye	1,757,000	Ruffed grouse	1,186,300
Northern pike	4,120,000	Pheasants	365,700
Salmon	262,000	Deer (with guns)* (1981 Season)	166,673
Muskellunge	69,000	Bears (1981 Season)	1,243

Wild Fur Harvest, 1981-82

Total value	$10,413,917
Beavers only (29,447)	$ 241,060

Restocking Forests and Wildlife, 1981

Adult pheasant roosters stocked	33,362
Day-old pheasants distributed	88,030
Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries	16,681,291
Warmwater fish, including 85,700,000 fry produced and distributed (41,000 pounds)	89,300,000
Federal fish distributed (46,000 pounds)	1,900,000
Trout distributed (539,000 pounds) (includes salmon)	6,750,000

* 29,083 with arrows for the 1981 season.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1982.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, AND TRAILS

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
State Parks										
Amnicon Falls	10 mi. SE of Superior USH2	Scenic water falls, covered bridge	Yes	No	40	1.0	Yes	No	S	825
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q	Ancient Indian village	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	No	No	172
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	17	4.3	Yes	B	No	2,264
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	100	.5	Yes	No	S	272
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 151 & 18	Highest point in southern part of state	Yes	Yes	78	3.3	No	No	S/CS	1,082
Brunet Island	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	Yes	Yes	69	4.8	Yes	B/C	CS	1,032
Buckhorn	13 mi. N of Mauston on CTH Q & G	River scenery	Yes	Yes	0	2.0	Yes	B/W	CS	2,484
Copper Culture	1 mi. W of Oconto off Mill St.	Indian burial grounds	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	42
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	Yes	Yes	55	5.0	Yes	No	CS	2,402
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	Yes	Yes	55	.8	Yes	Yes	No	322
Devils Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	453	18.0	Yes	B/C	CS	7,446
First Capitol	3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G	First territorial capitol	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	256
Governor Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	Yes	Yes	266	5.5	Yes	B	S/CS	5,029
Harrington Beach	10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32	Lake Michigan shoreline	Yes	Yes	0	1.8	Yes	No	S	636
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	Yes	Yes	100	17.1	Yes	B	S/CS	1,156
Heritage Hill	STH 57 in S Green Bay	Restored early American buildings	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	40
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	Yes	Yes	53	7.5	Yes	B/W	S/CS	1,140
Interstate	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	85	6.6	Yes	B	CS	1,321
Kohler-Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	105	1.0	Yes	No	S/CS	750
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie park	Yes	Yes	72	4.8	Yes	B/W	S	343
Lake Wissota	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29 N on K	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	81	10.5	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,044
Lizard Mound	2 mi. NE of West Bend STH 141	Indian mounds	Yes	No	0	.8	No	No	No	31
Lucius Woods	Solon Springs USH 53	Virgin pine timber	Yes	Yes	17	1.0	Yes	B/C/W	No	41
Merrick	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park, fall color	Yes	Yes	76	.5	Yes	B/C/W	S	325
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 & 16	Rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	21	.3	No	No	No	1,217
Mirror Lake	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	144	10.3	Yes	B/C	S/CS	2,035
Natural Bridge	15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C	Natural rock bridge	Yes	No	0	3.6	No	No	S	530
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor	Yes	No	31	3.0	Yes	No	No	744
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods	Yes	No	18	1.2	No	No	No	106
Newport	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door County	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	0	30.0	No	No	CS	2,187
Ojibwa	1 mi. E of Ojibwa STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	6	0	Yes	No	S	366
Old Wade House	6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23	Restored early American inn	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	No	254
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	Yes	Yes	59	3.5	Yes	C	S/CS	1,370
Peninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	466	17.0	Yes	B/W	S/CS	3,763
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	Yes	No	97	6.8	Yes	B/C	S/CS	1,393
Pike Lake	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Glacial lake	Yes	Yes	32	6.5	Yes	No	S/CS	678
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	Yes	No	125	9.5	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,126
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	Yes	No	30	3.1	No	No	S	859
Roche A Cri	2 mi N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	Yes	No	45	3.5	No	No	No	411
Rock Island	50 mi. SE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	Yes	Yes	40	10.5	Yes	B	S	783
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	Yes	No	89	1.0	No	No	No	225
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river	Yes	No	15	1.5	Yes	B/C	No	77
Whitefish Dunes	10 mi.NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57	Lake Michigan, sand dunes	No	Yes	0	4.5	Yes	No	CS	849
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	Yes	No	38	4.0	Yes	C	S/CS	3,428
Willow River	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	Yes	Yes	72	8.2	Yes	B/C	CS	2,600

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, AND TRAILS—Continued

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	Yes	No	132	10.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	2,576
Yellowstone	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	Yes	Yes	129	4.0	Yes	B/W	S	445
State Forests										
Apostle Islands	Transferred to the Federal Government.									
Black River	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	Yes	Yes	101	7.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	65,289
Brule River	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	Yes	No	37	3.7	Yes	B/C	S/CS	38,564
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Philips on CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	Yes	Yes	60	2.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	87,939
Kettle Moraine N	N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	Yes	Yes	358	62.0	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	27,277
Kettle Moraine S	S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 & 67	Glacial topography, historic ethnic structures	Yes	Yes	283	77.2	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	16,873
Northern Highlands American Legion	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties	Scenic lakes and forests	Yes	Yes	886	20.3	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	216,840
Point Beach	4 Mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	137	11.0	Yes	No	S/CS	2,843
Governor Knowles	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	0	45.0	No	B/C	S/CS	15,469
State Trails										
Ahnapee Trail	3/4 mi. N of Algoma or 1 mi. S of Sturgeon Bay	15 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	15.3	No	No	S	208
Bearskin Trail	STH 51	Old railroad grade	Yes	No	0	18.0	Yes	No	S	474
Buffalo River Trail	USH 10 between Fairchild & Mondovi	36 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	26.0	No	No	S	502
Elroy-Sparta Trail	1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71	Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels	Yes	No	30	32.5	No	No	S	638
La Crosse River Trail	1 mi. W of Sparta, USH 16, STH 27	Old railroad grade	No	No	0	20.5	No	No	S	290
Red Cedar Trail	From Menomonie S. along Red Cedar River	Old railroad grade	No	No	0	14.5	No	No	S/CS	401
Sugar River Trail	STH 69, 39, 11 & CTH E	23 miles old railroad grade	Yes	No	0	23.5	No	No	S	266
Tuscobia Trail	STH 40, 48 & 70	76 miles old railroad grade			(limited use)				S	835
Recreation Areas										
Bong	8 mi. SE of Burlington, STH 142	Small lakes, open space	Yes	Yes	0	18.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	4,515
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	6 mi. W of Monroe, STH 11	Spring fed lakes	Yes	Yes	0	2.1	Yes	B/C	No	644
Hoffman Hills	8 mi. NE of Menomonie, USH 12 and STH 29, CTH E	Wooded Hills	No	No	0	5.5	No	No	CS	381

[1] Abbreviations: USH, United States Highway; STH, State Trunk Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway; B, boating; C, canoeing; W, waterskiing, S, snowmobiling; CS, cross-country skiing.

Note: Biking is permitted on Ahnapee, Bearskin, Elroy-Sparta, Red Cedar and Sugar River trails and in the following parks and forests: Brunet Island, Lake Wissota, Pattison, Peninsula, Potawatomi, and Point Beach. Backpacking is permitted in the following parks and forests: Copper Falls, Newport, Black River, Brule River, Flambeau River, Kettle Moraine N., Kettle Moraine S., and Northern Highlands American Legion. Hiking mileage includes both hiking and nature trails.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, December 1982.

STATE PARK, FOREST AND TRAIL ATTENDANCE, 1970-1981

	Number of Visitors[1]					Number of Cars[2]
	1970	1978	1979	1980	1981	1981
State Parks						
Amnicon Falls	58,147	55,635	65,820	57,850	62,232	15,558
Aztalan	60,173	70,212	78,119	77,302	35,300	8,950
Belmond Mound	34,943	17,775	19,882	11,375	—	—
Big Bay	4,336	64,117	47,445	47,191	44,763	11,190
Big Foot Beach	288,954	113,861	122,910	130,074	125,393	31,348
Blue Mound	86,063	200,821	125,182	126,869	131,385	32,846
Brunet Island	131,071	120,940	101,218	119,114	144,793	36,198
Cadiz Springs	35,255	55,905	69,202	76,023	117,179	29,294
Copper Culture	—	1,029	1,041	1,027	1,027	256
Copper Falls	145,887	114,507	96,837	100,458	95,706	23,926
Council Grounds	67,589	171,900	185,153	154,919	142,934	35,733
Devil's Lake	1,459,560	1,212,660	1,236,839	1,107,259	1,182,357	295,589
First Capitol	18,221	10,910	5,587	2,579	—	—
Governor Dodge	444,882	511,458	400,944	408,054	378,933	94,733
Harrington Beach	—	93,575	57,955	56,321	53,200	13,300
Hartman Creek	109,418	177,578	162,656	148,816	199,586	49,896
Heritage Hill	—	18,733	61,274	45,673	66,866	16,716
High Cliff	567,425	348,100	501,701	510,235	535,698	133,924
Interstate	290,980	419,650	370,150	339,700	321,390	80,347
Kohler-Andrae	274,027	291,820	283,843	220,861	230,528	57,632
Lake Kegonsa	97,066	174,468	174,726	175,298	170,257	42,569
Lake Wissota	19,282	239,500	205,444	205,968	229,316	57,329
Lizard Mound	21,777	32,640	29,836	30,178	30,178	7,544
Lost Dauphin	9,722	33,150	33,800	NA	NA	—
Lucius Woods	84,186	49,791	22,313	16,653	16,653	4,163
Merrick	94,595	112,460	110,735	119,151	120,603	30,150
Mill Bluff	88,270	71,351	67,361	66,549	59,605	14,901
Mirror Lake	178,760	177,194	188,810	220,774	206,326	51,581
Natural Bridge	—	18,150	32,889	30,545	30,545	1,636
Nelson Dewey	116,153	79,933	66,205	45,169	22,840	5,710
New Glarus Woods	31,734	24,970	19,110	16,196	13,675	3,418
Newport	50,718	109,245	110,694	119,108	125,823	31,455
Ojibwa	15,952	31,200	17,438	13,570	13,550	3,387
Old Wade House	35,453	29,792	25,380	20,168	24,975	6,243
Parfrey's Glen	48,457	21,750	21,969	19,553	20,882	5,220
Pattison	172,165	172,109	132,080	124,183	171,940	42,985
Peninsula	851,637	918,444	1,226,774	1,239,543	1,255,872	313,968
Perrot	170,915	240,141	250,531	262,609	282,216	70,554
Pike Lake	—	187,229	143,861	196,253	181,878	45,469
Potawatomi	202,139	271,833	212,945	215,333	236,766	59,191
Rib Mountain	221,149	271,061	189,475	199,224	204,743	51,185
Roche-A-Cri	37,789	25,740	36,213	35,145	23,491	5,872
Rock Island[3]	15,125	24,334	25,375	29,489	18,059	—
Rocky Arbor	68,906	86,344	75,497	73,648	80,828	20,207
Tower Hill	76,957	30,396	40,956	31,202	58,404	14,601
Whitefish Dunes	—	40,000	46,501	49,988	54,976	13,744
Wildcat Mountain	71,854	110,034	125,076	129,414	138,074	34,518
Willow River	57,607	230,584	285,507	214,145	153,650	38,412
Wyalusing	131,042	137,897	149,059	148,571	159,532	39,883
Yellowstone Lake	80,604	375,841	398,795	344,563	306,026	16,506
TOTAL	7,145,094	8,406,767	8,459,113	8,133,890	8,254,453	2,063,613
Northern Forests						
American Legion and Northern Highland	1,193,999	1,020k140	1,100,340	1,315,690	1,382,645	345,661
Black River	189,126	258,204	248,880	288,300	261,900	65,475
Brule River	51,312	54,975	58,500	54,639	56,790	14,197
Flambeau River	30,900	77,700	82,535	103,995	101,645	25,411
St. Croix River	—	18,465	14,175	15,505	12,129	3,032
TOTAL	1,465,337	1,429,494	1,504,430	1,778,129	1,815,109	453,777
Southern Forests						
Kettle Moraine						
Northern Unit	714,795	826,894	830,126	668,601	608,699	152,174
Southern Unit	402,077	1,102,582	1,143,407	1,290,848	1,400,264	350,066
Point Beach	151,529	261,408	209,571	242,746	227,112	56,778
TOTAL	1,268,401	2,190,884	2,183,104	2,202,195	2,236,075	559,018
State Trails[3]						
Ahnapee Trail	—	13,237	13,838	13,858	15,243	—
Bear Skin Trail	—	32,572	26,345	22,341	25,934	—
Elroy-Sparta Trail	15,373	29,275	45,909	44,877	50,838	—
Sugar River Trail	—	34,420	30,520	36,851	40,341	—
Tuscobia-Park Falls Trail	—	10,231	21,147	26,091	15,453	—
TOTAL	15,373	119,735	137,758	144,018	147,809	—

[1] Computed estimates.
[2] Derived by dividing the number of visitors by 4 (average number of persons per car).
[3] Not accessible by vehicle.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, December 1982.

ORAP EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM*
Fiscal Years 1976-1982

ORAP Program	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Totals 1976-1982
Fish management	$ 725,154	$ 483,832	$ 578,336	$ 805,876	$ 1,429,683	$ 865,166	674,982	5,563,029
Wildlife management	530,446	1,003,285	697,498	768,434	1,229,415	897,071	589,578	5,715,727
Northern forests	705,624	452,034	264,294	237,083	148,011	89,723	24,713	1,921,482
Wild rivers	11,500	60,987	93,700	188,176	1,169,650	377,224	297,187	2,198,424
Southern forests	135,177	135,077	218,724	381,769	256,268	12,654	15,849	1,155,518
State parks	4,482,306	4,516,333	2,875,435	3,569,657	4,827,549	7,337,290	7,685,482	35,294,052
Recreation aids to counties	19,894	5,911	16,250	4,150	—	107,643	110,218	264,066
Long-range planning	25,000	23,978	24,201	19,405	24,635	36,513	10,450	164,182
Youth conservation camps	700,348	713,601	735,200	893,718	699,045	764,210	496,872	5,002,994
Other conservation projects	974,666	998,430	1,146,986	1,290,600	755,574	693,103	589,920	6,449,279
Artificial lake creation	28,217	22,997	—	—	—	—	—	51,214
Recreation planning aids	56,570	68,531	43,253	30,406	25,521	—	—	224,281
Water pollution abatement aids	15,802,088	16,635,487	5,104,357	5,467,524	5,244,528	28,273,720	57,688,162	134,215,866
Scenic easement, historic sites, etc.	348,181	358,551	189,335	231,506	245,341	286,554	260,355	1,919,823
Land development - information and education	—	10,779	—	—	13,976	302,951	134,463	462,169
Bond retirement - recreation	2,316,881	3,380,079	3,722,998	3,561,834	3,698,453	4,136,609	4,519,381	25,336,235
Preservation scientific areas	93,112	44,125	94,480	29,720	130,639	198,868	116,712	807,656
Preservation natural areas	—	—	—	—	239,000	(-)75	325,973	564,898
Olympic Ice Rink - debt service	44,215	39,794	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	260,874
Olympic Ice Rink - repair & maintenance	35,704	6,294	5,344	24,741	31,671	24,629	32,099	160,482
Recreation-boating	—	—	—	—	—	—	729,324	729,324
Recreation boating debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,545	61,545
TOTAL	$27,035,083	$28,960,105	$15,845,764	$17,639,972	$20,204,332	$44,439,226	74,398,638	228,523,120

* For the fiscal years 1972-1978, easement projects were administered by the Department of Transportation and historic sites projects were administered by the State Historical Society.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1982.

NATURAL RESOURCES LAND ACQUISITIONS, 1972-73 to 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Fish	Northern Forests	Parks	Scientific & Natural Areas	Southern Forests	Wildlife	Wild Rivers	Others	Total
				Acres Acquired, by Function					
1972-73	1,906.44	6,266.18	3,266.09	153.50	325.87	7,218.67	528.33	4.68	19,669.76
1973-74	2,618.50	6,567.64	3,611.97	284.00	132.97	13,531.17	103.98	9.66	26,859.89
1974-75	1,360.36	2,488.54	2,548.63	300.00	224.10	5,191.66	40.00	30.00	12,183.29
1975-76	1,052.90	5,326.80	1,113.44	181.90	50.92	4,569.62	88.00	—	12,383.58
1976-77	689.02	2,955.63	2,257.93	304.35	187.30	5,132.44	2,154.61	.52	13,681.80
1977-78	1,024.04	8,276.79	818.59	393.76	286.50	3,983.89	483.44	—	15,267.01
1978-79	2,773.76	5,180.13	1,131.80	237.53	104.61	3,885.00	99.08	1.25	13,413.16
1979-80	3,756.38	3,270.24	1,245.81	1,280.11	503.23	5,761.79	164.91	—	15,982.47
1980-81	1,362.03	2,265.37	706.25	172.39	593.01	4,438.47	159.55	6.47	9,703.54
1981-82	2,213.02	2,013.22	961.57	362.73	220.00	3,004.26	677.80	111.07	9,563.67
TOTALS	18,756.45	44,610.54	17,662.08	3,670.27	2,628.51	56,716.97	4,499.70	163.65	148,708.17
				Cost to Acquire Acres, by Functions					
1972-73	$ 614,093	$ 875,706	$ 1,846,369	$ 35,650	$ 211,500	$ 979,592	$ 149,700	$ 4,901	$ 4,717,512
1973-74	911,512	1,328,656	1,918,076	73,000	111,502	2,703,521	42,800	3,400	7,092,466
1974-75	609,103	585,152	1,505,055	39,100	183,000	857,180	13,600	6,000	3,798,190
1975-76	641,250	938,134	1,139,838	147,265	41,250	884,548	23,000	—	3,815,285
1976-77	434,520	997,536	1,621,619	123,800	146,500	1,576,628	593,750	—	5,494,353
1977-78	747,939	1,696,800	1,372,059	135,075	367,500	1,442,464	208,950	—	5,970,787
1978-79	1,811,838	1,928,820	1,275,940	142,463	209,093	1,570,096	62,400	22,100	7,022,750
1979-80	4,198,115	1,613,144	1,693,624	648,850	480,108	2,956,506	125,000	—	11,715,347
1980-81	1,087,804	1,484,900	1,034,298	208,850	927,300	3,011,104	302,400	58,000	8,114,655
1981-82	1,185,908	919,061	895,225	167,775	445,000	1,428,051	369,700	1	5,410,722
TOTALS	$12,242,082	$12,367,909	$14,302,103	$1,721,828	$3,122,753	$17,409,690	$1,891,300	$94,402	$63,152,067

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Real Estate, *Annual Land Report: Fiscal Year 1981/82.*

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM 1969-70 to 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1969-70	$ 25,400	$ 39,100	$ 64,500
1970-71	48,426	165,920	214,346
1971-72	346,100	422,323	768,423
1972-73	544,549	431,726	976,275
1973-74	629,930	497,418	1,127,348
1974-75	1,001,030	936,825	1,937,855[1]
1975-76	685,737	971,316	1,657,053
1976-77	688,389	1,021,566	1,709,955
1977-78	864,260	1,008,695	1,872,955
1978-79	1,065,713	1,153,234	2,218,947
1979-80	1,284,172	1,385,603	2,669,775
1980-81	1,701,278	1,476,163	3,177,441
1981-82	1,664,833	1,596,728	3,261,561
TOTAL	$10,549,817	$11,106,617	$21,656,434

[1] Fluctuation due to equipment purchases.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1982.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN SOLID WASTE PROGRAM 1969-70 to 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1969-70	$ 45,011	$ —	$ 45,011
1970-71	99,466	—	99,466
1971-72	188,800	78,610	267,410
1972-73	385,578	72,294	457,872
1973-74	399,363	62,500	461,863
1974-75	456,713	31,250	487,963
1975-76	445,335	63,756	509,091
1976-77	461,363	101,599	562,962
1977-78	629,108	258,598	887,706
1978-79	922,654	438,925	1,361,579
1979-80	1,237,985	478,718	1,716,703
1980-81	1,590,646	762,488	2,353,134
1981-82	1,593,297	715,132	2,308,429
TOTAL	$8,455,319	$3,063,870	$11,519,189

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1982.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM 1949-50 to 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1949-50	$ 50,000	$ 16,000	$ 66,000
1954-55	81,520	—	81,520
1959-60	101,099	60,500	161,599
1964-65	119,384	101,900	221,284
1969-70	959,602	196,393	1,155,995
1970-71	1,219,492	195,516	1,415,008
1971-72	1,345,400	201,520	1,546,920
1972-73	2,373,053	536,063	2,909,116
1973-74	2,863,321	701,551	3,564,872
1974-75	2,276,873	1,718,845	3,995,718
1975-76	2,443,942	1,834,896	4,278,838
1976-77	2,653,656	2,577,337	5,230,993
1977-78	3,318,926	2,873,115	6,192,041
1978-79	3,515,876	3,011,486	6,527,362
1979-80	3,927,541	2,941,851	6,869,392
1980-81	4,015,676	3,697,204	7,712,880
1981-82	3,862,596	4,023,241	7,885,837
TOTAL	$38,837,729	$25,835,008	$64,672,737

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1982.

MUNICIPAL WATER POLLUTION POINT SOURCE ABATEMENT ASSISTANCE 1972-73 to 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Appropriations (in millions)		
	Federal[1]	State ORAP	Wisconsin Fund
1972-73	$ 34.8	$38.0	$ —
1973-74	52.2	25.3	—
1974-75	52.3	25.3	—
1975-76	—	—	—
1976-77	177.9	—	—
1977-78	87.8	13.1[2]	—
1978-79	80.8	—	58.2
1979-80	65.4	—	64.0
1980-81	49.1	-4.0[3]	67.6
1981-82	46.1	—	75.5
TOTAL	$646.4	$97.7	$265.3

[1] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Public Law 92-500, Title II.
[2] Includes $6.24 million supplemental GPR funding.
[3] Transfer from ORAP bonding to Wisconsin Fund GPR bonding.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1982.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS SUMMARY

Over 159 thousand students are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System. The 1982-83 school year is slightly higher than the 1981-82 year. The enrollment has increased gradually since 1980-81.

Enrollment at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, the system's largest campus, decreased 621 in 1976-77 from the previous year. Since that decrease, however, its enrollment has increased over each previous fall enrollment.

The Extension enrollment in the University System over the past 6 years has increased by approximately 93.1 thousand or 70 percent.

The University of Wisconsin's summer school enrollment reached a peak of 55.1 thousand in 1981, but has declined to 54.8 thousand, in 1982. A summer session enrollment range of 50,000 to 55,000 plus has been the norm over the past 5 years.

Wisconsin's private college enrollment has remained stable over the past 5 years, with a mean of about 30,491 students enrolled per year. The figures also reflect the undergraduate orientation of the state's private colleges, with 86 percent of the students enrolled as undergraduates in 1982-83.

Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education system had a total enrollment in the 1981-82 school year of 461.1 thousand.

Since 1971-72, when the enrollment peaked at 999.9 thousand, enrollment in the public schools has declined to a 1982-83 figure of 784.8 thousand. The greatest decline in enrollment has occurred in the early school grades, particularly kindergarten through sixth grade. In recent years, the higher grades have also become part of the decreasing enrollment trend.

Over 157 thousand students are enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools in Wisconsin as of the opening of the 1982-83 school year. A 10-year trend of declining enrollments was slightly reversed in 1976-77. However, the downward trend has since continued.

The private kindergarten enrollment figures have been an exception to the trends. Since 1970-71 enrollment has increased.

Wisconsin has 433 school districts. The total number has decreased substantially over the years. Since the peak year of 1937-38 with over 7 thousand districts, through 1982-83, there has been a decrease of 94.5 percent. The decrease in the number of elementary school districts is primarily responsible for this change. In contrast, districts operating high schools have remained relatively stable.

Common school districts are the predominate type of school district in the state. Unified school districts follow a distant second. The number of school districts per county varies from 21 in Waukesha and Walworth Counties to one each in Adams, Florence and Menominee.

Of Wisconsin's 54.3 thousand public school teachers, 34.5 thousand hold the Bachelor of Arts degree, while an additional 18.9 thousand, approximately 33 percent, hold advanced degrees. Most holding advanced degrees are either in secondary education or in an administrative or supervisory position.

Approximately 71.7 percent of the public school teachers in Wisconsin are in a $15,000 and over salary range.

For all teachers the average salary has more than doubled from 1965-66 to 1980-81. However, senior high school teachers have been the greatest beneficiaries of this upward salary trend.

Expenditures for public education in Wisconsin in the 1981-82 school year totaled $3.7 billion, or $789 per capita, compared with a $3.5 billion, or $741 per capita, in 1980-81. The preponderance of public funds are spent on the public schools, with the University of Wisconsin System ranking next.

Wisconsin ranks 12th in the nation in total expenditures for education, 10th in higher education expenditures, and 18th in state aid to local government for education. While the state ranks 10th in per capita education expenditures, it ranks 28nd nationally in personal income.

In 1979-80 Wisconsin ranked 11th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 12th in high school diplomas and 13th in bachelor's degrees earned. California ranked first in each of these categories.

Wisconsin's educational attainment borders near the median when compared to other states. The state's high school completion percentage is just above the median, while the college percentage is below the national median.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on education.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 1978-79 to 1982-83[1]

	Total Enrollment				1982-83			
Institution	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Men	Women	Total Enrollment	Under-Graduate Total
University[2]								
Lawrence	1,147	1,120	1,106	1,103	515	517	1,032	1,032
Marquette	11,044	11,205	11,619	11,743	6,594	5,070	11,664	9,139
Liberal Arts Colleges								
Alverno	1,165	1,340	1,363	1,372	5	1,354	1,359	1,359
Beloit	1,009	987	1,057	1,055	576	505	1,081	1,077
Cardinal Stritch	1,123	1,130	1,136	1,120	350	911	1,261	802
Carroll	1,276	1,302	1,343	1,321	668	713	1,381	1,381
Carthage	1,502	1,526	1,551	1,482	620	754	1,374	1,261
Concordia[3]	376	367	505	589	290	349	639	639
Edgewood	430	624	666	726	156	593	749	733
Holy Redeemer	55	55	73	76	49	13	62	62
Lakeland	580	609	712	758	475	318	793	793
Marian	479	499	517	563	61	467	528	528
Milton[4]	340	707	283	926	65	158	223	223
Mount Mary	1,115	1,126	1,170	1,127	0	1,111	1,111	1,111
Mount Senario	422	474	448	503	218	298	516	516
Northland	683	622	695	650	351	311	662	662
Northwestern	237	243	255	277	269	0	269	269
Ripon	931	919	930	955	529	402	931	931
St. Francis de Sales[5]	87	82	73	—	—	—	—	—
St. Norbert	1,559	1,628	1,686	1,733	819	887	1,706	1,706
Silver Lake	341	313	345	397	114	309	423	423
Viterbo	1,012	1,074	1,113	1,113	216	946	1,162	1,162
Wisconsin Lutheran	49	86	96	92	38	69	107	107
Tech. and Prof.								
Inst. Paper Chemistry	97	91	39	42	30	7	37	0
Medical College of Wisconsin[6]	683	776	837	886	586	272	858	0
Med. College of Wis.- Sch. of Nursing[7]	—	—	—	—	8	158	166	166
Milw Inst. of Arts and Design	168	216	255	297	168	151	319	319
Milw Sch. of Engineering	2,573	2,573	2,445	2,418	2,334	202	2,536	2,459
Wis. Conservatory of Music	168	160	146	124	70	50	120	110
Theological Seminaries								
Nashotah House	97	8	78	80	70	3	73	—
Sacred Heart Sch. of Theology	114	—	119	103	109	5	114	—
St. Francis Sch. of Pastoral Ministry	115	19	85	87	64	30	94	—
Wis. Lutheran	243	—	235	235	228	—	228	—
TOTAL	31,220	16,123	30,536	33,953	26,645	16,933	33,578	28,970

[1] First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.

[2] Degree granting, based on minimum of 4-years' work.

[3] Became a 4-year institution as of the opening fall enrollment for 1979-80.

[4] Closed residental program at the end of the 1981-82 academic year, still offering baccalaureate programs throughout state.

[5] As of the 1981-82 academic year, St. Francis de Sales College is a House of Formation and students are enrolled at Marquette University.

[6] Formerly Marquette School of Medicine.

[7] Medical College of Wisconsin School of Nursing first admitted students in January 1982.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Twenty-Ninth Annual Enrollment Report - Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1982-83*, and previous years.

ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM 1977-78 to 1982-83[1]

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
						Men	Women	Total
Eau Claire	10,323	10,475	10,622	11,021	10,956	4,742	6,125	10,867
Green Bay	3,632	3,676	3,799	4,127	4,522	2,025	2,541	4,566
La Crosse	8,550	8,431	8,860	9,011	8,948	3,906	4,774	8,680
Madison	39,022	39,430	40,233	41,349	41,691	23,202	19,028	42,230
Undergraduate	25,801	26,192	26,428	27,745	31,028	16,645	14,864	31,509
Agriculture and Life Sciences	2,511	2,492	2,601	2,680	2,634	1,591	986	2,577
Allied Health Professions	988	1,004	928	943	921	164	804	968
Business	1,158	1,175	1,208	1,178	1,187	760	440	1,200
Education	2,610	2,458	2,293	2,269	2,135	491	1,495	1,986
Engineering	3,271	3,768	4,215	4,601	4,874	4,446	678	5,124
Family Resources and Consumer Science	943	900	937	960	946	58	930	988
Letters and Science	12,853	12,942	13,051	13,914	14,301	7,668	6,991	14,659
Nursing	934	924	971	969	927	56	868	924
Pharmacy	533	529	506	451	407	175	174	349
Guest[2]	299	294	313	291	318	118	188	306
University Special[2]	2,246	2,407	2,581	2,934	2,378	1,118	1,310	2,428
Graduate	9,114	10,537[3]	10,630[3]	10,670[3]	10,663[3]	6,557[3]	4,164[3]	10,721[3]
Professionals								
Law	893	901	901	907	884	527	387	914
Medical	658	647	670	668	666	474	202	676
Milwaukee	24,132	24,818	25,078	25,933	26,663	12,701	13,421	26,122
Undergraduate	19,760	20,556	20,610	21,378	22,093	10,581	11,200	21,781
Allied Health Professions	808	917	941	886	895	153	754	907
Applied Science and Engineering	1,236	1,321	1,344	1,549	1,409	1,225	212	1,437
Architecture and Urban Planning	553	564	604	663	659	520	110	630
Business Administration	1,554	1,568	1,607	1,528	1,400	812	532	1,344
Education	1,341	1,187	889	791	728	147	518	665
Fine Arts	1,581	1,435	1,375	1,300	1,255	462	718	1,180
Letters and Science	10,783	10,391	9,976	10,405	11,287	5,901	5,383	11,284
Library Science	7	2	1	—	1	1	0	1
Nursing	1,316	1,244	1,099	1,125	1,130	137	1,221	1,358
Social Welfare	506	825	818	718	687	241	373	614
Urban Outreach	75	1,102	1,956	2,413	2,642	982	1,379	2,463
University Special[2]	1,506	2,231	2,601	3,030	3,216	1,167	1,640	2,807
Graduate	4,372	4,262	4,468	4,555	4,570	2,120	2,221	4,341
Oshkosh	9,734	9,787	10,055	10,029	11,141	5,126	6,095	11,221
Parkside	5,183	5,241	5,292	5,235	5,549	3,135	2,809	5,944
Platteville	4,620	4,528	4,652	4,884	5,089	3,634	1,799	5,433
River Falls	5,022	5,003	5,128	5,339	5,502	2,896	2,438	5,334
Stevens Point	8,904	8,993	8,942	9,211	9,251	4,388	4,657	9,045
Stout	6,496	7,001	7,154	7,303	7,472	3,976	3,587	7,563
Superior	2,418	2,284	2,149	2,323	2,281	1,117	1,053	2,170
Whitewater	9,589	9,601	9,678	10,006	10,209	5,126	5,188	10,314
Center System	8,639	8,377	8,707	9,305	9,610	4,852	5,527	10,379
Baraboo	510	427	426	450	481	281	245	526
Barron	422	407	363	379	368	177	185	362
Fond du Lac	613	561	571	555	539	378	291	609
Fox Valley	965	901	964	1,054	1,117	525	650	1,175
Manitowoc	415	407	391	394	389	246	217	463
Marathon	833	933	985	1,050	1,053	601	669	1,270
Marinette	343	412	376	386	437	211	270	481
Marshfield	502	516	638	708	708	192	469	661
Medford[4]	162	157	126	91	91	—	—	—
Richland Center	336	272	242	286	251	141	164	305
Rock	615	538	645	806	823	399	468	867
Sheboygan	648	614	636	668	693	348	347	695
Washington	547	544	616	617	675	376	383	759
Waukesha	1,728	1,688	1,728	1,861	2,076	1,037	1,169	2,206
TOTAL	146,264	147,645	155,405	155,076	158,884	80,826	79,042	159,868

[1] Full and part-time on-campus students for first semester.

[2] "Guest Students" are students who enroll for courses on an audit only basis, at a reduced enrollment fee. "University Specials" are included in the enrollment reports. These are students in a program that will allow individuals to take courses without need to qualify as degree candidates. While these students are different from the *college* specials, who are associated with a particular school or college, the two are grouped together for computational purposes.

[3] Total figures for graduate and professional students.

[4] Closed at the end of the 1980-81 academic year by Chapter 20, Section 2053 (2), Laws of 1981.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, First Semester 1982-83*, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin Madison Campus Enrollment Report for First Semester 1982-83*, and previous issues; *The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report for First Semester 1982-83*, and previous issues; and departmental data.

ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EXTENSION SYSTEM 1975-76 to 1981-82[1]

Type of Course	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Correspondence courses	8,817	9,379	9,912	8,395	10,367	10,327	9,442
Credit	4,422	4,459	5,974	4,043	4,576	5,068	5,277
Noncredit[2]	4,395	4,920	3,938	4,352	5,791	5,259	4,165
Classes	127,617	152,550	190,012	204,305	216,637	195,376	191,195
Undergraduate	3,404	4,166	4,054	2,544	2,413	2,832	3,084
Noncredit[2]	118,091	142,154	181,385	198,810	211,472	189,060	184,684
Audit	584	461	319	176	265	176	135
Graduate	5,538	5,769	4,254	2,775	2,487	3,219	3,292
TOTAL	136,434	161,929	199,924	212,700	227,004	205,703	200,637

[1] Opening fall enrollment.
[2] Noncredit includes credit courses taken for noncredit, continuing education courses, seminars, workshops, etc.
Source: University of Wisconsin System, *1982 Fact Book;* and University of Wisconsin-Extension, departmental data, January 1981.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1978-1982

Unit	Total Enrollment				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Eau Claire	2,931	2,993	3,219	3,424	3,282
Green Bay	1,500	1,614	1,841	1,742	1,758
La Crosse	2,386	2,286	2,508	2,699	2,474
Madison (by college)	14,014	14,072	14,481	15,302	15,409
Agriculture and Life Sciences	1,581	1,505	1,593	1,744	1,708
Allied Health Professions	213	228	244	231	221
Business	798	842	916	940	958
Education	1,726	1,675	1,615	1,641	1,484
Engineering	1,258	1,352	1,604	1,775	1,997
Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	365	365	367	418	448
Institute for Environmental Studies	67	58	59	70	67
Law	297	312	296	286	305
Letters and Science	4,898	4,595	4,698	5,121	5,230
Medicine	107	278	261	280	286
Nursing	328	347	374	394	341
Pharmacy	153	151	155	129	130
Summer Session Specials	2,216	2,499	2,415	2,375	2,396
C.I.C. Scholars[1]	7	2	4	1	3
Milwaukee	10,313	10,156	10,503	11,061	10,873
Oshkosh	2,918	2,534	2,543	2,768	2,548
Parkside	1,827	1,962	2,011	2,172	2,231
Platteville	1,603	1,671	1,650	1,779	1,857
River Falls	1,535	1,567	1,553	1,428	1,608
Stevens Point	2,370	2,699	2,773	2,755	2,859
Stout	2,536	2,743	2,790	2,871	2,860
Superior	980	1,134	1,094	981	935
Whitewater	3,203	3,087	3,134	3,242	3,000
Center System	1,982	2,350	2,840	2,912	3,081
Baraboo	25	57	60	79	66
Barron	—	—	28	—	—
Fond du Lac	140	111	120	141	146
Fox Valley	353	425	491	544	513
Manitowoc	129	156	168	156	191
Marathon	270	348	362	341	383
Marinette	130	123	129	120	148
Marshfield	79	112	148	140	154
Medford[2]	—	—	—	—	—
Richland Center	—	—	49	20	16
Rock	217	232	308	299	327
Sheboygan	129	104	226	280	269
Washington	94	198	175	174	201
Waukesha	416	484	576	618	667
TOTAL	50,098	50,867	52,940	55,116	54,769

[1] Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.
[2] Closed at the end of the 1980-81 academic year by Chapter 20, Section 2053 (2), Laws of 1981.
Source: University of Wisconsin, Office of the Registrar, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1982,* and earlier editions; University of Wisconsin, Central Administration, *University of Wisconsin System Report of Enrollments, 1982 Summer Sessions,* and earlier editions: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Office of Institutitional Studies, *1982 Summer Enrollment,* and earlier editions.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Annual Enrollment Summary: 1971-72 to 1981-82

School Year	College Parallel	Postsecondary			Continuing Education		
		Associate Degree	Vocational	Unduplicated Subtotal	Vocational-Adult	Community Services	Unduplicated Total
1971-72	8,363	24,816	31,061	(53,744)	147,991	66,563	246,677
1972-73	7,290	30,523	35,983	(63,814)	168,253	79,990	282,733
1973-74	7,457	35,301	37,964	(70,475)	181,636	85,546	304,279
1974-75	8,123	41,881	41,705	(79,753)	207,211	98,455	343,561
1975-76	9,265	49,075	47,268	(91,619)	162,451	87,505	315,612
1976-77	8,429	54,153	49,944	(96,559)	158,767	96,935	327,805
1977-78	7,909	56,804	51,287	(100,442)	192,922	118,483	380,057
1978-79	7,261	56,435	57,073	(106,299)	222,766	123,576	414,836
1979-80	7,342	61,191	62,699	(116,139)	250,744	131,769	453,371
1980-81	7,894	68,614	68,006	(126,980)	252,288	131,676	464,067
1981-82	8,032	72,681	73,529	(135,117)	244,918	127,765	461,080

Annual Enrollment Detail: 1981-82[1] (Duplicated Count)

College Parallel	8,032	Continuing Education	372,683
Postsecondary	135,117	Vocational-adult	(244,918)
Associate degree	(72,681)	Occupational adult	123,956
Vocational	(73,529)	Adult basic education	8,756
Two-year diploma	4,904	Consumer and homemaking	60,774
One-year diploma	27,477	Other voc.-adult	753
Apprentice	7,263	Comunity services[3]	(127,765)
Developmental	990	TOTAL	515,832
Other[2]	35,910		

[1] Includes full-time and part-time students.
[2] Includes short-term programs, CETA class-size projects and Milwaukee VTAE District's high school.
[3] *Community Services* includes driver education programs and contract programs with high schools and other agencies and institutions. Also included are nonstate-aided courses which are orientated towards leisure time, self-improvement and community involvement activities.
Source: Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, December 22, 1982.

Enrollment by Institute

Institute Main Location	Total Full- and Part-time Enrollment[1]				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Blackhawk (Janesville)	1,786	1,826	2,148	2,144	2,006
District One (Eau Claire)	2,301	2,881	2,762	2,936	3,148
Fox Valley (Appleton)	2,915	2,945	3,105	3,272	3,348
Gateway (Kenosha)	5,345	5,472	5,580	5,934	6,426
Lakeshore (Cleveland)	2,490	2,269	2,983	2,757	2,767
Madison Area (Madison)[2]	7,667	8,314	8,621	9,024	9,430
Mid-State (Wis. Rapids)	1,234	1,086	1,209	1,371	1,576
Milwaukee Area (Milwaukee)[2]	17,634	17,669	19,452	20,439	22,165
Moraine Park (Fond du Lac)	4,255	4,673	7,683	8,650	5,027
Nicolet (Rhinelander)[2]	1,688	1,273	1,604	1,540	1,742
North Central (Wausau)	2,581	2,406	2,983	3,021	3,633
Northeast Wis. (Green Bay)	2,917	3,463	3,834	3,914	4,730
Southwest Wis. (Fennimore)	826	838	847	887	843
Waukesha Co. (Pewaukee)	4,156	4,115	5,100	5,381	5,463
Western Wis. (La Crosse)	3,571	3,160	3,610	3,785	4,056
Wis. Indianhead (Shell Lake)	1,617	1,911	2,752	2,875	2,466
TOTAL	62,983	64,301	74,273	77,930	78,862

[1] Opening fall enrollment.
[2] Includes enrollments in collegiate level programs.
Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Twenty-Ninth Annual Report-Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1982-83*, and previous editions.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1972-73 to 1982-83

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	1,579	1,582	2,247	2,782	3,039	4,044	4,135	5,491	6,760	7,132	7,283
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	74,097	74,899	72,901	74,503	68,528	61,354	58,466	57,021	56,102	53,238	57,348
1	66,894	63,779	63,305	61,922	63,598	59,746	54,436	52,315	50,947	50,666	49,304
2	67,886	64,603	61,498	61,126	59,565	60,820	58,199	58,850	50,355	48,905	48,854
3	77,273	68,417	65,215	62,220	61,402	59,151	61,367	59,241	53,629	50,790	49,517
4	71,605	70,585	66,465	63,417	60,349	59,292	59,535	61,075	57,821	51,984	49,713
5	74,192	71,628	70,237	66,165	63,073	59,504	59,817	59,026	60,415	56,862	51,665
6	75,169	74,495	72,324	70,096	65,963	62,317	60,100	59,821	58,781	59,697	56,880
7	76,298	77,375	76,561	73,873	72,293	67,142	65,377	62,508	61,823	60,255	61,831
8	76,006	76,327	77,625	76,438	73,577	72,013	67,921	65,420	62,684	61,133	60,222
9	84,332	86,198	85,330	87,121	85,511	82,264	80,808	76,574	73,603	69,631	68,971
10	84,952	84,605	86,264	86,423	87,219	85,210	82,318	80,386	75,747	72,170	69,127
11	79,699	81,803	80,981	83,496	83,161	83,629	81,422	77,871	76,334	72,020	69,230
12	74,235	73,415	74,920	74,890	77,184	76,925	76,654	74,781	72,758	71,632	68,240
Other[1]	16,006	17,311	18,460	19,747	21,613	24,452	15,864	13,475	12,488	18,147	16,645
TOTAL	995,223	987,022	974,333	964,219	945,337	917,863	886,419	857,855	830,247	804,262	784,830

ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS
1972-73 TO 1982-83

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	759	1,107	1,322	2,108	2,319	2,313	2,760	2,206	2,537	3,056	3,150
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	2,957	3,425	4,161	5,326	6,084	6,059	6,284	6,924	7,887	8,219	9,814
1	15,664	15,187	15,276	15,078	16,148	15,552	14,272	14,017	14,165	14,678	14,233
2	17,286	16,434	15,764	15,779	15,730	16,430	15,411	14,341	14,198	14,111	14,631
3	18,391	17,489	16,675	16,001	16,297	15,945	16,292	15,642	14,461	14,236	14,013
4	18,929	18,348	17,442	16,855	16,343	16,422	15,742	16,269	15,601	14,253	13,958
5	19,614	18,869	18,386	17,594	17,108	16,449	16,281	15,683	16,325	15,410	14,075
6	20,139	19,397	18,720	18,430	17,824	17,151	16,300	16,226	15,641	16,094	15,082
7	18,569	18,304	17,829	17,428	17,133	16,682	15,734	15,197	15,155	14,532	14,840
8	18,340	17,935	17,716	17,333	16,890	16,496	16,075	15,251	14,820	14,620	13,935
9	7,914	7,985	8,220	8,308	8,530	8,292	8,161	8,129	7,950	7,750	7,545
10	7,348	7,147	7,455	7,699	7,830	7,730	7,506	7,582	7,784	7,454	6,968
11	7,085	6,824	6,782	7,076	7,329	7,224	7,245	7,236	7,507	7,216	7,168
12	7,128	6,716	6,593	6,605	6,843	6,945	6,807	6,863	6,873	7,004	6,810
Other[1]	494	904	956	830	1,149	1,273	1,744	1,685	1,053	1,166	935
TOTAL	180,617	176,071	173,297	172,450	173,557	170,963	166,614	163,251	161,957	159,799	157,157

[1] Includes ungraded K-8, 9-12 and postgraduate students.
Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, January 1983.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1848 to 1982

School Year	Total Number of Districts	Elementary Districts				Districts Operating High Schools[1]
		Non-operating	One Room	Two Teachers	Three or More Teachers	
1848	1,430	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
1900	6,529	NA	6,185	NA	NA	209
1922-23	7,739	202	6,475	396	259	407 (74)
1932-33	7,771	380	6,275	447	259	428 (52)
1937-38[2]	7,777	472	6,181	436	262	426
1943-44	6,936	870	5,063	412	247	441 NA
1952-53	4,905	534	3,242	360	339	430 (70)
12/15/60	2,371	31	1,286	235	413	406 (74)
10/1/61	1,840	26	793	153	470	398 (66)
10/1/62	869	20	156	59	232	402 (58)
10/31/63	738	3	114	58	167	396 (48)
10/1/64	679	4	91	37	152	395 (41)
10/1/65	575	2	41	22	115	395 (33)
11/1/66	545	2	29	18	100	396 (28)
10/1/67	494	5	6	9	84	390 (20)
10/1/68	465	2	2	3	76	389 (17)
10/1/69	457	2	1	1	69	384 (15)
10/1/70	454	2	0	0	68	384 (15)
10/1/71	444	0	0	0	62	382 (14)
10/1/72	441	0	0	0	59	382 (13)
10/1/73	436	0	0	0	54	382 (12)
10/1/74	436	0	0	0	54	382 (12)
10/1/75	435	0	0	0	53	382 (11)
10/1/76	436	0	0	0	53	383 (11)
10/1/77	436	0	0	0	53	383 (11)
10/1/78	427	0	0	0	44	383 (10)
10/1/79	433	0	0	0	50	383 (10)
10/1/80	433	0	0	0	50	383 (10)
10/1/81	433	0	0	0	50	383 (10)
10/1/82	433	0	0	0	50	383 (10)

[1] Figures in parentheses are union high school districts included in the district total; all others are K-12 districts.

[2] The 1937-38 school year had the highest total number of districts.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, October 1982.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY TYPE

October 1, 1982

Type of District	Number	Percent of Total
Common school districts	370	85.5%
Grades K-8 (49 districts)		
Grades K-12 (321 districts)		
City school districts[1]	4	0.9
Unified school districts	48	11.1
Grades K-8 (1 district)		
Grades K-12 (47 districts)		
First class city charter,	1	0.2
Ch. 38, Wis. Stats., grades K-12		
Union high schools, grades 9-12	10	2.3
TOTAL	433	100.0%

[1] City school districts are the only fiscally dependent districts; although the school board prepares and administers the budget, it must be approved by a fiscal board which also sets the school tax levy. All other school districts are fiscally independent. Chapter 340, Laws of 1981, abolished all city school districts and requires these districts to reorganize into either common or unified school districts by July 1, 1983.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, October 1982.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTY
October 1982

County	Type of District					
	City[a]	Unified	Union High	Common Elementary	Common K12	Total
Adams	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ashland	0	1	0	0	3	4
Barron	0	1	0	0	6	7
Bayfield	0	0	0	0	5	5
Brown	1	1	0	0	6	8
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	4	4
Burnett	0	0	0	0	3	3
Calumet	0	0	0	0	5	5
Chippewa	0	2	0	0	5	7
Clark	0	0	0	0	8	8
Columbia	0	0	0	0	10	10
Crawford	0	1	0	0	3	4
Dane	0	1	0	0	15	16
Dodge	0	1	0	3	5	9
Door	0	1	0	0	4	5
Douglas	0	1	0	0	2	3
Dunn	0	0	0	0	4	4
Eau Claire	0	1	0	0	3	4
Florence	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fond du Lac	0	1	0	0	6	7
Forest	0	0	0	0	3	3
Grant	0	0	0	0	11	11
Green	0	0	0	0	6	6
Green Lake	0	0	0	0	4	4
Iowa	0	1	0	0	4	5
Iron	0	0	0	0	2	2
Jackson	0	0	0	0	4	4
Jefferson	0	2	0	0	5	7
Juneau	0	0	0	0	5	5
Kenosha	0	1	2	10	0	13
Kewaunee	0	1	0	0	2	3
La Crosse	0	2	0	0	3	5
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	7	7
Langlade	0	1	0	0	2	3
Lincoln	0	1	0	0	1	2
Manitowoc	0	2	0	0	4	6
Marathon	0	2	0	0	6	8
Marinette	0	1	0	0	7	8
Marquette	0	0	0	0	2	2
Menominee	—	—	—	—	1	1
Milwaukee	0	3[b]	1	3	11	19[c]
Monroe	0	0	0	0	4	4
Oconto	0	1	0	0	4	5
Oneida	0	0	1	2	2	5
Outagamie	0	2	-	0	6	8
Ozaukee	0	3	0	0	2	5
Pepin	0	1	0	0	2	3
Pierce	0	0	0	0	6	6
Polk	0	0	0	0	8	8
Portage	0	1	0	0	3	4
Price	0	0	0	0	3	3
Racine	0	1	2	8	1	12
Richland	0	0	0	0	2	2
Rock	1	1	0	0	6	8
Rusk	0	0	0	0	4	4
St. Croix	0		0	0	6	6
Sauk	1	0	0	0	4	5
Sawyer	0	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano	0	0	0	0	5	5
Sheboygan	0	1	0	0	8	9
Taylor	0	0	0	0	3	3
Trempealeau	0	0	0	0	7	7
Vernon	0	0	0	0	6	6
Vilas	0	0	0	2	2	4
Walworth	0	1	2	8	4	15
Washburn	0	0	0	0	4	4
Washington	0	0	1	5	4	10
Waukesha	0	2	1	9	10	21
Waupaca	0	2	0	0	5	7
Waushara	0	0	0	0	3	3
Winnebago	1	2	0	0	2	5
Wood	0	2	0	0	4	6
TOTAL	4[a]	48[b]	10	59	321	433[c]

[a] Chapter 340, Laws of 1981, abolishes all city school districts and requires these districts to reorganize into either common or unified districts by July 1, 1983.

[b] Includes one city elementary district (Jt. 1 city of Glendale-River Hills School District). All other elementary districts are common school districts.

[c] Includes Milwaukee, the only city of the first class district. Total unified districts in Milwaukee — 18.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, October 1982.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN

TRAINING, 1981-82

Number Years or Degrees	Statewide Total Staff	Administrative Staff (district office)	Elementary & Middle School Teachers	Junior & Senior High Teachers
Under 2 years	7	1	4	3
2 years	39	1	35	2
3 years	130	28	82	23
BA	34,526	566	21,207	14,375
MA	18,957	2,138	7,041	8,990
6 year special	252	82	30	77
Ph.D	333	205	32	35
Other	51	15	18	17
TOTAL	54,295	3,036	28,449	23,522

TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES CLASSIFIED, 1981-82

Salary Range*	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools
Under $11,599	103	10	15	68
11,600 - 11,999	137	12	25	92
12,000 - 12,499	341	56	48	227
12,500 - 12,999	480	72	88	335
13,000 - 13,499	637	108	109	400
13,500 - 13,999	633	102	134	464
14,000 - 14,499	668	143	124	531
14,500 - 14,999	780	153	143	531
15,000 - 15,499	799	143	138	525
15,500 - 15,999	879	149	146	556
16,000 - 16,999	819	143	138	544
16,500 - 16,599	994	179	166	617
17,000 - 17,499	1,067	173	211	638
17,500 - 17,999	1,013	188	176	607
18,000 - 18,499	1,101	161	228	682
18,500 - 18,999	927	192	180	643
19,000 - 19,499	878	161	186	660
19,500 - 19,999	923	204	166	697
20,000 - 20,499	820	187	213	609
20,500 - 20,999	921	178	199	672
21,000 - 21,200	485	128	107	398
21,300 & over	5,826	1,557	1,848	6,668
TOTAL	21,231	4,399	4,788	17,164

CLASSROOM TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES, 1965-66 TO 1981-82

	All Teachers		Elementary		Middle School		Junior High School		Senior High School	
Year	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1965-66	$ 6,233	$ 6,422	$ 5,933	$ 6,149	--	--	$ 6,489	$ 6,681	$ 6,523	$ 6,748
1966-67	6,505	6,702	6,280	6,431	--	--	6,683	6,898	6,837	7,049
1967-68	7,072	7,292	6,845	7,029	--	--	7,168	7,443	7,413	7,633
1968-69	7,992	8,228	7,773	7,948	--	--	8,317	8,594	8,103	8,386
1969-70	8,796	9,021	8,577	8,732	--	--	8,855	9,163	9,160	9,408
1970-71	9,511	5,729	9,278	9,428	--	--	9,577	9,874	9,987	10,136
1971-72	9,843	10,070	9,666	9,777	--	--	9,835	10,155	10,237	10,488
1972-73	10,284	10,466	10,048	10,181	--	--	10,289	10,561	10,674	10,867
1973-74	11,003	11,274	10,749	10,948	--	--	11,176	11,466	11,451	11,691
1974-75	11,289	11,432	10,963	11,116	--	--	11,468	11,645	11,656	11,846
1975-76	12,112	12,438	11,800	12,100	--	--	12,500	12,831	12,500	12,820
1976-77	12,935	13,253	12,600	12,894	--	--	13,400	13,665	13,300	13,653
1977-78	13,763	14,053	13,400	13,665	--	--	14,300	14,543	14,100	14,460
1978-79	14,665	14,915	14,258	14,487	$14,622	$14,630	15,445	15,478	15,115	15,331
1979-80	15,792	16,002	15,299	15,518	16,249	16,409	16,016	16,110	16,324	16,479
1980-81	NA	17,606	16,800	17,077	17,700	17,893	17,900	17,981	17,900	18,087
1981-82	NA	19,387	18,600	18,820	19,500	19,650	19,900	19,832	19,800	19,895

*Includes full-time teachers only.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, January 1983.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN
1976-77 to 1981-82

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Public schools (excluding state aid)	$ 943,097,133	$1,074,793,805	$1,129,258,632	$1,194,661,407	$1,314,471,577	$1,534,527,757
Public Instruction, Dept. of	693,577,039	745,160,237	828,494,803	924,972,468	1,003,403,138	925,188,176
State operations	23,798,105	8,461,337	20,165,764	22,470,056	23,560,004	24,062,134
State aid and local assistance	669,778,934	726,698,900	808,329,039	902,502,412	979,176,586	901,126,042
Cooperative educational service agencies	745,903	792,300	1,259,745	1,530,246	932,600	475,000
Cooperative educational service agencies school committee	120,298	122,923	155,785	185,730	183,906	100,562
County handicapped classes*	14,750,298	16,430,450	17,571,937	20,598,860	14,835,786	16,173,971
University of Wisconsin System	736,355,489	794,105,226	879,296,831	969,655,653	1,033,264,442	1,111,095,736
Higher Educational Aids Board	38,186,730	37,466,715	37,700,166	28,213,539	28,057,904	29,650,479
Medical College of Wisconsin (private insti.)	3,711,313	3,913,052	4,436,117	5,275,860	5,632,091	6,584,857
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of	49,228,626	56,572,992	61,207,687	68,593,216	70,948,995	76,329,309
State aid and local assistance	45,306,595	53,047,510	57,339,230	64,705,947	66,872,658	71,977,689
State operations	3,922,031	3,525,482	3,868,457	3,887,269	4,076,337	4,351,620
Educational Communications Board	3,291,997	4,159,018	4,365,744	5,784,509	6,250,849	6,266,369
State Historical Society	4,352,570	5,054,538	6,264,370	6,583,684	6,950,217	6,792,819
Arts Board (Dept. of Administration)	467,245	666,218	714,670	1,097,493	1,093,482	1,195,355
TOTAL	$2,487,884,641	$2,739,237,474	$2,970,726,487	$3,227,152,665	$3,486,024,087	$3,714,380,390
Per capita expenditure	537	588	633	685	741	789

* The cost of county handicapped classes represents only those costs claimed by the county as eligible for state aid; however, this is not the entire cost incurred by the county. These figures do not include such costs as those associated with the school — heat, electricity, etc.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data; Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report 1980*, and previous editions; Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1982*, and previous editions; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS AND HIGHER EDUCATION EARNED DEGREES, BY STATE, 1979-80

State	High School Diplomas (pub. & priv.)	Bachelor's Degree	First Professional Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree (Ph.D., etc.)
Alabama	49,090	16,306	893	5,527	249
Alaska	5,398	419	0	184	0
Arizona	30,746	10,187	348	3,890	417
Arkansas	30,166	6,965	371	1,782	110
California	282,927	83,095	8,518	31,133	3,981
Colorado	38,664	14,128	800	4,953	618
Connecticut	46,355	13,011	946	5,639	499
Delaware	9,036	3,276	0	468	70
Florida	97,693	28,629	1,799	8,299	1,536
Georgia	67,052	16,579	1,603	6,820	549
Hawaii	14,121	3,211	128	1,009	103
Idaho	13,501	2,907	80	660	55
ILLINOIS	156,384	44,187	4,532	16,298	1,872
Indiana	78,511	24,224	1,513	8,313	1,036
IOWA	47,282	13,511	1,675	2,584	532
Kansas	32,701	11,706	643	3,126	388
Kentucky	45,751	11,491	1,330	5,210	271
Louisiana	56,172	14,774	1,396	4,190	314
Maine	17,335	4,848	110	599	21
Maryland	61,331	15,749	907	5,126	529
Massachusetts	86,662	38,285	3,480	14,653	1,839
MICHIGAN	137,768	37,589	2,705	15,056	1,334
MINNESOTA	69,406	18,634	1,501	3,222	503
Mississippi	31,308	8,805	375	2,845	226
Missouri	69,743	21,804	2,333	7,555	637
Montana	12,588	3,880	74	638	56
Nebraska	25,407	7,553	776	1,689	221
Nevada	8,772	1,423	36	425	21
New Hampshire	13,873	5,751	175	880	58
New Jersey	109,097	24,431	1,497	7,965	645
New Mexico	19,355	4,717	165	1,713	166
New York	236,585	85,133	6,255	32,845	3,375
North Carolina	73,657	23,689	1,468	5,252	757
North Dakota	10,642	3,702	111	474	83
Ohio	159,938	40,714	3,549	13,007	1,488
Oklahoma	40,340	12,741	960	3,485	377
Oregon	31,710	10,448	1,033	3,203	346
Pennsylvania	173,295	55,003	3,691	13,060	1,669
Rhode Island	12,966	7,058	61	1,472	203
South Carolina	41,390	11,924	405	3,268	191
South Dakota	11,328	3,948	124	604	37
Tennessee	55,279	17,894	1,323	4,848	543
Texas	178,753	53,604	3,860	16,750	1,660
Utah	20,514	9,307	371	2,333	453
Vermont	7,521	3,968	177	1,164	32
Virginia	71,152	21,736	1,352	5,282	550
Washington	53,499	16,216	934	4,281	512
West Virginia	24,219	7,423	351	2,167	145
WISCONSIN	76,323	21,807	934	5,323	760
Wyoming	6,229	1,332	60	295	76

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1982*, Tables 61 and 107, May 1982.

PERSONAL INCOME AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, Per Capita By State

State	Personal Income (calendar year 1981) Per Capita	Rank*	Per Capita Education Expenditure (fiscal year 1981) Total	Rank*	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education
Alabama	$ 8,219	47	$ 552.70	42	$ 324.31	$169.63	$58.76
Alaska	13,763	1	1,896.32	1	1,344.22	514.51	37.59
Arizona	9,754	31	730.83	12	448.56	259.54	22.72
Arkansas	8,044	48	521.80	48	349.04	132.25	40.50
California	11,923	4	716.00	14	465.30	228.20	22.50
Colorado	11,215	11	747.44	9	504.00	224.87	18.58
Connecticut	12,816	2	593.19	34	451.03	100.26	41.90
Delaware	11,095	13	753.48	7	419.54	269.51	64.43
Florida	10,165	26	527.41	45	386.11	126.32	14.97
Georgia	8,934	37	530.78	44	381.02	129.05	20.70
Hawaii	11,036	14	624.67	26	377.09	234.85	12.74
Idaho	8,937	36	587.02	37	381.71	184.69	20.63
ILLINOIS	11,576	6*	609.22	30	434.14	145.34	29.74
Indiana	9,720	32	602.83	31	399.55	175.57	27.71
IOWA	10,474	19	715.67	15	467.40	222.76	25.52
Kansas	10,813	15	668.53	22	435.98	211.11	21.44
Kentucky	8,420	44	524.96	46	322.60	157.84	44.52
Louisiana	9,518	34	623.98	27	421.46	164.87	37.64
Maine	8,535	41	521.55	49	381.84	116.22	23.49
Maryland	11,477	8	688.34	18	465.95	166.32	56.08
Massachusetts	11,128	12	592.83	35	485.71	81.48	25.64
MICHIGAN	10,790	16	747.80	8	505.77	205.18	36.85
MINNESOTA	10,768	17	712.82	17	499.68	187.02	26.13
Mississippi	7,408	50	553.49	41	325.44	194.32	33.73
Missouri	9,651	33	524.32	47	379.18	129.33	15.81
Montana	9,410	35	714.95	16	542.45	146.45	26.04
Nebraska	10,366	21	678.60	20	451.10	200.11	27.39
Nevada	11,576	6*	584.98	38	422.43	145.92	16.63
New Hampshire	9,994	30	547.09	43	396.31	134.92	15.85
New Jersey	12,127	3	674.31	21	511.37	113.38	49.57
New Mexico	8,529	42	795.28	4	505.48	264.56	25.25
New York	11,466	9	723.78	13	533.94	127.66	62.18
North Carolina	8,649	40	612.08	29	394.92	194.80	22.36
North Dakota	10,213	25	733.22	11	437.25	263.10	32.87
Ohio	10,313	23	591.53	36	427.61	151.21	12.71
Oklahoma	10,247	24	637.49	24	403.21	205.15	29.14
Oregon	10,008	29	788.39	5	548.69	219.05	20.65
Pennsylvania	10,370	20	556.60	40	431.73	78.91	45.97
Rhode Island	10,153	27	644.88	23	407.58	158.42	78.88
South Carolina	8,039	49	603.83	32	374.69	177.91	51.23
South Dakota	8,833	38	598.72	33	406.05	169.76	22.90
Tennessee	8,447	43	478.52	50	303.87	135.80	38.85
Texas	10,729	18	614.46	28	411.99	187.60	14.87
Utah	8,313	46	755.53	6	491.95	241.94	21.64
Vermont	8,723	39	685.85	19	407.22	225.94	52.69
Virginia	10,349	22	627.55	25	420.32	182.28	24.96
Washington	11,277	10	823.53	3	558.90	231.55	33.08
West Virginia	8,377	45	583.25	39	417.65	135.95	29.65
WISCONSIN	10,035	28	743.43	10	480.31	234.26	28.86
Wyoming	11,665	5	1,013.58	2	729.33	261.36	22.89

* Ranking by Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1982; U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1980-81*, Table 25, October 1982.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE
(In Millions)

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1980-81 Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1981[2]
Alabama	State	935.5	46.2	660.5	228.8	867.4
	Local	1,216.7	1,216.7	—	—	—
Alaska	State	378.3	156.6	206.6	15.1	291.9
	Local	383.2	383.2	—	—	—
Arizona	State	592.0	—	530.2	61.8	772.5
	Local	1,394.7	1,219.4	175.3	—	—
Arkansas	State	399.4	4.4	302.4	92.6	479.0
	Local	793.7	793.7	—	—	—
California	State	4,278.2	41.1	3,704.5	532.6	9,148.8
	Local	12,667.7	10,971.4	1,696.4	—	—
Colorado	State	680.0	—	626.4	53.7	692.2
	Local	1,479.9	1,456.4	23.5	—	—
Connecticut	State	441.8	—	311.6	130.2	489.2
	Local	1,401.6	1,401.6	—	—	—
Delaware	State	198.5	—	160.2	38.3	170.1
	Local	249.3	249.3	—	—	—
Florida	State	958.4	30.0	782.5	145.9	2,643.3
	Local	4,181.9	3,733.2	448.7	—	—
Georgia	State	802.1	3.8	685.3	113.1	1,315.5
	Local	2,097.5	2,077.8	19.7	—	—
Hawaii	State	602.1	363.2	226.6	12.3	—
	Local	0.5	0.5	—	—	—
Idaho	State	177.6	—	158.1	19.5	255.6
	Local	376.6	360.3	16.3	—	—
ILLINOIS	State	1,569.7	26.0	1,203.9	339.8	2,740.3
	Local	5,391.6	4,934.7	456.9	—	—
Indiana	State	1,116.0	—	963.9	152.1	1,123.3
	Local	2,193.6	2,193.6	—	—	—
IOWA	State	580.5	—	506.1	74.3	834.6
	Local	1,504.8	1,361.9	142.9	—	—
Kansas	State	464.6	—	414.0	50.7	546.4
	Local	1,115.9	1,030.7	85.2	—	—
Kentucky	State	748.1	7.4	577.7	163.0	928.8
	Local	1,173.4	1,173.4	—	—	—
Louisiana	State	867.2	17.9	690.9	158.3	1,117.0
	Local	1,757.5	1,754.9	2.6	—	—
Maine	State	159.9	2.7	130.7	26.4	241.0
	Local	426.9	426.9	—	—	—
Maryland	State	764.9	—	528.4	236.5	905.2
	Local	2,137.9	1,964.9	173.0	—	—
Massachusetts	State	609.3	—	462.2	147.1	1,162.4
	Local	2,791.8	2,786.5	5.3	—	—
MICHIGAN	State	1,852.2	—	1,510.9	341.3	1,981.3
	Local	5,074.0	4,684.5	389.5	—	—
MINNESOTA	State	868.8	—	762.3	106.5	1,171.2
	Local	2,036.7	2,036.7	—	—	—
Mississippi	State	466.0	4.9	376.1	85.0	671.6
	Local	929.1	815.4	113.7	—	—
Missouri	State	625.4	—	547.7	77.0	949.2
	Local	1,952.5	1,864.3	88.2	—	—
Montana	State	129.9	—	109.4	20.5	178.0
	Local	432.6	426.7	5.8	—	—
Nebraska	State	305.2	—	262.2	43.0	190.8
	Local	760.1	708.1	52.2	—	—
Nevada	State	130.1	—	116.8	13.3	254.1
	Local	338.2	338.2	—	—	—
New Hampshire	State	138.8	—	124.2	14.6	74.9
	Local	364.8	364.8	—	—	—
New Jersey	State	996.2	—	631.1	365.1	1,527.4
	Local	3,970.0	3,766.2	203.9	—	—
New Mexico	State	392.7	15.1	344.7	32.9	495.2
	Local	643.5	643.5	—	—	—
New York	State	2,329.1	—	1,237.3	1,091.8	4,843.3
	Local	10,379.1	9,375.0	1,004.1	—	—
North Carolina	State	1,070.9	44.4	894.9	131.5	1,833.6
	Local	2,529.3	2,278.4	250.9	—	—
North Dakota	State	186.0	—	164.5	21.5	174.0
	Local	292.6	285.4	7.2	—	—
Ohio	State	1,666.2	—	1,528.9	137.3	2,210.5
	Local	4,721.0	4,617.2	103.8	—	—
Oklahoma	State	717.1	8.4	620.6	88.1	768.8
	Local	1,211.5	1,211.5	—	—	—
Oregon	State	471.7	—	417.3	54.4	602.2
	Local	1,604.3	1,444.8	159.5	—	—

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE (In Millions)—Continued

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1980-81 Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1981[2]
Pennsylvania	State	1,348.3	25.4	777.5	545.4	2,466.1
	Local	5,255.2	5,096.5	158.7	—	—
Rhode Island	State	224.8	—	150.0	74.7	154.8
	Local	386.0	386.0	—	—	—
South Carolina	State	770.9	55.5	555.4	159.9	641.3
	Local	1,114.2	1,114.2	—	—	—
South Dakota	State	133.1	—	117.3	15.8	90.5
	Local	280.5	280.5	—	—	—
Tennessee	State	801.8	—	623.5	178.4	724.1
	Local	1,395.1	1,395.1	—	—	—
Texas	State	2,408.5	20.8	2,176.2	211.4	3,748.1
	Local	6,334.9	5,841.4	493.3	0.2	—
Utah	State	385.1	—	353.5	31.6	423.7
	Local	718.8	718.8	—	—	—
Vermont	State	143.4	0.9	115.6	26.9	73.6
	Local	207.4	207.4	—	—	—
Virginia	State	1,108.0	—	974.6	133.4	1,121.6
	Local	2,247.4	2,247.4	—	—	—
Washington	State	1,258.7	165.2	956.8	136.7	1,427.6
	Local	2,144.3	2,144.3	—	—	—
West Virginia	State	323.0	—	265.1	57.8	556.1
	Local	814.5	814.5	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	State	988.2	—	852.4	135.8	1,032.8
	Local	2,510.0	2,260.1	249.9	—	—
Wyoming	State	99.5	—	88.7	10.7	156.7
	Local	376.5	342.5	34.0	—	—

[1] This total does not include state payments to local governments for education. Since state education aids are intergovernmental payments, they are considered to be part of the total spent for education by local governments and are not included in the direct educational expenditures of the states.

[2] Figures rounded-off by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1980-81*, Table 13, October 1982; *State Government Finances in 1981*, Table 11, September 1982.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME STATISTICS SUMMARY

In 1982 Wisconsin's civilian labor force ranged from a high of 2,454,500 workers in October to a low of 2,383,500 in June. The employment high for the year was 2,390,100 in January; the low was 2,137,900 in June. Unemployment was highest in October — 289,300 (about 11.8 percent of the work force) — and lowest in January — 206,800 (8.7 percent of the work force).

In the 7-year period from 1976 through 1982, the civilian work force increased from 2,175,000 to 2,450,000. Unemployment was at its highest level in 1982 with 10.7 percent of the work force, constituting 261,000 workers, unemployed. Total employment in 1982 averaged 2,189,000, an increase over the 1981 total of 2,186,000 and the 1976 employment average of 2,053,000.

Total employment in nonagricultural establishments reached 91,105,000 nationally in 1981. In Wisconsin, 1,920,000 were employed in 1981, excluding agricultural occupations, a decrease from the 1,965,000 total of 1979. The East North Central region, of which Wisconsin is a part, led the nation in nonagricultural employment with 16,488,000 employes.

In 1980, the number of workers employed in manufacturing industries in Wisconsin totaled 571,384. This was a decrease of 11,494 from the 1979 total but an increase over the 1978 total of 560,802 workers. As in previous years, the largest number of employes was in machinery industries, followed by fabricated metal, and electronic equipment industries. Food products, paper, and transportation equipment industries also ranked in the first 6 industry groups with over 32,000 employes.

Of 8,007 Wisconsin manufacturing establishments, 6,108 employ fewer than 50 employes. There are 215 manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more workers; 1,952 Wisconsin manufacturing establishments have from 1 to 4 employes, constituting the most common employe size group. The machinery manufacturing industry, the state's largest industry group, has the most number of establishments — 1,474 — with 307 of those establishments employing from 1 to 4 employes.

There were 79 work stoppages in Wisconsin in 1980, involving 24,000 workers and resulting in 925,000 idle days. All totals represented decreases from 1979. Nationally, Pennsylvania and Ohio experienced the most work stoppages during 1980 with 449 and 384 stoppages, respectively.

In 1981, 3,048,000 unemployed workers throughout the nation received unemployment insurance benefits during an average week. This represented 3.5 percent of all workers covered by unemployment insurance, and was a decrease from the 3.9 percent of eligible workers receiving benefits during an average week in 1980. In Wisconsin, an average of 87,000 workers, or 4.7 percent of those eligible, received weekly benefits in 1981 compared to the 1980 weekly averages of 98,000 and 5.2 percent. The 1981 average weekly benefit paid in Wisconsin was $123, compared to the national average of $107. Wisconsin ranked 8th among the states in average benefits paid per week; the highest average weekly benefit, $133, was paid by Illinois.

Personal income in Wisconsin in 1981 totaled $47,579 million. Per capita income was $10,035 compared to the U.S. average of $10,491. Since 1974, Alaska has been the jurisdiction with the highest per capita income, while Mississippi has remained last in this category.

The average adjusted per capita gross income in Wisconsin has increased each year from 1976 through 1981. Adjusted per capita income includes only income taxed by the State of Wisconsin and excludes transfer payments, retirement benefits and other tax-exempt income. In 1981, this figure was $7,431 compared to $4,844 in 1976. The two counties with the highest adjusted per capita income in 1981 were Ozaukee and Waukesha with $10,615 and $9,962, respectively. Menominee County, with a per capita income of $960, and Forest County, with a per capita income of $3,860, had the lowest totals.

Wisconsin's total gross income in 1981 was $34,693,381,368, an increase of more than $2 billion over 1980. Milwaukee County, the state's most populous county, had the highest adjusted gross income in 1981 with a total of $7,955,334,066. Menominee County, the least populated county in the state, had $3,239,081 in gross income, the lowest total of the 72 counties.

Total labor and proprietors' income in Wisconsin was $34,325 million in 1981, representing a $1.6 billion increase over the 1980 total. Manufacturing provided the most income, $11,863 million, followed by service industries with $5,472 million. Farming earned $1,435 million while $4,631 million was earned from government-related jobs. Manufacturing industries provided almost 35 percent of Wisconsin's total earned income of $34,325 million in 1981. Sixteen percent of the state's total income was earned in services, followed by government with 13.5 percent and retail trade with 9.1 percent.

The total $34.3 billion earned income in Wisconsin placed Wisconsin 17th among the 50 states. California, with $209.9 billion in earned income, and New York with $146.4 billion, ranked first and second, respectively.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on employment and income.

WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME BY COUNTY, 1980-81

County	1981 Population	1980 Adjusted Gross Income	1981 Adjusted Gross Income
Adams	13,741	$ 57,635,847	$ 60,287,683
Ashland	16,958	76,828,200	84,039,366
Barron	39,164	199,545,703	210,048,023
Bayfield	13,846	62,266,029	65,446,986
Brown	177,142	1,272,768,936	1,355,278,717
Buffalo	14,333	73,416,040	73,810,349
Burnett	12,556	50,041,873	54,736,207
Calumet	31,386	199,492,603	217,055,653
Chippewa	52,137	267,666,673	287,983,148
Clark	32,993	151,219,396	155,866,619
Columbia	43,362	268,508,297	280,754,842
Crawford	16,612	74,879,319	78,905,828
Dane	325,785	2,538,732,414	2,759,619,403
Dodge	75,857	490,261,830	510,158,289
Door	25,317	158,618,235	176,420,822
Douglas	45,060	253,068,715	262,251,314
Dunn	35,023	160,189,741	166,894,342
Eau Claire	79,685	473,892,420	517,421,836
Florence	4,211	17,946,225	18,902,331
Fond du Lac	89,525	572,197,393	614,373,524
Forest	9,247	33,099,739	35,695,226
Grant	51,915	272,012,496	281,818,831
Green	30,134	202,285,647	211,898,707
Green Lake	18,564	109,110,785	114,666,832
Iowa	19,972	106,529,042	106,776,363
Iron	6,765	26,276,016	28,724,169
Jackson	17,098	79,295,818	83,950,245
Jefferson	66,655	425,544,492	446,636,421
Juneau	21,308	99,082,947	103,739,239
Kenosha	123,574	904,870,297	938,093,397
Kewaunee	19,633	117,370,662	126,097,351
La Crosse	92,173	593,369,302	634,537,220
Lafayette	17,354	92,127,873	94,007,643
Langlade	20,111	91,996,753	99,697,280
Lincoln	26,311	138,622,242	144,505,794
Manitowoc	83,251	541,783,729	577,182,755
Marathon	111,329	703,586,777	748,628,339
Marinette	39,508	211,775,076	230,418,310
Marquette	11,916	50,329,716	53,529,426
Menominee	3,373	3,167,220	3,239,081
Milwaukee	964,675	7,530,145,636	7,955,334,066
Monroe	35,490	188,654,046	191,008,584
Oconto	29,095	141,183,644	151,011,874
Oneida	31,635	179,332,971	191,536,376
Outagamie	129,603	941,579,639	1,006,871,644
Ozaukee	67,026	656,713,810	711,468,880
Pepin	7,586	38,428,156	39,628,260
Pierce	31,359	172,000,403	182,910,803
Polk	32,966	175,042,868	182,737,649
Portage	58,454	328,366,946	355,518,402
Price	15,993	74,235,685	80,800,952
Racine	173,422	1,392,943,068	1,466,908,639
Richland	17,667	86,372,318	89,307,872
Rock	139,157	934,898,148	1,015,289,602
Rusk	15,520	64,177,769	67,116,798
St. Croix	44,545	293,830,931	315,012,953
Sauk	43,734	248,714,736	268,317,661
Sawyer	13,045	52,129,306	56,260,348
Shawano	36,048	179,679,009	192,508,941
Sheboygan	101,104	713,396,706	771,851,482
Taylor	18,989	93,300,919	98,524,810
Trempealeau	26,212	125,245,301	129,159,645
Vernon	25,757	128,025,959	129,868,531
Vilas	16,846	80,586,664	84,025,698
Walworth	71,999	460,335,455	484,313,999
Washburn	13,318	59,958,747	61,585,310
Washington	85,291	651,167,414	696,672,829
Waukesha	282,521	2,649,782,279	2,814,428,357
Waupaca	43,448	243,642,112	260,311,714
Waushara	18,717	86,187,583	94,136,995
Winnebago	131,769	939,460,780	1,011,960,250
Wood	73,027	488,981,516	522,883,533
TOTAL	4,730,902	$32,619,913,042	$34,693,381,368

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, December 1982.

WISCONSIN PER CAPITA ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, BY COUNTY, 1976-81

County	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Adams	$3,152	$3,469	$4,059	$4,444	$4,789	$4,387
Ashland	3,408	3,645	4,034	4,524	4,744	4,956
Barron	3,606	3,926	4,510	5,174	5,301	5,363
Bayfield	3,162	3,466	3,997	4,444	4,717	4,727
Brown	4,885	5,428	6,032	6,675	7,354	7,651
Buffalo	3,554	3,803	4,431	4,951	5,255	5,150
Burnett	2,983	3,262	3,728	4,114	4,354	4,359
Calumet	4,369	4,882	5,581	6,356	6,425	6,916
Chippewa	3,610	3,989	4,536	5,000	5,239	5,524
Clark	3,344	3,644	4,203	4,850	4,749	4,724
Columbia	4,402	4,819	5,402	6,063	6,404	6,475
Crawford	3,407	3,603	4,133	4,875	4,654	4,750
Dane	5,378	5,926	6,544	7,243	8,106	8,471
Dodge	4,581	4,930	5,642	6,363	6,592	6,725
Door	4,505	4,942	5,601	6,340	6,550	6,968
Douglas	3,957	4,171	4,774	5,420	5,778	5,820
Dunn	3,451	3,722	4,356	4,929	4,832	4,765
Eau Claire	4,373	4,869	5,301	5,781	6,069	6,493
Florence	3,348	3,637	3,938	4,598	5,090	4,489
Fond du Lac	4,536	4,995	5,587	6,303	6,579	6,863
Forest	2,703	3,004	3,232	3,674	3,897	3,860
Grant	3,750	4,091	4,721	5,234	5,379	5,428
Green	4,869	5,302	5,964	6,867	7,002	7,032
Green Lake	4,295	4,776	5,317	5,921	6,024	6,177
Iowa	3,636	3,915	4,605	5,323	5,511	5,346
Iron	2,935	3,113	3,455	4,014	4,152	4,246
Jackson	3,547	3,905	4,418	4,947	4,808	4,910
Jefferson	4,565	5,026	5,658	6,339	6,643	6,701
Juneau	3,467	3,809	4,338	4,861	4,924	4,869
Kenosha	4,864	5,252	5,976	6,861	7,539	7,591
Kewaunee	4,046	4,334	5,035	5,685	6,061	6,423
La Crosse	4,433	4,831	5,471	5,883	6,597	6,884
Lafayette	3,743	3,969	4,586	5,186	5,378	5,417
Langlade	3,318	3,602	4,048	4,490	4,715	4,957
Lincoln	3,864	4,312	4,786	5,237	5,318	5,492
Manitowoc	4,517	4,942	5,570	6,208	6,628	6,933
Marathon	4,493	5,015	5,571	6,091	6,464	6,724
Marinette	3,778	4,114	4,728	5,521	5,670	5,832
Marquette	3,523	3,825	4,368	4,788	4,711	4,492
Menominee	726	712	802	1,082	1,140	960
Milwaukee	5,379	5,898	6,640	7,432	7,976	8,247
Monroe	3,704	3,984	4,504	5,185	5,495	5,382
Oconto	3,444	3,875	4,347	4,875	4,876	5,190
Oneida	4,210	4,658	5,177	5,504	5,804	6,055
Outagamie	4,787	5,309	5,943	6,656	7,358	7,769
Ozaukee	6,447	7,206	8,019	8,922	9,986	10,615
Pepin	3,387	3,770	4,284	4,760	5,257	5,224
Pierce	3,914	4,314	4,981	5,629	5,677	5,833
Polk	3,680	4,000	4,703	5,341	5,588	5,543
Portage	4,115	4,481	4,969	5,543	6,121	6,082
Price	2,309	3,746	4,194	4,673	4,817	5,052
Racine	5,257	5,797	6,628	7,454	8,041	8,459
Richland	3,587	3,805	4,427	5,054	5,070	5,055
Rock	4,910	5,516	6,197	6,760	6,844	7,296
Rusk	2,893	3,258	3,721	4,269	4,239	4,325
St. Croix	4,459	4,927	5,729	6,453	6,963	7,072
Sauk	4,237	4,627	5,234	5,849	5,841	6,135
Sawyer	3,082	3,342	3,919	4,356	4,240	4,313
Shawano	3,624	4,008	4,492	5,033	5,175	5,340
Sheboygan	4,906	5,445	6,111	6,806	7,159	7,634
Taylor	3,228	3,576	4,127	4,778	5,034	5,189
Trempealeau	3,506	3,778	4,279	4,829	4,992	4,928
Vernon	3,338	3,637	4,211	4,795	5,079	5,042
Vilas	3,968	4,132	4,593	5,029	5,126	4,988
Walworth	4,585	5,076	5,675	6,282	6,788	6,727
Washburn	3,391	3,598	4,064	4,596	4,756	4,624
Washington	5,385	6,002	6,725	7,300	7,787	8,168
Waukesha	6,283	7,003	7,749	8,505	9,570	9,962
Waupaca	3,948	4,351	4,994	5,474	5,977	5,991
Waushara	3,590	4,055	4,522	5,048	4,962	5,029
Winnebago	4,804	5,295	5,945	6,641	7,185	7,680
Wood	4,719	5,135	5,774	6,404	6,824	7,160
STATE	$4,844	$5,327	$5,936	$6,618	$7,088	$7,431

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, December 1982.

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1981[1]
(In Millions)

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Alabama	$ 23,231	$ 610	$ 97	$ 372	$ 1,237	$ 6,690	$ 1,756	$ 1,372	$ 2,040	$ 1,010	$ 3,211	$ 4,737
Alaska	5,164	4	—[2]	—[2]	530	344	643	173	421	162	708	1,779
Arizona	19,253	379	141	744	1,587	3,570	1,383	1,063	2,177	1,125	3,537	3,549
Arkansas	12,891	1,002	62	164	738	3,501	1,064	712	1,299	545	1,828	1,976
California	209,969	4,500	1,607	1,604	11,908	47,298	15,253	13,974	20,823	13,411	43,746	35,843
Colorado	25,463	403	95	1,459	1,860	4,301	2,190	1,739	2,623	1,593	4,635	4,563
Connecticut	28,527	132	76	100	1,283	10,406	1,531	1,940	2,433	2,295	5,244	3,087
Delaware	5,197	103	13	3	270	2,084	296	229	452	212	773	764
Florida	64,887	1,135	637	252	5,288	8,910	5,634	4,600	8,315	4,698	14,507	10,911
Georgia	38,523	771	144	157	1,997	9,035	3,846	3,571	3,807	2,120	5,863	7,211
Hawaii	8,056	226	—[2]	—[2]	557	430	749	349	930	538	1,698	2,536
Idaho	6,180	724	46	141	448	1,065	474	381	604	265	965	1,066
ILLINOIS	94,835	1,881	201	930	4,738	27,131	7,718	8,119	8,513	6,528	16,789	12,228
Indiana	39,311	674	88	282	2,174	15,929	2,719	2,180	3,627	1,735	5,144	4,760
IOWA	20,675	1,676	79	47	1,174	5,587	1,436	1,574	1,999	1,143	3,080	2,881
Kansas	17,349	302	62	575	1,018	4,117	1,600	1,383	1,671	915	2,745	2,960
Kentucky	22,456	1,222	73	1,732	1,169	5,775	1,739	1,197	2,009	884	3,034	3,620
Louisiana	31,327	365	115	2,910	3,144	5,467	3,122	2,212	2,928	1,369	4,933	4,762
Maine	6,710	142	74	5	380	1,949	415	346	690	278	1,151	1,281
Maryland	31,976	327	119	56	2,010	5,266	2,111	1,905	3,470	1,734	6,862	8,116
Massachusetts	46,726	117	180	24	1,820	13,834	3,027	3,007	4,313	3,058	10,774	6,572
MICHIGAN	72,981	727	170	401	3,042	29,769	4,179	3,897	6,396	2,964	11,745	9,693
MINNESOTA	32,933	1,913	109	488	1,753	8,233	2,589	2,681	3,197	1,892	5,527	4,552
Mississippi	13,437	596	63	344	869	3,513	950	774	1,286	573	1,810	2,660
Missouri	35,468	811	95	184	1,935	9,119	3,678	2,871	3,407	1,962	6,263	5,144
Montana	5,123	251	23	327	366	512	606	351	577	236	841	1,032
Nebraska	11,665	1,186	46	51	617	1,885	1,221	969	1,129	759	1,759	2,042
Nevada	7,534	39	22	183	704	416	612	290	829	335	2,891	1,213
New Hampshire	6,341	11	19	7	447	2,158	355	367	688	327	1,127	836
New Jersey	59,999	137	162	60	2,779	17,486	5,345	5,034	5,310	3,099	11,734	8,853

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1981[1]—Continued
(In Millions)

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New Mexico	8,289	—[2]	30	892	632	607	739	420	858	341	1,507	2,267
New York	146,468	837	394	277	5,097	33,101	12,610	11,657	11,160	15,420	33,403	22,512
North Carolina	39,858	1,909	135	98	1,978	13,131	2,734	2,377	3,637	1,647	5,377	6,835
North Dakota	4,831	703	20	308	364	283	436	436	452	211	739	879
Ohio	81,459	278	194	915	3,866	31,024	5,822	5,063	7,384	3,561	13,241	10,111
Oklahoma	23,061	315	70	2,972	1,302	4,325	1,882	1,638	2,237	1,101	3,314	3,906
Oregon	19,147	391	150	50	1,133	4,663	1,569	1,453	1,153	2,153	1,093	3,244
Pennsylvania	88,155	1,011	197	1,468	4,331	29,503	6,795	5,268	7,753	4,455	15,987	10,636
Rhode Island	6,627	10	27	4	270	2,180	315	376	625	376	1,339	1,106
South Carolina	19,274	248	76	32	1,192	6,507	1,239	978	1,737	809	2,322	4,134
South Dakota	3,986	451	19	73	235	456	313	308	447	202	678	805
Tennessee	29,355	358	75	236	1,473	8,942	2,122	2,104	2,788	1,379	4,814	5,063
Texas	122,489	2,153	533	9,394	9,629	25,148	9,808	10,114	12,369	6,629	19,476	17,237
Utah	9,785	91	21	607	679	1,814	877	694	932	464	1,581	2,027
Vermont	3,202	134	15	12	188	993	190	150	326	137	579	478
Virginia	39,260	494	122	674	2,107	7,785	2,879	2,196	3,588	1,767	6,691	10,957
Washington	34,371	1,027	346	83	2,598	8,001	2,448	2,324	3,429	1,848	5,744	6,524
West Virginia	11,579	1	19	1,887	665	2,671	1,047	619	1,010	365	1,505	1,789
WISCONSIN	34,325	1,435	118	56	1,606	11,873	2,225	2,102	3,111	1,706	5,472	4,631
Wyoming	4,486	43	15	1,158	511	224	468	245	409	141	500	772
D.C.	14,623	—[3]	116	6	265	407	783	289	613	697	4,262	7,186
U.S.	$1,748,817	$34,252	$7,375	$35,274	$97,963	$449,409	$135,538	$120,070$	164,985	$102,114	$316,702	$285,135

[1] Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.
[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; data are included in totals.
[3] Less than $500,000.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1982.

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1981[1]

State	Total Earned Income (in millions)[1]	Farming	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Transporta-tion and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Alabama	$ 23,231	2.63%	0.42%	1.60%	5.32%	28.80%	7.56%	5.91%	8.78%	4.35%	13.82%	20.39%
Alaska	5,164	0.08	—[2]	—[2]	10.26	6.66	12.45	3.35	8.15	3.14	13.71	34.45
Arizona	19,253	1.97	0.73	3.86	8.24	18.54	7.18	5.52	11.31	5.84	18.37	18.43
Arkansas	12,891	7.77	0.48	1.27	5.72	27.16	8.25	5.52	10.08	4.23	14.18	15.33
California	209,969	2.14	0.77	0.76	5.67	22.53	7.26	6.66	9.92	6.39	20.83	17.07
Colorado	25,463	1.58	0.37	5.73	7.30	16.89	8.60	6.83	10.30	6.26	18.20	17.92
Connecticut	28,527	0.46	0.27	0.35	4.50	36.48	5.37	6.80	8.53	8.05	18.38	10.82
Delaware	5,197	1.98	0.25	0.06	5.20	40.10	5.70	4.41	8.70	4.08	14.87	14.70
Florida	64,887	1.75	0.98	0.39	8.15	13.73	8.68	7.09	12.81	7.24	22.36	16.82
Georgia	38,523	2.00	0.37	0.41	5.18	23.45	9.98	9.27	9.88	5.50	15.22	18.72
Hawaii	8,056	2.81	—[2]	—[2]	6.91	5.34	9.30	4.33	11.54	6.68	21.08	31.48
Idaho	6,180	11.72	0.74	2.28	7.25	17.23	7.67	6.17	9.77	4.29	15.61	17.25
ILLINOIS	94,835	1.98	0.21	0.98	5.00	28.61	8.14	8.56	8.98	6.88	17.70	12.89
Indiana	39,311	1.71	0.22	0.72	5.53	40.52	6.92	5.55	9.23	4.41	13.09	12.11
IOWA	20,675	8.11	0.38	0.23	5.68	27.02	6.95	7.61	9.67	5.53	14.90	13.93
Kansas	17,349	1.71	0.36	3.31	5.87	23.73	9.22	7.97	9.63	5.27	15.82	17.06
Kentucky	22,456	5.44	0.33	7.72	5.21	25.72	7.74	5.33	8.95	3.94	13.51	16.12
Louisiana	31,327	1.17	0.37	9.29	10.04	17.45	9.97	7.06	9.35	4.37	15.75	15.20
Maine	6,710	2.12	1.10	0.07	5.66	29.05	6.18	5.16	10.28	4.14	17.15	19.09
Maryland	31,976	1.02	0.37	0.18	6.29	16.47	6.60	5.96	10.85	5.42	21.46	25.38
Massachusetts	46,726	0.25	0.39	0.05	3.90	29.61	6.48	6.44	9.23	6.54	23.06	14.06
MICHIGAN	72,981	1.00	0.23	0.55	4.17	40.79	5.73	5.34	8,76	4.06	16.09	13.28
MINNESOTA	32,933	5.81	0.33	1.48	5.32	25.00	7.86	8.14	9.71	5.74	16.78	13.824
Mississippi	13,437	4.44	0.47	2.56	6.47	26.14	7.07	5.76	9.57	4.26	13.47	19.80
Missouri	35,468	2.29	0.27	0.52	5.46	25.71	10.37	8.09	9.61	5.53	17.66	14.50
Montana	5,123	4.90	0.45	6.38	7.14	9.99	11.83	6.85	11.26	4.61	16.42	20.14

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1981[1]—Cont.

State	Total Earned Income (in millions)[1]	Farming	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Nebraska	11,665	10.17	0.39	0.44	5.29	16.16	10.47	8.31	9.68	6.51	15.08	17.51
Nevada	7,534	0.52	0.29	2.43	9.34	5.52	8.12	3.85	11.00	4.45	38.37	16.10
New Hampshire	6,341	0.17	0.30	0.11	7.05	34.03	5.60	5.79	10.85	5.16	17.77	13.18
New Jersey	59,999	0.23	0.27	0.10	4.63	29.14	8.91	8.39	8.85	5.17	19.56	14.76
New Mexico	8,289		0.36	10.76	7.62	7.32	8.92	5.07	10.35	4.11	18.18	27.35
New York	146,468	0.57	0.27	0.19	3.48	22.60	8.61	7.96	7.62	10.53	22.81	15.37
North Carolina	39,858	4.79	0.34	0.25	4.96	32.94	6.86	5.96	9.12	4.13	13.49	17.15
North Dakota	4,831	14.55	0.41	6.38	7.53	5.86	9.03	9.03	9.36	4.37	15.30	18.19
Ohio	81,459	0.34	0.24	1.12	4.75	38.09	7.15	6.22	9.06	4.37	16.25	12.41
Oklahoma	23,061	1.37	0.30	12.89	5.65	18.75	8.16	7.10	9.70	4.77	14.37	16.94
Oregon	19,147	2.04	0.78	0.26	5.92	24.35	8.19	7.59	11.24	5.71	16.96	16.94
Pennsylvania	88,155	1.15	0.22	1.67	4.91	33.47	7.71	5.98	8.79	5.05	18.14	12.07
Rhode Island	6,627	0.15	0.41	0.06	4.07	32.90	4.75	5.67	9.43	5.67	20.21	16.69
South Carolina	19,274	1.29	0.39	0.17	6.18	33.76	6.43	5.07	9.01	4.20	12.05	21.45
South Dakota	3,986	11.31	0.48	1.83	5.90	11.44	7.85	7.73	11.21	5.07	17.01	20.20
Tennessee	29,355	1.22	0.26	0.80	5.02	30.46	7.23	7.17	9.50	4.70	16.40	17.25
Texas	122,489	1.76	0.44	7.67	7.86	20.53	8.01	8.26	10.10	5.41	15.90	14.07
Utah	9,785	0.93	0.21	6.20	6.94	18.54	8.96	7.09	9.52	4.74	16.16	20.72
Vermont	3,202	4.18	0.47	0.37	5.87	31.01	5.93	4.68	10.18	4.28	18.08	14.93
Virginia	39,260	1.26	0.31	1.72	5.37	19.83	7.33	5.59	9.14	4.50	17.04	27.91
Washington	34,371	2.99	1.01	0.24	7.53	23.28	7.12	6.76	9.98	5.38	16.71	18.98
West Virginia	11,579	0.01	0.16	16.30	5.74	23.07	9.04	5.35	8.72	3.15	13.00	15.45
WISCONSIN	34,325	4.18	0.34	0.16	4.68	34.56	6.48	6.12	9.06	4.97	15.94	13.47
Wyoming	4,486	0.96	0.33	25.81	11.39	4.99	10.43	5.46	9.12	3.14	11.15	17.21
D.C	14,623	0.00	0.79	0.04	1.81	2.78	5.35	1.98	4.19	4.77	29.15	49.14
U.S	$1,748,817	1.96%	0.42%	2.02%	5.60%	25.70%	7.75%	6.87%	9.42%	5.84%	18.11%	16.30%

[1] Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; data are included in totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1982. Percentages computed by Legislative Reference Bureau.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1981[1]

Year	Wis. Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Personal Income[2]			
		Wis.	U.S.	High State	Low State
1929	$ 1,971	$ 672	$ 697	$ 1,257(D.C.)	$ 270(S.C.)
1940	1,706	543	589	1,156(D.C.)	213(Miss.)
1950	5,115	1,488	1,492	2,172(D.C.)	764(Miss.)
1955	6,737	1,831	1,872	2,483(Del.)	1,030(Miss.)
1960	8,684	2,192	2,216	2,868(Conn.)	1,208(Miss.)
1961	8,929	2,227	2,204	2,973(Conn.)	1,287(Miss.)
1962	9,423	2,327	2,369	3,094(Conn.)	1,328(Miss.)
1963	9,755	2,372	2,454	3,170(Conn.)	1,464(Miss.)
1964	10,504	2,522	2,592	3,316(Conn.)	1,521(Miss.)
1965	11,399	2,694	2,772	3,501(Conn.)	1,651(Miss.)
1966	12,468	2,917	2,980	3,792(Conn.)	1,798(Miss.)
1967	13,130	3,051	3,161	4,106(Conn.)	1,962(Miss.)
1968	14,332	3,299	3,430	4,331(Conn.)	2,151(Miss.)
1969	15,603	3,564	3,714	4,664(Conn.)	2,339(Miss.)
1970	16,703	3,774	3,945	4,913(Conn.)	2,556(Miss.)
1971	17,823	3,996	4,167	5,187(D.C.)	2,754(Miss.)
1972	19,405	4,314	4,515	5,670(D.C.)	3,071(Miss.)
1973	21,762	4,816	5,010	6,435(N.Dak.)	3,453(Miss.)
1974	23,847	5,255	5,448	7,180(Alaska)	3,778(Miss.)
1975	25,792	5,644	5,842	9,554(Alaska)	3,991(Miss.)
1976	28,351	6,184	6,367	10,725(Alaska)	4,443(Miss.)
1977	31,776	6,888	6,984	10,967(Alaska)	4,962(Miss.)
1978	35,666	7,702	7,775	10,957(Alaska)	5,526(Miss.)
1979	40,485	8,677	8,655	11,345(Alaska)	6,122(Miss.)
1980	43,932	9,313	9,480	12,635(Alaska)	6,650(Miss.)
1981	47,579	10,035	10,491	13,763(Alaska)	7,408(Miss.)

[1] Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments, federal, state and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received in kind rather than cash.

[2] Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the U.S. totals prior to 1958.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1982.

WISCONSIN INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1977-1981
(In Millions)

Industry	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Farm	$ 1,272	$ 1,207	$ 1,677	$ 1,576	$ 1,435
Nonfarm	23,216	26,095	29,240	31,125	32,890
Private	19,971	22,511	25,359	26,821	28,259
Manufacturing	8,543	9,767	11,018	11,491	11,863
Services	3,401	3,802	4,312	4,878	5,472
Retail trade	2,423	2,660	2,928	3,022	3,111
Transportation and public utilities	1,498	1,679	1,919	2,069	2,225
Wholesale trade	1,425	1,572	1,799	1,945	2,102
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,143	1,295	1,436	1,558	1,706
Construction	1,415	1,602	1,797	1,697	1,606
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	79	88	97	105	118
Mining	45	47	53	55	56
Government	3,245	3,583	3,881	4,304	4,631
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME	$24,488	$27,302	$30,917	$32,700	$34,325

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1982, and previous issues.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYES, 1980

Type of Establishment	Number of Employes									
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1000 or More	Total Establishments
Machinery, except electrical	307	253	306	280	137	92	43	33	23	1,474
Printing and publishing	335	221	184	162	59	41	15	4	1	1,022
Food and kindred products	193	149	193	227	119	77	24	5	6	993
Lumber and wood products	311	158	155	117	49	34	10	3	—	837
Fabricated metal products	141	110	149	179	95	64	33	14	5	790
Stone, clay and glass products	141	76	70	66	16	3	6	2	—	380
Miscellaneous manufacturing	106	47	53	44	27	13	5	4	—	299
Electrical and electronic equipment	44	36	33	50	31	44	30	20	10	298
Rubber and plastic products	46	31	49	63	37	45	8	3	1	283
Chemical and allied products	68	27	42	56	18	10	2	—	2	226
Paper and allied products	20	13	22	35	40	46	24	20	5	225
Primary metal industries	18	18	32	44	33	41	21	12	3	222
Furniture and fixtures	52	30	16	29	22	12	8	2	1	171
Transportation equipment	32	17	25	17	16	22	7	8	5	149
Apparel and related products	37	18	21	25	9	18	4	—	—	132
Instruments and related products	26	24	17	16	13	18	6	4	1	125
Leather and leather products	16	8	11	16	15	22	5	3	—	96
Textile and mill products	9	7	3	8	6	8	3	1	—	45
Petroleum and coal products	12	8	4	5	1	2	—	—	—	32
TOTAL	1,952	1,278	1,404	1,474	780	637	267	150	65	8,007

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1980: Wisconsin*, September 1982.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN[1]
January 1961 — 1983
(In Thousands)

Month and Year	Civilian Labor Force[2]	Unemployment	Percent of Work Force[3]	Total Employment[4]	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment[3]	Manufacturing[5]
Jan. 1961	1,570.7	112.3	7.1	1,458.3	1,131.9	416.6
Jan. 1962	1,576.6	86.9	5.5	1,489.1	1,163.4	440.6
Jan. 1963	1,559.7	83.7	5.4	1,475.7	1,189.8	451.7
Jan. 1964	1,622.3	78.4	4.8	1,543.3	1,219.9	456.7
Jan. 1965	1,662.5	67.0	4.0	1,593.6	1,273.5	477.3
Jan. 1966	1,705.8	74.6	4.4	1,622.8	1,320.9	477.5
Jan. 1967	1,752.5	70.4	4.0	1,681.3	1,386.2	501.5
Jan. 1968	1,766.5	71.4	4.0	1,694.0	1,415.8	495.3
Jan. 1969	1,818.9	59.8	3.3	1,758.1	1,474.2	512.2
Jan. 1970	1,884.1	81.8	3.7	1,800.0	1,517.3	514.0
Jan. 1971	1,888.8	116.3	5.5	1,771.5	1,489.5	475.3
Jan. 1972	1,897.5	113.7	5.3	1,783.4	1,511.5	471.7
Jan. 1973	1,960.3	96.8	4.4	1,863.0	1,594.4	508.8
Jan. 1974	2,119.0	115.6	4.8	2,003.4	1,647.8	532.5
Jan. 1975	2,077.6	149.0	7.2	1,928.6	1,645.0	511.4
Jan. 1976	2,103.4	154.0	6.1	1,949.4	1,656.8	501.4
Jan. 1977	2,162.3	133.8	5.2	2,028.5	1,718.5	511.6
Jan. 1978	2,198.4	121.5	4.7	2,076.9	1,790.9	537.8
Jan. 1979	2,295.4	120.4	4.7	2,174.9	1,866.6	558.6
Jan. 1980	2,408.4	117.2	4.9	2,291.2	1,926.0	581.9
Jan. 1981	2,314.8	199.8	8.6	2,221.1	1,887.7	537.7
Jan. 1982	2,390.1	206.8	8.7	2,390.1	1,859.4	514.6
Feb. 1982	2,386.6	210.8	8.8	2,175.8	1,859.1	511.8
Mar. 1982	2,400.0	228.5	9.5	2,171.5	1,857.0	505.9
Apr. 1982	2,407.8	252.8	10.5	2,155.0	1,857.3	493.3
May 1982	2,419.1	265.6	11.0	2,153.5	1,875.1	492.6
June 1982	2,383.5	245.6	10.3	2,137.9	1,882.4	494.1
July 1982	2,389.9	237.9	10.0	2,152.0	1,868.7	502.2
Aug. 1982	2,406.2	253.9	10.6	2,152.3	1,873.0	505.4
Sept. 1982	2,442.3	276.9	11.3	2,165.4	1,882.6	503.8
Oct. 1982	2,454.5	289.3	11.8	2,165.2	1,878.2	488.5
Nov. 1982	2,443.9	280.4	11.5	2,163.5	1,867.0	477.6
Dec. 1982	2,440.1	288.1	11.8	2,152.0	1,846.0	466.1
Jan. 1983	2,456.2	286.1	11.6	2,170.1	1,797.5	460.3

[1] All data are estimates which are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. As of January 1974, employment data are derived from a count by place of residence rather than a count by place of work.

[2] The civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, excluding current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

[3] As of Jan. 1970, percentages are seasonally adjusted.

[4] As of Jan. 1980, includes workers involved in labor disputes.

[5] Unadjusted total.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Employment and Economic Indicators*, February 1983, and previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, BY INDUSTRY
1976 — 1982
Annual Average (In Thousands)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Civilian labor force	2,175.0	2,217.0	2,310.0	2,381.0	2,339.0	2,371.0	2,450.0
Unemployment	122.0	109.0	118.0	108.0	167.0	185.0	261.0
% of labor force	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.5	7.1	7.8	10.7
Employment	2,053.0	2,107.0	2,191.0	2,273.0	2,172.0	2,186.0	2,189.0
Agriculture	111.3	112.5	197.8	113.1	112.3	107.0	104.1
All other nonagriculture employment*	152.0	159.1	169.8	173.1	N.A.	165.2	171.4
Nonfarm wage and salary	1,789.7	1,835.4	1,913.4	1,986.8	1,944.8	1,919.9	1,867.2
Manufacturing	519.1	533.1	569.7	592.6	560.2	543.1	496.3
Wholesale and retail trade	473.8	493.1	426.6	446.1	439.3	432.4	429.6
Government	288.6	287.1	298.2	305.4	321.4	319.0	319.1
Services and miscellaneous	302.4	320.1	337.3	353.7	365.9	375.9	384.0
Transportation and public utilities	82.3	84.5	88.4	92.2	92.0	90.8	87.0
Contract construction	64.8	74.0	78.5	81.6	70.0	60.7	52.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	76.9	79.3	85.7	90.7	93.4	95.9	97.2
Mining	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.8

* Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, *Wisconsin Employment and Economic Indicators*, February 1983, and previous issues.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES
BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN WISCONSIN
1975-1980*

Industry Group	Employes (mid-March pay period)					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Machinery, except electrical	111,928	105,337	109,514	114,455	129,589	128,526
Fabricated metal products	49,966	50,754	52,495	56,591	59,240	59,227
Electric and electronic equipment	45,701	44,322	48,840	53,281	56,417	56,565
Food and kindred products	51,665	53,987	55,500	55,859	54,712	54,300
Paper and allied products	35,514	38,073	39,588	40,790	41,209	41,208
Transportation equipment	37,428	40,031	38,622	37,019	36,954	32,853
Printing and publishing	26,982	28,204	28,239	30,789	32,426	31,151
Primary metal industries	29,371	26,680	28,284	29,150	31,873	30,268
Lumber and wood products	17,397	19,306	21,296	24,413	23,522	21,910
Rubber and plastics products	13,537	15,239	16,471	18,388	20,380	18,919
Instruments and related products	9,247	10,372	10,510	11,833	11,808	11,895
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,667	9,995	10,740	11,232	11,144	10,880
Chemicals and allied products	9,614	8,509	8,573	8,641	9,964	9,980
Furniture and fixtures	8,600	8,662	8,229	9,188	8,981	9,326
Leather and leather products	11,083	11,357	11,667	11,104	9,705	9,098
Stone, clay and glass products	7,052	7,259	7,684	8,680	9,167	8,575
Apparel and related products	6,568	6,924	6,928	7,149	7,153	6,088
Textile mill products	5,031	4,913	4,573	5,108	4,318	3,899
TOTAL	508,638	511,256	533,000	560,802	582,878	571,384

* Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1980 — Wisconsin*, September 1982, and previous issues.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1981

Average by State (In Thousands)

State or Region	Total*	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Government	Services	Transportation Public Utilities	Finance, Insurance Real Estate	Construction
New England	5,505	1,510	1,180	805	1,243	235	341	189
Maine	417	113	89	83	80	19	17	17
New Hampshire	394	116	89	57	77	14	21	21
Vermont	202	51	42	37	45	9	8	11
Massachusetts	2,654	667	575	387	664	120	164	78
Rhode Island	401	126	81	58	88	13	21	12
Connecticut	1,437	437	303	184	290	61	111	51
Middle Atlantic	15,091	3,503	3,140	2,529	3,425	880	1,057	503
New York	7,281	1,432	1,464	1,300	1,784	429	655	211
New Jersey	3,086	771	690	524	635	193	161	109
Pennsylvania	4,724	1,300	986	705	1,006	258	241	183
East North Central	16,488	4,545	3,657	2,731	3,185	842	873	573
Ohio	4,323	1,233	946	680	856	218	205	154
Indiana	2,115	657	469	347	341	104	101	87
Illinois	4,753	1,135	1,097	767	957	284	317	169
Michigan	3,378	978	713	618	655	145	154	103
Wisconsin	1,920	543	432	319	376	91	96	61
West North Central	6,883	1,349	1,702	1,277	1,393	430	378	293
Minnesota	1,763	362	440	299	382	99	98	68
Iowa	1,090	236	275	210	269	54	59	45
Missouri	1,971	427	466	333	405	138	109	87
North Dakota	249	15	66	61	52	17	12	15
South Dakota	237	26	64	58	52	13	11	10
Nebraska	625	95	163	131	121	47	41	26
Kansas	949	188	228	187	174	63	48	43
South Atlantic	14,853	3,036	3,310	3,073	2,703	825	802	836
Delaware	259	71	56	44	49	12	13	13
Maryland	1,710	231	406	422	377	86	93	96
D.C.	612	15	64	275	187	26	34	12
Virginia	2,160	412	463	510	416	117	106	116
West Virginia	624	111	131	131	101	42	22	28
North Carolina	2,386	817	473	409	352	117	98	115
South Carolina	1,197	392	231	234	(N.A.)	54	50	71
Georgia	2,183	520	503	434	359	144	114	102
Florida	3,722	467	983	615	863	229	272	283
East South Central	5,109	1,362	1,066	1,016	853	265	222	236
Kentucky	1,193	272	258	227	215	67	52	51
Tennessee	1,746	507	373	309	307	86	78	77
Alabama	1,350	362	271	293	211	72	59	66
Mississippi	821	221	163	187	121	41	33	42
West South Central	9,705	1,737	2,314	1,676	1,692	628	512	658
Arkansas	740	210	160	138	117	43	32	34
Louisiana	1,628	220	369	306	288	132	75	139
Oklahoma	1,193	199	278	237	202	69	59	54
Texas	6,144	1,107	1,506	995	1,085	384	347	431
Mountain	4,595	574	1,089	934	1,004	284	250	279
Montana	285	24	74	71	57	23	13	13
Idaho	326	52	80	70	60	20	23	16
Wyoming	217	10	49	43	32	18	8	19
Colorado	1,280	184	311	243	266	82	80	73
New Mexico	475	34	107	126	94	29	22	33
Arizona	1,039	160	254	200	216	54	61	70
Utah	558	90	130	125	104	35	26	28
Nevada	414	20	85	57	175	25	18	26
Pacific	13,239	2,559	3,089	2,436	3,004	751	847	594
Washington	1,598	302	383	324	317	89	91	89
Oregon	1,019	203	254	202	192	60	68	38
California	10,040	2,019	2,317	1,763	2,261	553	646	433
Alaska	177	12	31	57	31	18	9	12
Hawaii	403	23	106	89	202	31	32	22
U.S	91,105	20,173	20,551	16,024	18,592	5,157	5,301	4,176

* Includes mining, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1982-83.*

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS
By State, 1980-1981

State	Average Weekly Insured Unemployment				Average Weekly Benefits for Total Unemployment			
	Number (1,000)		Percent of Covered Employment		Current Dollars		As Percent of Average Weekly Wage	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Alabama	57	50	4.5	4.0	$76.76	$ 77	32.4	30.1
Alaska	11	10	7.7	7.0	85.14	129	18.7	25.0
Arizona	24	24	2.5	2.4	83.44	86	32.3	30.5
Arkansas	35	31	4.8	4.4	83.44	92	40.4	38.6
California	373	375	3.9	3.8	86.41	92	29.7	28.9
Colorado	23	25	2.0	2.1	110.99	122	41.0	39.8
Connecticut	37	36	2.7	2.6	103.17	111	37.6	35.7
Delaware	8	8	3.4	3.3	108.47	106	38.1	34.7
Florida	64	61	2.0	1.7	74.49	81	31.2	30.7
Georgia	51	51	2.6	2.5	78.68	83	33.2	30.4
Hawaii	10	12	2.7	3.0	106.11	118	41.9	43.8
Idaho	16	15	5.1	5.0	97.46	105	40.9	39.2
ILLINOIS	213	198	4.6	4.4	114.60	133	41.4	37.7
Indiana	89	65	4.2	3.2	84.96	91	31.0	31.5
IOWA	35	30	3.2	2.9	117.02	122	47.1	45.3
Kansas	24	21	2.7	2.4	105.84	102	42.9	41.6
Kentucky	61	50	5.3	4.5	101.33	106	40.3	38.3
Louisiana	37	41	2.5	2.7	108.52	121	40.2	39.3
Maine	17	17	4.5	4.2	85.55	94	39.3	39.2
Maryland	48	49	3.1	3.2	91.71	102	36.2	36.2
Massachusetts	82	86	3.3	3.4	97.38	105	37.5	36.8
MICHIGAN	285	193	8.8	5.9	101.87	128	32.8	33.9
MINNESOTA	51	48	3.0	2.8	117.72	126	44.5	43.7
Mississippi	32	30	4.0	3.9	69.26	73	33.8	30.4
Missouri	80	70	4.2	3.8	88.41	91	33.9	32.6
Montana	11	10	4.5	4.1	98.11	111	41.9	41.5
Nebraska	11	11	1.9	2.0	93.78	95	41.5	38.4
Nevada	12	13	3.1	3.4	100.09	107	37.7	35.8
New Hampshire	8	8	2.1	2.2	84.82	86	37.4	34.1
New Jersey	137	126	4.7	4.2	100.69	106	35.1	34.2
New Mexico	11	11	2.7	2.8	82.74	90	34.1	33.0
New York	268	234	3.9	3.4	93.07	94	31.9	29.1
North Carolina	67	68	2.9	3.0	87.09	92	38.5	36.9
North Dakota	7	6	3.3	3.0	105.94	114	46.1	44.7
Ohio	209	170	4.9	4.1	124.95	128	44.6	41.1
Oklahoma	18	15	1.7	1.4	99.75	114	38.2	37.7
Oregon	54	57	3.4	5.8	98.86	107	36.6	36.1
Pennsylvania	237	199	5.2	4.4	115.56	126	42.2	42.4
Rhode Island	20	19	5.3	5.0	89.04	99	38.4	38.0
South Carolina	38	42	3.5	3.7	82.19	85	36.7	34.7
South Dakota	4	4	2.0	2.0	96.87	104	46.9	46.5
Tennessee	71	63	4.2	3.8	78.04	82	33.2	31.8
Texas	78	65	1.5	1.2	86.22	100	31.2	31.6
Utah	15	15	3.0	3.1	105.70	115	41.9	40.4
Vermont	8	7	4.4	3.9	90.13	97	40.4	39.8
Virginia	37	37	2.0	1.9	95.54	98	40.2	37.3
Washington	70	76	4.6	4.9	110.43	119	37.3	36.4
West Virginia	32	35	5.2	5.8	105.92	110	37.3	38.0
WISCONSIN	98	87	5.2	4.7	117.47	123	45.2	44.2
Wyoming	3	3	1.5	1.8	107.51	121	36.2	36.8
District of Columbia	10	12	2.7	3.1	122.22	131	39.8	38.0
U.S	3,350	3,048	3.9	3.5	$ 98.86	$107	37.5	35.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1981 and 1982 editions.

WORK STOPPAGES, BY STATE
1979 and 1980

State	Work Stoppages		Workers Involved (1,000)		Days Idle During Year (1,000)	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Alabama	92	46	26.5	13.4	667.3	487.7
Alaska	8	7	2.4	.3	22.5	77.4
Arizona	15	22	10.1	20.1	164.9	1,164.1
Arkansas	22	16	6.3	2.1	150.8	73.5
California	403	357	145.1	338.7	3,351.5	6,775.0
Colorado	24	31	8.2	11.4	231.5	594.4
Connecticut	61	60	25.2	8.4	1,114.1	514.0
Delaware	20	13	7.3	1.6	54.4	35.3
Florida	42	53	20.6	15.2	435.1	201.3
Georgia	76	35	29.8	4.6	470.1	123.6
Hawaii	12	9	11.9	6.9	274.8	138.5
Idaho	11	9	5.2	1.2	14.3	99.8
ILLINOIS	394	268	221.9	87.8	4,232.9	2,443.7
Indiana	193	137	59.4	28.9	1,546.9	2,081.3
IOWA	60	33	45.7	4.3	747.3	81.9
Kansas	23	8	11.0	3.0	106.6	97.8
Kentucky	157	109	51.5	27.8	728.7	564.0
Louisiana	36	25	18.2	10.0	484.3	360.7
Maine	15	19	3.1	3.9	64.8	111.8
Maryland	41	53	14.9	9.7	401.7	119.2
Massachusetts	138	134	29.0	26.2	531.1	413.3
MICHIGAN	349	286	90.7	77.7	1,592.5	1,779.6
MINNESOTA	112	95	28.1	21.6	573.4	580.3
MIssissippi	27	8	7.1	5.4	252.3	115.3
Missouri	123	88	37.0	26.0	988.0	682.4
Montana	21	16	2.4	4.9	46.3	96.9
Nebraska	14	14	12.9	2.3	79.0	18.4
Nevada	19	23	3.8	11.4	67.8	125.2
New Hampshire	13	11	3.3	2.9	46.5	59.3
New Jersey	273	236	55.3	41.8	1,032.3	809.3
New Mexico	16	9	6.0	2.9	45.7	83.4
New York	394	341	129.8	119.7	2,027.4	1,371.0
North Carolina	31	21	14.1	2.7	277.1	63.8
North Dakota	3	3	.8	.3	7.5	15.3
Ohio	508	384	169.8	97.5	3,573.0	2,430.5
Oklahoma	31	28	6.9	8.0	195.1	236.1
Oregon	33	42	14.8	10.0	251.2	209.9
Pennsylvania	612	449	166.7	118.6	2,762.2	2,216.5
Rhode Island	44	24	17.1	8.3	150.4	131.3
South Carolina	11	10	3.2	.7	63.7	51.3
South Dakota	11	5	2.3	.2	52.5	1.9
Tennessee	106	64	37.3	16.1	913.7	529.0
Texas	82	69	36.6	48.7	815.6	2,203.4
Utah	16	17	9.1	9.8	59.5	383.3
Vermont	11	3	2.2	.4	26.2	28.3
Virginia	56	68	24.0	18.3	525.2	196.4
Washington	75	83	17.2	23.5	780.1	959.4
West Virginia	183	124	36.2	32.8	526.0	353.6
WISCONSIN	84	79	26.0	24.0	976.5	925.0
Wyoming	9	7	4.7	2.9	68.2	47.4
District of Columbia	8	12	8.3	1.7	183.3	26.7
United States	4,827	3,885	1,727.1	1,366.3	34,753.7	33,288.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Analysis of Work Stoppages*, 1979 and 1980 editions, April 1981 and March 1982, respectively.

GEOGRAPHY STATISTICS SUMMARY

The State of Wisconsin has a gross acreage of 35.9 million acres. Almost 34.8 million acres are in land and 1.1 million acres are in water. The water area is slightly more than 3 percent of Wisconsin's total surface area, excluding the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The largest county in area is Marathon with over one million acres, the smallest is Ozaukee with 151,152 acres. Winnebago County has the largest water area — 164,224 acres — of which over 137 thousand acres comprise Lake Winnebago; while Calumet County has only 414 acres of water, the smallest amount.

The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago with 137,708 acres. The deepest lake is Big Green Lake with a depth of 236 feet. The 30 largest lakes tend to be concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state and include artificial bodies of water created by dams.

Wisconsin is not a state with high mountains. The highest points in the state are less than 2 thousand feet in altitude. The four highest elevations are Timms Hill, Pearson Hill, Sugarbush Hill, and Rib Mountain. The highest points in the state tend to be concentrated in the north central portion of the state.

In 1981 the annual average temperature in the state varied from 41.6 degrees Fahrenheit in the north central region to 47.0 degrees in the southwestern part of the state. The annual average temperature for the state was 44.9 degrees. For the years 1973-1981, the coldest year was 1979 and the warmest year was 1973.

The total annual rainfall in the state varied in 1981 from a high of 34.74 inches in the southwestern area to a low of 27.51 inches in the northeastern part of Wisconsin. The annual average precipitation for the state was 31.10 inches. The driest year in the 1973-1981 period was 1976, the wettest year was 1973.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on geography.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

Name*	Location	Area in Acres
Lake Winnebago	Winnebago County	137,708
Lake Pepin	Mississippi Boundary	27,813
Petenwell Lake	Juneau County	23,040
Lake Chippewa	Sawyer County	15,300
Lake Poygan	Winnebago County	14,102
Castle Rock Lake	Juneau County	13,955
Turtle-Flambeau Flowage	Iron County	13,545
Lake Koshkonong	Jefferson County	10,460
Lake Mendota	Dane County	9,730
Lake Wisconsin	Columbia County	9,000
Lake Butte des Morts	Winnebago County	8,857
Lake Onalaska	La Crosse County	7,688
Big Green Lake**	Green Lake County	7,346
Big Eau Pleine Reservoir	Marathon County	6,830
Lake Du Bay	Marathon County	6,653
Beaver Dam Lake	Dodge County	6,542
Lake Wissota	Chippewa County	6,300
Shawano Lake	Shawano County	6,063
Lake Puckaway	Green Lake County	5,433
Lake Geneva	Walworth County	5,262
Willow Flowage	Oneida County	5,135
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer County	5,039
Lake St. Croix	St. Croix County	4,668
Lake Winneconne	Winnebago County	4,507
Holcombe Flowage	Chippewa County	3,890
Trout Lake	Vilas County	3,816
Pelican Lake	Oneida County	3,585
Fence Lake	Vilas County	3,555
Tomahawk Lake	Oneida County	3,392
Gile Flowage	Iron County	3,384

* In order of size.

** Wisconsin's deepest lake, maximum depth 236 feet.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1982.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Land Area (acres)	Water Area[1] (acres)	Gross Area[2] (acres)
Adams	418,140	3,318	421,458
Ashland	656,140	7,932	664,072
Barron	559,551	18,551	578,102
Bayfield	937,110	24,151	961,261
Brown	336,000	2,004	338,004
Buffalo	455,700	8,390	464,090
Burnett	538,390	34,336	572,726
Calumet	201,600	414	202,014
Chippewa	645,843	21,966	667,809
Clark	777,990	4,103	782,093
Columbia	487,481	23,347	510,828
Crawford	375,000	7,516	382,516
Dane	767,261	22,781	790,042
Dodge	563,545	15,050	578,595
Door	328,124	3,388	331,512
Douglas	838,430	21,991	860,421
Dunn	545,900	6,522	552,422
Eau Claire	414,964	4,386	419,350
Florence	312,770	8,668	321,438
Fond du Lac	463,400	2,076	465,476
Forest	642,430	24,360	666,790
Grant	746,200	10,996	757,196
Green	373,857	1,431	374,828
Green Lake	227,200	17,754	244,954
Iowa	487,000	6,831	493,831
Iron	473,470	30,723	504,193
Jackson	628,460	5,654	634,114
Jefferson	359,700	17,192	376,892
Juneau	483,710	47,426	531,136
Kenosha	174,077	3,915	177,992
Kewaunee	211,511	696	212,207
La Crosse	300,200	1,756	301,956
Lafayette	411,000	1,562	412,562
Langlade	545,730	11,060	556,790
Lincoln	565,130	14,793	580,386
Manitowoc	377,000	2,480	379,480
Marathon	1,006,250	30,152	1,036,402
Marinette	883,420	16,495	899,915
Marquette	291,525	5,779	297,304
Menominee	229,522	3,862	233,384
Milwaukee	152,440	590	153,030
Monroe	548,050	3,869	551,919
Oconto	632,639	12,814	645,453
Oneida	704,820	74,415	779,235
Outagamie	405,800	2,583	408,383
Ozaukee	149,586	1,566	151,152
Pepin	151,700	2,958	154,658
Pierce	375,600	689	376,289
Polk	497,605	23,320	520,925
Portage	515,390	6,747	522,137
Price	806,840	18,000	824,637
Racine	215,493	4,338	219,831
Richland	373,800	5,108	378,908
Rock	461,400	3,594	464,994
Rusk	573,470	11,095	584,565
St. Croix	470,485	7,955	478,440
Sauk	536,300	12,898	549,198
Sawyer	804,570	59,289	863,859
Shawano	580,759	11,658	592,417
Sheboygan	323,800	15,102	338,902
Taylor	621,000	7,418	628,418
Trempealeau	472,900	1,588	474,488
Vernon	515,200	979	516,179
Vilas	557,374	94,693	652,067
Walworth	356,933	13,180	370,113
Washburn	516,990	31,761	548,888
Washington	273,909	3,802	277,711
Waukesha	355,642	16,000	419,642
Waupaca	480,050	8,881	488,931
Waushara	400,480	5,023	405,503
Winnebago	287,900	164,224	452,124
Wood	512,490	7,250	519,740
TOTAL	34,799,146	1,129,131	35,928,277

[1] Figures are from DNR county waters inventories. They do not include Great Lakes and Mississippi River. There are 6,439,700 acres within Wisconsin in the Great Lakes, while the Mississippi has 189,338 acres, approximately one-half of which is in Wisconsin.

[2] Land and water areas do not necessarily equal gross area.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1982.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Site	County	Location	Elevation in Feet[1]
Four Highest Elevations			
Timms Hill	Price	S. 11, T.34N., R. 2E.	1,951.5
Pearson Hill	Price	S. 12, T.34N., R. 2E.	1,950.8
Sugarbush Hill	Forest	S. 36, T.36N., R.13E.	1,938
Rib Mountain	Marathon	S. 8, T.28N., R. 7E.	1,924
Other High Points[2]			
Part of East Hill	Forest	S. 4, T.35N., R.13E.	1,875
Mt. Whittlesey	Ashland	S. 9, T.44N., R. 2W.	1,872
Muskellunge Hill	Vilas	S. 34, T.41N., R. 7E.	1,845
Meteor Hill	Sawyer	S. 17, T.37N., R. 8W.	1,801
Hill west of Elcho	Langlade	S. 15, T.34N., R.10E.	1,785
Squirrel Hill	Oneida	S. 32, T.39N., R. 5E.	1,735
Blue Mounds	Iowa	S. 1, T. 6N., R. 5E.	1,719
McCaslin Mountain	Marinette	S. 29, T.34N., R.17E.	1,650
Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon	S. 22, T.38N., R. 7E.	1,605
Point Sauk	Sauk	S. 15, T.11N., R. 7E.	1,593
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa	S. 3, T.32N., R. 7W.	1,535
Powers Bluff	Wood	S. 30, T.23N., R. 4E.	1,481
Platte Mound	Lafayette	S. 31, T. 4N., R. 1E.	1,445
Neillsville Mounds	Clark	S. 4, T.24N., R. 2W.	1,412
Wadels Hill	Monroe	S. 19, T.18N., R. 4W.	1,410
Thunder Mountain	Marinette	S. 30, T.33N., R.18E.	1,410
Ridge, south of Fairchild	Jackson	S. 16, T.24N., R. 5W.	1,405
Bayfield Lookout Tower	Bayfield	S. 3, T.50N., R. 4W.	1,368
Bruce Mound	Clark	S. 30, T.23N., R. 3W.	1,365
Castle Rock	Monroe	S. 33, T.18N., R. 4W.	1,360
Holy Hill	Washington	S. 14, T. 9N., R.18E.	1,335
Ridge, north of North Bend	Jackson	S. 9, T.19N., R. 6W.	1,330
Friendship Mound	Adams	S. 32, T.18N., R. 6E.	1,285
Silver Mound	Jackson	S. 35, T.23N., R. 5W.	1,255
Gibralter Rock	Columbia	S. 18, T.10N., R. 8E.	1,247
Lapham Hill	Waukesha	S. 29, T. 7N., R.18E.	1,235
Granddad Bluff	La Crosse	S. 34, T.16N., R. 7W.	1,210
Sinsinawa Mound	Grant	S. 30, T. 1N., R. 1W.	1,170
Mt. Morris	Waushara	S. 15, T.19N., R.11E.	1,137
Liberty Pole Hill	Green	S. 10, T. 4N., R. 9E.	1,115
Petenwell Rock	Juneau	S. 9, T.18N., R. 4E.	1,110
Observatory Hill	Marquette	S. 8, T.14N., R.10E.	1,100
Necedah Bluff	Juneau	S. 24, T.18N., R. 3E.	1,099

[1] Figures rounded off to nearest whole number, except two highest points.

[2] This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height. Many elevations are only approximations.

Source: Geological and Natural History Survey, November 1982.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE, BY REGION, 1977-1981*

(In Degrees Fahrenheit)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Northwest													
1977	-.8	18.4	35.0	48.3	62.6	63.3	70.0	62.0	57.1	45.8	40.7	14.6	42.3
1978	6.2	9.4	26.4	41.1	56.9	62.9	66.6	66.7	61.3	46.5	28.7	11.0	40.3
1979	.1	6.8	25.8	38.7	50.1	61.7	67.9	64.5	59.2	43.9	30.5	22.8	39.3
1980	11.1	12.9	23.2	45.1	57.9	62.9	69.9	66.8	56.1	42.1	32.6	15.5	41.3
1981	14.7	20.0	32.1	44.2	53.2	62.8	68.4	67.2	56.2	43.4	36.2	16.6	42.9
North Central													
1977	-.8	16.5	33.0	45.7	61.9	60.7	68.4	50.0	56.1	44.7	30.8	15.1	41.0
1978	7.8	8.8	23.6	38.6	55.0	60.8	64.5	65.3	59.7	44.5	28.9	11.8	39.1
1979	1.1	6.7	25.6	37.5	48.5	60.3	66.6	62.8	57.3	42.4	29.6	21.7	38.3
1980	11.1	11.6	22.0	42.8	56.4	60.7	67.8	65.3	54.8	40.5	31.7	14.9	40.0
1981	12.6	19.6	30.0	43.1	51.6	62.0	66.3	65.8	54.4	41.8	35.1	17.3	41.6
Northeast													
1977	3.5	19.3	33.9	46.5	62.1	61.5	70.2	62.1	57.4	45.9	32.4	17.7	42.6
1978	11.3	11.5	25.5	39.4	56.4	62.1	65.2	66.0	59.8	45.5	31.2	15.3	40.8
1979	5.4	8.3	27.4	38.6	50.5	61.8	67.6	63.6	58.3	43.5	30.7	24.6	40.0
1980	14.6	14.6	24.5	44.3	56.9	61.2	68.5	66.7	55.9	41.4	32.9	17.1	41.6
1981	12.9	20.7	32.0	43.9	52.0	63.1	66.6	65.9	54.8	41.9	35.6	19.9	42.4
West Central													
1977	.4	20.2	37.8	52.8	66.2	66.4	73.6	65.6	60.7	47.1	32.0	15.7	44.9
1978	6.1	9.7	28.0	44.4	58.9	65.9	69.2	69.5	64.7	48.0	31.5	15.0	42.6
1979	2.0	9.4	29.3	42.4	54.5	65.5	70.0	67.2	61.5	46.0	33.0	25.6	42.2
1980	14.8	14.9	26.2	47.3	60.1	66.5	73.1	69.4	59.7	44.1	35.3	19.3	44.2
1981	17.6	22.7	35.1	48.5	55.6	66.3	70.4	68.7	58.5	45.8	36.9	18.3	45.4
Central													
1977	2.7	20.7	37.7	50.9	64.7	64.2	73.2	64.9	60.2	47.5	33.5	17.3	44.8
1978	9.6	11.5	27.3	42.6	58.2	64.8	68.2	68.9	63.7	47.3	33.3	17.7	42.8
1979	5.4	10.5	30.0	42.2	54.3	65.2	70.0	66.5	61.3	46.1	33.3	26.6	42.6
1980	16.0	16.4	26.6	47.1	59.4	65.1	72.2	69.3	59.5	43.8	35.3	20.5	44.3
1981	17.6	23.5	35.3	47.9	55.5	66.4	70.0	68.4	57.9	45.6	37.4	20.3	45.5

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE, BY REGION, 1977-1981*—Cont.

(In Degrees Fahrenheit)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
East Central													
1977	5.5	21.9	37.3	47.8	61.6	62.5	71.5	65.3	60.4	48.5	35.7	20.8	44.9
1978	13.7	14.6	28.1	41.5	56.0	63.5	67.0	68.5	63.9	48.6	35.6	20.1	43.4
1979	8.5	11.8	30.1	40.3	52.1	62.9	69.4	66.5	61.9	47.3	35.4	29.3	43.0
1980	19.0	19.2	28.2	45.0	57.6	62.5	70.5	69.5	60.5	45.2	36.7	22.3	44.7
1981	17.8	24.7	34.8	45.9	53.3	65.3	69.4	68.5	59.1	45.6	38.3	24.7	45.6
Southwest													
1977	2.9	22.6	40.7	53.6	66.0	66.8	74.5	66.5	61.6	48.7	34.2	18.1	46.4
1978	8.7	11.8	29.3	46.3	58.8	67.2	70.7	70.4	66.0	48.4	34.8	19.6	44.3
1979	4.9	11.1	31.1	43.2	57.0	67.3	70.8	68.7	62.9	48.7	35.1	28.3	44.1
1980	18.3	17.5	28.7	47.7	60.1	67.1	74.4	71.2	62.1	45.8	37.1	22.6	46.1
1981	20.1	25.1	37.0	50.3	56.6	67.6	71.3	69.2	60.0	47.4	38.0	21.5	47.0
South Central													
1977	4.3	22.1	40.2	52.9	65.6	65.4	73.9	66.2	62.0	48.7	35.6	19.6	46.4
1978	11.1	12.7	28.8	45.4	58.7	67.4	70.0	70.0	65.6	48.5	36.1	20.3	44.6
1979	6.5	11.7	31.1	42.9	57.1	66.9	70.6	67.9	62.4	48.5	35.5	28.7	44.2
1980	18.7	17.4	28.8	46.6	59.8	65.9	73.2	70.8	61.5	45.5	37.0	23.1	45.7
1981	19.3	25.2	36.6	49.8	55.8	67.8	70.5	68.9	59.4	47.1	38.2	22.6	46.8
Southeast													
1977	6.4	22.9	39.9	50.9	63.8	64.2	73.9	67.0	62.2	49.4	32.3	21.9	46.7
1978	14.1	15.5	29.8	44.0	56.9	66.2	69.3	69.9	66.0	49.8	37.6	22.3	45.1
1979	9.3	14.2	32.5	42.2	55.8	65.5	70.2	67.7	63.1	49.3	37.0	30.3	44.8
1980	20.2	20.1	30.1	46.0	58.7	63.9	72.7	71.2	62.1	46.4	38.3	24.6	46.2
1981	20.0	26.0	36.3	48.8	53.8	67.1	69.8	69.7	60.1	47.3	38.8	24.4	46.8

*Average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1978-1982 editions.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, BY REGION, 1977-1981*

(In Inches)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
Northwest													
1977	.62	.77	4.48	3.28	3.26	4.30	5.27	6.17	5.74	3.04	1.84	1.48	40.25
1978	.57	.31	.51	3.38	3.40	3.45	6.76	6.72	4.05	.94	1.69	1.16	32.94
1979	1.04	1.52	3.11	1.35	3.98	5.91	3.52	3.32	1.70	3.56	1.20	.33	30.54
1980	1.69	.40	.90	.85	1.73	4.83	3.69	6.44	6.23	1.84	.64	.53	29.77
1981	.08	2.64	1.39	4.11	2.11	6.49	3.07	4.28	2.10	3.62	.47	1.18	31.54
North Central													
1977	.61	.67	3.52	3.66	2.21	4.47	4.16	6.25	5.35	2.51	2.39	1.56	37.36
1978	.85	.44	.41	2.80	4.22	3.44	7.01	7.15	4.47	1.37	1.93	1.33	35.42
1979	1.21	1.60	3.41	1.19	3.68	4.95	3.08	3.49	1.60	4.84	2.02	.65	31.72
1980	2.10	.31	.66	1.46	2.45	5.58	3.81	7.60	6.82	2.18	.74	.97	34.67
1981	.29	2.19	.73	3.61	3.40	7.29	2.40	3.12	2.15	3.37	.54	1.24	30.33
Northeast													
1977	.50	1.08	5.46	3.69	1.89	3.13	3.70	3.71	4.39	2.11	3.55	2.27	35.48
1978	.81	.45	.26	3.78	4.08	2.35	5.89	5.83	5.39	1.60	2.00	1.53	33.97
1979	1.71	1.54	4.49	1.76	3.81	4.64	4.03	4.19	1.76	3.69	2.43	.59	34.64
1980	2.09	.23	.58	2.78	2.32	5.66	3.07	6.38	4.60	1.43	.80	1.31	31.25
1981	.18	2.50	.33	4.22	2.28	5.34	1.70	3.35	2.19	3.33	.66	1.43	27.51
West Central													
1977	.63	.79	3.51	3.45	3.41	4.74	4.03	4.08	3.78	2.94	2.02	1.76	35.14
1978	.70	.23	.32	3.48	3.63	5.35	8.88	3.47	5.68	1.02	2.02	.98	35.76
1979	1.37	1.03	2.81	1.73	5.63	3.96	3.86	5.73	.70	4.97	2.03	.52	34.34
1980	1.68	.39	.84	1.91	3.90	5.05	2.62	9.94	7.75	2.11	.39	.58	37.16
1981	.08	2.54	.75	3.74	2.48	4.10	4.82	6.86	2.13	2.81	.83	1.03	32.17
Central													
1977	.51	1.23	3.91	3.02	3.46	3.56	3.68	3.02	4.37	2.45	3.19	1.98	34.38
1978	.99	.16	.24	4.32	3.95	4.36	6.43	3.83	6.35	1.76	2.78	1.19	36.36
1979	1.62	1.28	3.80	1.74	4.60	3.04	3.86	5.49	.56	3.83	2.12	.82	32.76
1980	1.78	.31	.98	2.10	2.79	4.48	3.26	9.27	5.29	2.08	.54	.75	33.63
1981	.07	2.70	.48	5.20	1.06	3.24	3.13	4.77	3.15	3.29	.69	.95	28.73

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, BY REGION, 1977-1981*—Cont.

(In Inches)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
East Central													
1977	.49	1.23	4.62	2.75	2.13	3.08	4.20	3.82	4.01	1.90	2.88	2.14	33.25
1978	1.56	.35	.22	3.80	4.92	3.35	4.11	3.30	5.50	2.40	2.84	2.05	34.40
1979	2.34	1.15	4.40	2.64	2.84	3.00	2.15	4.67	.80	2.58	2.17	1.39	30.13
1980	1.73	.47	.85	3.00	2.00	4.96	3.29	6.19	4.03	2.03	1.23	1.67	31.45
1981	.13	2.44	.37	4.56	.71	3.37	2.46	5.09	4.50	3.3	.74	1.04	28.76
Southwest													
1977	.58	1.15	3.76	3.00	3.02	3.42	6.10	3.97	3.46	2.47	2.75	1.34	35.02
1978	.88	.30	.42	4.37	4.59	7.71	7.05	2.09	4.46	1.46	3.01	.90	37.24
1979	1.79	1.09	2.97	2.04	3.33	2.71	3.52	7.62	.51	2.43	1.87	.96	30.84
1980	1.39	.46	.77	2.22	2.62	3.67	3.17	9.88	6.82	1.80	.85	.75	34.40
1981	.10	2.12	.61	4.93	.81	4.82	5.66	7.08	3.40	2.87	1.38	.96	34.74
South Central													
1977	.45	1.08	3.86	2.65	2.09	3.24	5.42	4.32	3.15	2.25	2.51	1.81	32.83
1978	1.02	.26	.41	3.89	4.71	7.49	5.79	2.27	5.63	1.35	3.08	1.73	37.63
1979	2.31	.83	3.38	2.96	2.25	3.33	3.05	7.12	.34	2.65	2.29	1.43	31.94
1980	1.22	.55	.54	2.47	2.32	4.48	4.03	8.92	7.08	1.29	1.14	1.46	35.50
1981	.16	2.64	.48	4.09	.75	4.54	4.00	6.30	4.71	3.51	1.55	.80	33.53
Southeast													
1977	.59	.58	3.94	1.97	1.08	4.59	5.00	5.39	3.73	2.38	2.56	2.25	34.06
1978	1.46	.37	.62	3.76	3.85	5.45	6.34	3.80	5.84	1.70	2.23	2.29	37.71
1979	2.71	.80	3.56	4.49	2.09	3.30	2.23	6.55	.11	2.01	2.44	1.91	32.20
1980	1.07	.94	.63	3.49	2.18	4.04	4.10	6.42	5.73	1.39	1.30	2.35	33.64
1981	.17	2.06	.49	4.67	1.88	2.96	4.66	5.36	4.55	3.15	1.81	.84	32.60

*Average rainfalls and snowfall in inches, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1978-1982 editions.

HISTORY STATISTICS SUMMARY

Wisconsin's 2 main urban areas, Milwaukee and Madison, have provided well over half of the state's constitutional officers during the 1935-1983 period. During this period 4 women have served as constitutional officers: 2 as secretary of state, and one each as state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction. Politically, the 1930s were dominated by Progressives and Democrats; the Republicans were dominant in the '40s and early '50s; the Democrats were dominent in the '70s. Currently the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are Democrats, and the Democrats occupy the other constitutional offices and control both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Wisconsin voters have tended to return their U.S. senators to the Senate for rather long periods of time. Since 1939 Alexander Wiley held office for 24 years, to be succeeded by Gaylord Nelson, who served for 18. The other U.S. senator position has been held by only 3 men since 1925; William Proxmire has held this position since 1957. Party control of U.S. Senate seats has been divided.

Four current members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin have been in office for 10 years or more. The Republican majority of the '40s and '50s gradually eroded and was replaced by a Democratic majority, which reached a high point in the 94th and 95th Congresses. Throughout this period certain districts have been dominated by a particular political party. For instance, the 4th and 5th Districts have been dominated by Democratic representatives, whereas the 6th District has been predominantly Republican.

The political party affiliation of the presidents pro tempore of the Wisconsin State Senate reflected the dominance of the Republican Party in that body. Senator Fred A. Risser was only the fifth Democrat to occupy the position in over a hundred years. He became President of the Senate in April 1979, when the Constitution was amended to remove the Lieutenant Governor from the position of president.

The speakers of the Assembly have also tended to be Republican in this century, except for the Progressive period, until recent years. While the Assembly, however, went Democratic once in the '50s, once in the '60s and in the last 5 sessions, the Democrats did not become a majority in the Senate until 1975.

The political trend toward the Democratic Party has not been quite so pronounced in presidential elections. In the last 24 years, Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter have been the only Democratic presidential candidates to win Wisconsin's electoral votes.

Total vote for Wisconsin gubernatorial candidates reached a peak in the 1960 election. Despite the fact that 18-year olds were eligible to vote, the 1974 election vote total was rather low. Only the 1966 vote total was less than the 1974 total in the last 10 gubernatorial elections. The last 3 presidential elections have each set new records for total voter turnout in the state.

Politically, the Republicans dominated the governorship in the 1940s and early '50s, then the pendulum swung back and forth, with the Democratic Party now dominant.

Although justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are elected officials, it has frequently happened that justices first came to the court by way of gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy. They, of course, subsequently run for election. Among the current 7 sitting justices, 4 came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice was appointed in 1976 and elected in 1979.

During the first 100 years of statehood the mean tenure of chief justices was a little under 9 years. Since 1948, however, the mean tenure has been just above 3 years.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on history.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under The Flag of France

Although American Indians lived in the area of present day Wisconsin for several thousand years before the arrival of the French — numbering about 20,000 when the French arrived — the written history of the state began with the accounts of French explorers. The French explored the state, named places and established trading posts, but left relatively little mark on it. They were interested in the fur trade rather than agricultural settlement and were never present in large numbers.

1634 — Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Sought Northwest Passage.
1654-59 — Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
1665 — Father Claude Allouez. Mission at La Pointe.
1666 — Nicholas Perrot opened fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
1672 — Allouez and Andre built mission house at DePere.
1673 — Jolliet and Marquette discovered Mississippi River.
1678 — Dulhut (Duluth) explored western end of Lake Superior.
1779 — La Salle began his "great adventures".
1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
1690 — Perrot discovered lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
1701-38 — Fox Indian Wars.
1755 — Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aided in Braddock's defeat.
1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

British control brought few changes to Wisconsin. It remained the western edge of European penetration into the American continent, important only because of the fur trade. French traders worked in the state and British and colonial traders began to appear, but Europeans continued to be visitors rather than settlers.

1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
1764 — Charles Langlade settled at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
1766 — Jonathan Carver visited Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
1774 — Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of Province of Quebec.
1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
1783 — Second Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

In spite of the Treaty of Paris, Wisconsin remained British in all but title until after the War of 1812. After the war, the American Army established control. Gradually Indian title to the southeastern half of the state was extinguished and the Indians moved across the Mississippi. Lead mining brought the first heavy influx of settlers and ended the dominance of the fur trade in the economy of the area. The lead mining period ran from about 1824 to 1861. Almost half of the 11,683 people who lived in the territory in 1836 were residents of the lead-mining district in the southwestern corner of the state.

1787 — Ordinance of 1787 — Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
1787-1800 — In Old Northwest Territory.
1800-1809 — In Indiana Territory.
1809-1818 — In Illinois Territory.
1818-1836 — In Michigan Territory.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star, 1948; The 1958 Compton Yearbook*, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual — 1967;* Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin, A History;* Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History.*

1795 — Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Made headquarters at Milwaukee.

1804 — Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. U.S. extinguished Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).

1814 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien. Captured by English and name changed to Fort McKay.

1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.

1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company began operations in Wisconsin.

1818 — Solomon Juneau bought trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.

1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass made exploring trip through Wisconsin.

1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. First mining leases in southwest Wisconsin. Dr. Beaumont began observations on St. Martin of action of gastric juice.

1825 — Indian Treaty established tribal boundaries.

1826-27 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.

1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.

1832 — Black Hawk War.

1833 — Land treaty with Indians cleared southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper — Green Bay Intelligencer — established.

1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.

1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.

1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20 by President Jackson (provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the act).

Wisconsin Territory

Wisconsin's population reached 305,000 by 1850. About half the new immigrants were from New York and New England. The rest were from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. New York's Erie Canal gave Wisconsin a water outlet to the Atlantic Ocean and a route for new settlers. Wheat was the primary cash crop for most of the newcomers.

State politics revolved around factions headed by James Doty and Henry Dodge. As political parties developed, the Democrats proved dominant throughout the period.

1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.

1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.

1838 — Territorial Legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.

1840 — First school taxes authorized and levied. Henry Dodge removed as Governor — elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed Governor.

1842 — C.C. Arndt shot and killed in Legislature by James R. Vineyard.

18444 — Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed Governor. Wisconsin Phalanx (a utopian colony) established at Ceresco (Ripon).

1845 — Tallmadge removed and Dodge reappointed Governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.

1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met in Madison.

1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.

1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signed bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

Heavy immigration continued to be the most salient social feature after statehood. The state remained largely agricultural with wheat the primary crop. Slavery, banking laws and temperance were the major issues of the period. Despite the number of foreign immigrants and a shift from Democratic control to Republican control, most political leaders continued to have ties to the northeastern United States. New York state laws and institutions provided models for much of the activity of the early legislative sessions.

1848 — Legislature met, June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration began.

1849 — School code adopted. First free tax supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.

1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed.

1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First State Fair at Janesville.

1852 — School for Deaf opened at Delavan. Prison construction begun at Waupun.

1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Capital punishment abolished (third state to take action).

1854 — Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declared Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Madison.

1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.

1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated, Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.

1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in Legislature of 1856.

1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at State Fair, Milwaukee.

1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor called for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.

1862 — Governor Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticized Lincoln's conduct of war.

1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.

1865 — Wisconsin furnished 96,000 soldiers in Civil War; losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

After the Civil War Wisconsin matured into a modern political and economic entity. Heavy immigration continued throughout the period. The mix of immigrants remained similar to that prior to the Civil War until the end of the century, when Poles began to appear in large numbers.

The Republican Party remained in control of state government throughout the period, but was challenged by "Grangers", Populists, Socialists and Temperance candidates in addition to the Democratic Party and dissidents within the Republican Party. Temperance, the use of foreign languages in schools, railroad regulation and currency reform were major issues in the state throughout the period.

Wheat culture gradually declined in importance in Wisconsin as more fertile wheatlands to the north and west were opened to cultivation. In the 1880s and 1890s, dairying gradually became the primary agricultural pursuit in the state. The agricultural school at the university developed into a national leader in the field of dairy science in support of the transformation from wheat to dairy. From the 1870s through the 1890s, lumbering prospered in the northern half of the state. At its peak from 1888 to 1893, it accounted for one-fourth of all wages paid in the state. By the end of the period, Milwaukee and the southeastern half of the state had developed a thriving heavy machinery industry. The paper industry was also established in the Fox River Valley by the end of the century. Tanning and the brewing industry were also leaders.

1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.

1871 — Peshtigo fire burned over much of half-a-dozen counties in northeast Wisconsin, resulting in over 1,000 deaths.

1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.

1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. The Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural organization nicknamed the "Grangers", elected Governor William R. Taylor.

1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.

1875 — Free high school law passed; women made eligible to school offices. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeated "Grangers". Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.

1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.

1877 — John T. Appleby patented knotter for twine binders.

1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial.

1883 — Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished. South wing of Capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.

1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries.

1886 — Strikes at Milwaukee — rioting. Agricultural Short Course established at university.

1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.

1889 — Bennett Law, rquiring classroom instruction in English, passed. Edgerton Bible case. Arbor Day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk became first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

1890 — Babcock milk test discovered.

1891 — Bennett Law repealed.

1893 — Supreme Court ordered state treasurer to refund interest on state deposits.

1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.

1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.

1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to Spanish-American War. Losses were 134.

1899 — Anti-pass law and tax commission acts enacted. New Richmond cyclone.

The Progressive Era

The state's prominent role in the reform movements which swept the country at the beginning of the century gave Wisconsin national fame, and its first presidential candidate. Republicans dominated the state legislature, but "progressive" and "stalwart" factions fought continually for control of the party. Milwaukee consistently returned a strong Socialist contingent to the legislature.

Large-scale European immigration ended during this period, but ethnic groups retained strong individual identities and remained a significant force in the politics and culture of the state. Important social issues were reflected in the calendar of progressive legislation enacted during the period. The two world wars caused great stress because of the large German population of the state.

Heavy machinery manufacturing, paper products and dairying consolidated their position as the leading economic activities. As the last virgin forests in the northern half of the state were cut over, lumbering faded in importance. Brewing temporarily disappeared with the advent of Prohibition.

1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library established.

1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned.

1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanitoria authorized. Forestry Board created.

1906 — First cow-testing association organized.

1907 — New Capitol begun. Milwaukee elected Socialist administration. Cameron dam incident.

1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.

1910 — Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.

1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.

1913 — Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U.S. senators approved.

1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory.

1917 — Capitol completed, cost $7,258,763. Wisconsin sent 120,000 soldiers to World War I — losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.

1919 — Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) ratified.

1920 — Nineteenth Amendment (woman suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.

1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.

1923 — State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.

1924 — La Follette won Wisconsin's vote for president as Progressive Party candidate. Reforestation amendment to state Constitution adopted.

1925 — Senator La Follette died on June 18.

1929 — Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patented radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repealed all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of Prohibition.

1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.

1933 — Milk strike. Wisconsin voted for repeal of 18th Amendment (Prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.

1934 — Wisconsin Progressive Party formed.

1942 — Governor-elect Loomis died; Supreme Court decided Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as Acting Governor.

1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolled 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.

1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

After the demise of the Progressives, the Democratic Party began a gradual resurgence, becoming strongly competitive for the first time in over a century by the late 1950s. With the decline in foreign immigration, the traditional ethnic differences became muted, but significant numbers of Blacks appeared in the urban areas of the state for the first time. Discrimination in housing and employment became matters of concern. Other important issues included the growth in the size of state government, radicalism at the university, welfare programs and environmental questions. Tourism emerged as a major industry during this period.

1948 — Centennial Year.

1949 — Legislature enacted new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classified school districts for this purpose.

1950 — Wisconsin enrolled 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; casualties — 800.

1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.

1957 — Legislation prohibited lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employe. Milwaukee Braves defeated Yankees in World Series.

1958 — Prof. Joshua Lederberg, University of Wis. geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.

1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.

1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to statewide office in Wisconsin.

1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities. Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation became 72nd county.

1962 — Selective sales tax, income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike settled (began 1954). Ralph Votapek of Milwaukee won Van Cliburn international piano competition.

1963 — The 1961 Legislature adjourned when the hour for convening the 1963 Legislature arrived. John Gronouski, State Tax Commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General.

1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricted Legislature after Legislature and Governor failed to agree on a plan. National Farmers Organization conducted 42-day livestock withholding action; 2 NFO members killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. U.S. Dept. of Defense announced plan to merge the Army Reserve into the National Guard, eliminating Wisconsin's 32nd National Guard (Red Arrow) Division and 84th Training Reserve Division. Legislature enacted property tax relief for aged and abolished office of county superintendent of schools (public education organized into CESAs). Port Washington struck by severe tornado.

1965 — School age raised to 18. All parts of state placed into vocational school districts. County boards reorganized on population basis. State law prevented discrimination in housing. Palm Sunday tornadoes in southern Wisconsin. Spring floods along the Mississippi: 14,000 in 16 counties evacuated from flood areas. The State Capitol, in use since 1917 and after extensive remodeling and cleaning, officially dedicated.

1966 — 1965 Legislature held first full even-year regular session since 1882. New laws included $300 million water resources and pollution control act and gasoline tax increase for stepped-up highway building program. Civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa brought out National Guard to keep order. Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the Legislature resulted in 13 indictments.

1967 — Legislature approved state's first billion dollar budget. Executive branch reorganized along functional lines, ban on colored oleomargarine repealed. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August. July 4 youth celebration in Lake Geneva became rampage, National Guard called to restore order. In August civil rights groups started marathon marches demonstrating for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Protests at UW-Madison reached October peak when demonstration became riot with injuries.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permitted continuous legislative sessions scheduled as prescribed by law. Senator Eugene McCarthy defeated President Johnson in presidential primary. Ninety Black students expelled from UW-Oshkosh when December demonstration damaged the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee, first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of UW-Madison scientists.

1969 — Selective sales tax became general sales tax. On opening day of September special session on welfare and urban aids, welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, took over the Assembly Chamber, National Guard called to protect Capitol. Groppi cited for contempt and jailed, contempt charge upheld by Supreme Court. Constitutional amendment allowed state to contract debt for public purposes. February student strikes at UW-Madison demanded Black studies department, demonstrations required National Guard to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. The interstate highway system in the state completed.

1970 — Legislature enacted highway bonding program and $200 million bonding program for water pollution control and recreation development. UW-Madison Army Mathematics Research Building bombed, one death. UW-Whitewater's "Old Main" burned down as result of apparent arson. First elections to 4-year terms in Wisconsin history for all constitutional officers. U.W. scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeeded in the first total synthesis of a gene.

1971 — The Legislature, now meeting in annual session, enacted major shared tax redistribution, University of Wisconsin and State University System merger, revision of municipal employe relations laws.

1972 — Legislature enacted comprehensive consumer protection act, lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18, and required environmental impact statement for all legislation affecting the environment, repealed railroad full crew law and ratified the unsuccessful "equal rights" amendment to U.S. Constitution. Record highway death toll, 1,168.

1973 — State constitutional amendment adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson first woman state superintendent of public instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termina-

tion Act repealed by Congress. Legislature enacted state ethics code, repealed oleomargarine tax, extended the homestead tax exemption to all homeowners and renters 18 years and over with incomes under $7,000, funded programs for the education of all handicapped children, and passed emergency energy legislation in response to the energy crisis.

1974 — Legislature enacted comprehensive campaign finance act, strengthened the open meetings law, and created a solid waste recycling authority. Democrats swept all constitutional offices and gained control of both houses of the 1975 Legislature for first time since 1893. Kathryn Morrison first woman elected to the state Senate. Striking teachers fired in Hortonville.

Recent History

Democrats have controlled both houses of the Legislature since 1975. Women began to be widely represented in the Legislature for the first time. Higher fuel prices hurt both tourism and the state's heavy industrial base. For the first time, the state suffered more from a recession than most of the rest of the nation. Five of the six years from 1977 through 1982 saw a net loss of control of Wisconsin companies to out-of-state companies through acquisition or merger. The economy, future growth of the state, and adjusting state expenditures to new levels of income were the chief concerns of policymakers.

1975 — Menominee Indians occupied Alexian Brothers Novitiate. Legislature made voter registration easier, established property tax levy limits on local governments, and eliminated from the statutes distinctions based on sex. U.W. scientist, Dr. Howard Martin Temim, shared 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology-Medicine.

1976 — U.S. District Court ordered integration of Milwaukee public schools. Ice storm damage reached $50.4 million. Wisconsin Legislature established a system for compensating crime victims. Exxon discoverd sulfide zinc and copper deposits in Forest County. By appointment, Shirley S. Abrahamson became first woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Drought loss on Wisconsin farms worst in state history. Wisconsin Supreme Court declared negative school aids law unconstitutional.

1977 — Governor Lucey appointed Ambassador to Mexico. First state employes union strike lasted 15 days, National Guard ran prisons. Constitutional amendments authorized raffle games and revised the structure of the court system by providing a Court of Appeals. Legislation enacted included public support of elections campaigns, no-fault divorce, and implied consent law for drunk driving.

1978 — Supreme Court allowed cameras in state courtrooms. Vel Phillips elected Secretary of State, first Black constitutional officer. Laws enacted included a hazardous waste management program.

1979 — Constitutional amendment removed Lieutenant Governor from office of President of the Senate. Record snowfall for many areas of the state. Moratorium on tax collections gave state taxpayers a 3-month "vacation" from taxes. Shirley S. Abrahamson, appointed in 1976, became the first woman elected to Wisconsin Supreme Court. Law enacted to establish school of veterinary medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

1980 — Eric Heiden won 5 Olympic gold metals for ice speed skating, named winner of the Sullivan Award as best amateur athlete in the country. 15,000 Cuban refugees housed for the summer at Fort McCoy. Massive wind storm caused millions of dollars of damage in Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn and Pierce Counties. Ex-Governor Patrick Lucey ran as independent candidate for vice president. State revenue shortfall led to 4.4% cuts in state spending. Laws enacted included revisions in the penalties for teen-age drinking, revisions in conditions for granting bail, school children immunization program, and mental patient commitment revisions.

1981 — U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Wisconsin's historic open primary. Work began on veterinary medical school at Madison. Laws enacted included stronger penalties for drunk driving and changes in mining taxes.

1982 — State unemployment hit highest levels since the great Depression. Voters endorsed first state referendum calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. U.S. District Court ordered apportionment of the state Senate and Assembly districts. Laws enacted included a cable television privacy act, extensions in the fair employment law, an "employes'" right-to-know law" pertaining to toxic substances in the workplace, a new public records law, and a historic preservation law. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. acquired by Stroh Brewing Co. of Detroit. All Milwaukee operations to be closed.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Adams	Friendship	Roche-a-Cri State Park
Ashland	Ashland	Northland College
Ashland	Ashland	Radisson and Groseilliers Fort
Ashland	La Pointe	Madeline Island
Ashland	Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Odanah	The Bad River
Barron	Chetek	Pine Was King (Pineries)
Bayfield	Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	De Pere	Eleazer Williams
Brown	De Pere	Marquette - Jolliet
Brown	De Pere	Rapides des Peres
Brown	De Pere	White Pillars
Brown	Green Bay	Green Bay Packers
Brown	Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	Green Bay	Heritage Hill State Park
Brown	Green Bay	Red Banks
Buffalo	Alma	Beef Slough
Burnett	Grantsburg	Crex Meadows
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Nation's 1st Cooperative Generating Station
Chippewa	Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Baraboo (Sauk Co.)	The Circus
Columbia	Merrimac (Sauk Co.)	Merrimac Ferry
Columbia	Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Portage	Rest Areas on the I-Roads
Columbia	Poynette	John Muir View
Columbia	Wisconsin Dells	Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds
Crawford	Gays Mills	Gays Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marquette - Jolliet
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	Blue Mounds	Brigham Park
Dane	Madison	Camp Randall
Dane	Madison	9XM-WHA
Dane	Madison	North Hall
Dane	Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	McFarland	Stephen Moulton Babcock
Dane	Sauk City (Sauk Co.)	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Dane	Stoughton	Robert Marion La Follette, Sr.
Dodge	Fox Lake	Bunny Berrigan
Dodge	Mayville	First Iron Smelter
Door	Sturgeon Bay	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Brule	Brule River
Douglas	Lake Nebagamon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Superior	Burlington Ore Docks
Douglas	Superior	Northwest Portal of Wisconsin
Douglas	Superior	Old Stockade Site

Source: State Historical Society, Historical Markers Council, "A Guide to Wisconsin Historical Markers", 1982; Historic Preservation Division, departmental data, October 1982.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Douglas	Superior	S.S. Meteor
Douglas	Superior	Summer White House
Douglas	Superior	The Superior Entry
Dunn	Menomonie	Caddie Woodlawn
Dunn	Menomonie	Chippewa Valley Pine
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Military Road
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin Progressive Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ceresco
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ripon College
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah	Governor James Duane Doty
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Auto Race, Green Bay to Madison
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Laona	Laona School Forest
Forest	Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	Cassville	Old Denniston House
Grant	Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Green	New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse
Iowa	Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Frank Lloyd Wright
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Shot Tower
Iron	Hurley	Gogebic Iron Range
Jackson	Alma Center	Silver Mound
Jackson	Black River Falls	Black River Valley, Scenic Outlook
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.
Jackson	Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Millston	Sphagnum Moss
Jackson	Shamrock	Martin W. Torkelson
Jefferson	Cambridge (Dane Co.)	Lake Ripley - Ole Evinrude
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Drumlines
Jefferson	Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	Watertown	Highway Marking
Jefferson	Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Elroy	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Wisconsin River
Kenosha	Kenosha	Kemper Hall
Kenosha	Kenosha	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie	Wisconsin's Brewing Industry
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Holmen	Luther College
La Crosse	Holmen	The Mississippi River Parkway
La Crosse	La Crosse	The Coulee Region
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Spence Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Upper Mississippi
La Crosse	La Crosse	Valley View Site
La Crosse	West Salem	Hamlin Garland
Lafayette	Belmont	Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836
Lafayette	Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Mining Region
Langlade	Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Langlade	Old Military Road
Manitowoc	Denmark	Wisconsin's Dairy Industry
Manitowoc	Denmark	Wisconsin's Maritime Industries
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Manitowoc's Maritime Heritage
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Winnebago Trail
Manitowoc	Two Rivers	Ice Cream Sundae
Manitowoc	Valders	Thorstein Veblen
Marathon	Wausau	The First Teachers' Training School
Marinette	Peshtigo	Peshtigo Fire Cemetery
Marquette	Montello	John Muir Country
Menominee	Keshena	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Keshena	Spirit Rock
Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Jeremiah Curtin House
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Frederick Zeidler
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Sandburg Hall
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	General Mitchell Field
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Golda Meir
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	MacArthur Square
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Lighthouse
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Water Tower
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	St. Mary's School of Nursing
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Interurban Terminal
Milwaukee	West Allis	Meadowmere
Milwaukee	Wood Hospital	Erastus Wolcott, M.D.
Monroe	Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.)	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Rockland (La Crosse Co.)	Coulee Country
Monroe	Sparta	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Monroe	Tomah	Tomah
Oconto	Lakewood	The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp
Oconto	Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier
Oconto	Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oneida	Rhinelander	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Rhinelander	The Hodag
Oneida	Three Lakes	Nicolet National Forest
Outagamie	Appleton	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Plant
Outagamie	Greenville	South Greenville Grange
Outagamie	Kaukauna	Revolutionary War Veterans
Outagamie	Little Chute	Treaty of the Cedars
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Mequon	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin
Ozaukee	Waubeka	Birthplace of Flag Day
Pepin	Maiden Rock	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Pepin	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pierce	Hager City	"Bow and Arrow"
Pierce	Maiden Rock	Lake Pepin
Pierce	River Falls	Edgar Wilson Nye
Polk	Luck	Danish Cooperative Company
Polk	St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix
Polk	St. Croix Falls	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Portage	Knowlton	Du Bay Trading Post
Price	Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Racine	The Spark
Racine	Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Richland Center	Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corp.
Richland	Richland Center	Rural Electrification
Rock	Beloit	Beloit College
Rock	Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Janesville	First State Fair
Rock	Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln
Rock	Milton	Milton House
Rock	Milton	Storr's Lake
Rock	Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Weyerhaeuser	Chippewa River and Menomonie Ry.
St. Croix	Hudson	Brule-St. Croix Waterway
St. Croix	Hudson	St. Croix River
Sauk	Baraboo	Civilian Conservation Corps
Sauk	Baraboo	Ringling Brothers Circus
Sauk	Reedsburg	Clare A. Briggs, Cartoonist
Sauk	Sauk City	August Derleth
Sauk	Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Couderay	Radisson and Groseilliers
Sawyer	Hayward	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Shawano	Shawano	Shawano
Shawano	Wittenberg	Homme Homes
Sheboygan	Greenbush	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Oostburg	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Seils-Sterling Circus
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Taylor	Rib Lake	Rustic Road
Trempealeau	Galesville	Decorah Peak

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Trempealeau	Osseo	Winnebago Indians
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Perrot's Post
Vernon	Coon Valley	First Watershed Project
Vernon	De Soto	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	De Soto	Chief Win-no-ahik
Vernon	Genoa	Dams on the Mississippi
Vernon	Genoa	Wisconsin's 1st Nuclear Fueled Generating Station
Vernon	Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Viroqua	Governor Rusk
Vilas	Boulder Junction	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Boulder Junction	Forest Restoration
Vilas	Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Vilas	Sayner	Snowmobile
Walworth	Allens Grove	Allen Family
Walworth	Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
Walworth	East Troy	East Troy Railroad
Walworth	Lake Geneva	Wisconsin's First 4-H Club
Washburn	Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	West Bend	Great Divide
Washington	West Bend	Lizard Mound State Park
Waukesha	Delafield	Old Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	Delafield	St. John's Military Academy
Waukesha	Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Lannon	Lannon Stone
Waukesha	Waukesha	Carroll College
Waupaca	Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	Marion	Chief Waupaca
Winnebago	Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Neenah	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Coles Bashford House
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Knaggs Ferry
Winnebago	Oshkosh	S. J. Wittman
Winnebago	Oshkosh	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Winnebago	Winchester	Samuel Rogers, American Revolutionary Soldier
Winnebago	Winneconne	Poygan Paygrounds
Wood	Nekoosa	Point Basse
Wood	Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

Site	Community	Open	Attendance 1981	Attendance 1982
Circus World Museum	Baraboo	Mid-May to mid-Sept.	158,198	142,341
Madeline Island	La Pointe	June 15 to Sept. 15	12,824	11,829
Old Wade House	Greenbush	May 1 to Oct. 31	24,962	23,004
Old World Wisconsin	Eagle	May 1 to Oct. 31	74,278	80,825
Pendarvis	Mineral Point	May 1 to Oct. 31	19,714	19,295
Stonefield	Cassville	June 1 to Sept. 5	21,515	13,705
Villa Louis	Prairie du Chien	May 1 to Oct. 31	35,923	38,501

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1939-1983[1]

Name	Term	Residence
	Governor	
Julius P. Heil (R)	1939-1943	Milwaukee
Orland S. Loomis (Prog)[2]	—	Mauston
Walter S. Goodland (R)[3]	1943-3/12/47	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[4]	3/12/47-1951	Madison
Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R)	1951-1957	Kohler
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1957-1959	Richland Center
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1959-1963	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1963-1965	Green Bay
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1965-1971	New Richmond
Patrick J. Lucey (D)[5]	1971-1977	Madison
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[5]	1977-1979	Milwaukee
Lee S. Dreyfus (R)	1979-1983	Stevens Point
Anthony S. Earl (D)	1983-	Madison
	Lieutenant Governor	
Walter S. Goodland (R)[3]	1939-1949	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[4]	1945-1949	Madison
George M. Smith (R)	1949-1955	Milwaukee
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1961-1963	New Richmond
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
Jack Olson (R)	1967-1971	Wisconsin Dells
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[5]	1971-1979	Milwaukee
Russell A. Olson (R)	1979-1983	Randall
James T. Flynn (D)	1983-	West Allis
	Secretary of State	
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1939-12/14/54	Milwaukee
Louis Allis (R)[6]	12/16/54-1/3/55	Milwaukee
Mrs. Glenn M. Wise (R)[6]	1/3/55-1957	Madison
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-1975	Madison
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1975-1979	Kenosha
Mrs. Vel R. Phillips (D)	1979-1983	Milwaukee
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1983-	Madison
	State Treasurer	
John M. Smith (R)	1939-8/17/47	Shell Lake
John L. Sonderegger (R)[6]	8/19/47-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R)	1949-12/4/57	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)[6]	12/5/57-1959	Milwaukee
Eugene M. Lamb (D)	1959-1961	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)	1961-2/20/68	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R)[6]	2/21/68-1971	Oconomowoc
Charles P. Smith (D)	1971-	Madison
	Attorney General	
John E. Martin (R)[7]	1939-6/1/48	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R)[8]	6/5/48-11/12/48	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D)[5]	11/12/48-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	Madison
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	1965-1969	Madison
Robert Warren (R)[7]	1969-10/8/74	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D)[6]	10/8/74-11/25/74	St. Nazianz
Bronson C. La Follette (D)[9]	11/25/74-	Madison
	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
John Callahan	1921-1949	Madison
George Earl Watson	1949-1961	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell[7]	1961-7/1/66	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl[6]	7/1/66-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-1981	Madison
Herbert J. Grover	1981-	Cottage Grove

[1]For cumulative list, 1836-1935, see *1935 Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 163-165). For cumulative list, 1935-1939, see *1977 Wisconsin Blue Book* (p.710).
[2]Elected 11/42; died 12/7/42 before taking office.
[3]Elected Lietutenant Governor, November 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-elect Loomis.
[4]Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland.
[5]When Governor Lucey resigned on July 6, 1977 to accept appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Lieutenant Governor Schreiber became Acting Governor.
[6]Appointed.
[7]Resigned.
[8]Appointed Attorney General 6/5/48 and resigned 1/12/48.
[9]Elected 11/5/74 to a 4-year term; appointed 11/25/74 to complete the unexpired term of Robert W. Warren.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

Name	Birthplace	Birth	Pol. Party	Term As Governor Began	Term As Governor Ended	Death	Burial Place
Territorial Governors[1]							
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	Dem.	7- 4-1836	10- 5-1841	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
James Duane Doty	Salem, N.Y.	11- 5-1799	Dem.	10- 5-1841	9-16-1844	6-13-1865	Salt Lake City, Utah
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Chatham, N.Y.	2- 8-1795	Dem.	9-16-1844	5-13-1845	11- 2-1864	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	Dem.	5-13-1845	6- 7-1848	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
State Governors							
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	Dem.	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889	Lancaster, Wis.[3]
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N.Y.	1- 5-1819	Whig	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo.[4]
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	Dem.	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scotland	1-26-1815	Dem.	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C.[4]
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co. N.Y.	1-24-1816	Rep.	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal.
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N.Y.	10-31-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y.[4]
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddam, Conn.	7-22-1820	Rep.	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis.[4]
Edward Salomon	Stroebeck, Prussia	8-11-1828	Rep.	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-21-1909	Frankfurt, Germany[4]
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N.Y.	10-30-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904[2]	Columbus, Wis.[4]
Lucius Fairchild	Kent, Ohio	12-27-1831	Rep.	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis.[4]
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	Rep.	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis.[4]
William R. Taylor	Woodbury, Conn.[2]	7-10-1820[2]	Dem.	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis.[4]
Harrison Ludington	Ludingtonville, N.Y.	7-30-1812	Rep.	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William E. Smith	near Inverness, Scotland	6-18-1824	Rep.	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	Rep.	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis.[4]
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N.Y.[2]	10-10-1836	Rep.	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.[4]
George W. Peck	Henderson, N.Y.	9-28-1840	Dem.	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William H. Upham	Westminister, Mass.	5- 3-1841	Rep.	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis.[4]
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	Rep.	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis.[4]
Robert M. La Follette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855[2]	Rep.	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis.[4]
James O. Davidson	Sogn, Norway	2-10-1854	Rep.	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-16-1922	Madison, Wis.[4]
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart Lake, Wis.	1-21-1866	Rep.	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Emanuel L. Philipp	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	Rep.	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
John J. Blaine	Wingville, Wis.	5- 4-1875	Rep.	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934[5]	Boscobel, Wis.[5]
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis.	11-20-1880	Rep.	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter J. Kohler, Sr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	3- 3-1875	Rep.	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Rep.	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis.	11-25-1864	Dem.	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946	Madison, Wis.[4]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Prog.	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany	7-24-1876	Rep.	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis.	11- 2-1893	Prog.	Died prior to inaug.		12- 7-1942[5]	Mauston, Wis.[5]
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis.	12-22-1862	Rep.	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947	Racine, Wis.[5]
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis.	5-25-1889	Rep.	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	10-15-1968[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	4- 4-1904	Rep.	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957	3-10-1976[5]	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center, Wis.	11- 5-1905	Rep.	1- 7-1957	1- 5-1959	—	—
Gaylord A. Nelson	Clear Lake, Wis.	6- 4-1916	Dem.	1- 5-1959	1- 7-1963	—	—
John W. Reynolds	Green Bay, Wis.	4- 4-1921	Dem.	1- 7-1963	1- 4-1965	—	—
Warren P. Knowles	River Falls, Wis.	8-19-1908	Rep.	1- 4-1965	1- 4-1971	—	—
Patrick J. Lucey	La Crosse, Wis.	3-21-1918	Dem.	1- 4-1971	7- 6-1977[5]	—	—
Martin J. Schreiber	Milwaukee, Wis.	4- 8-1939	Dem.	7- 6-1977[5]	1- 1-1979	—	—
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Milwaukee, Wis.	6-20-1926	Rep.	1- 1-1979	1- 3-1983	—	—
Anthony S. Earl	Lansing, Mich.	4-12-1936	Dem.	1- 3-1983	—	—	—

Sources: Data taken from "Wisconsin's Former Governors," *1960 Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 69-206, or Blue Book biographies, unless otherwise noted.
[1] A.M. Thompson, *A Political History of Wisconsin*, 1900, and *Biographical Directory of American Congress, 1774-1971*; [2] *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*; [3] *Wisconsin: A Guide to the Badger State*, p. 423; [4] Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library; [5] Authenticated by newspaper clippings.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
1836 to 1983

Name	Term	Home Address[1]
	Justices During the Territorial Period	
Charles Dunn (C.J.[2])	1836-1848	
William C. Frazier	1836-1838	
David Irwin	1836-1838	
Andrew G. Miller	1838-1848	
	Circuit Judges Who Served as Justices 1848-53[3]	
Edward V. Whiton	1848-1853	Janesville
Levi Hubbell	1848-1853 (C.J. 1851)	Milwaukee
Charles H. Larrabee	1848-1853	Horicon
Alexander W. Stow	1848-1851 (C.J.)	Fond du Lac
Mortimer M. Jackson	1848-1853	Mineral Point
Wiram Knowlton	1850-1853	Prairie du Chien
Timothy O. Howe	1851-1853	Green Bay
	Justices Since 1853	
Edward V. Whiton	1853-1858 (C.J.)	Janesville
Luther S. Dixon[4]	1859-1874 (C.J.)	Portage
Samuel Crawford	1853-1855	New Diggings
Abram D. Smith	1853-1859	Milwaukee
Orsamus Cole	1855-1892 (C.J. 1880-92)	Potosi
Byron Paine[4]	1859-1864, 1867-71	Milwaukee
Jason Downer[4]	1864-1867	Milwaukee
William P. Lyon[4]	1871-1894	Racine
Edward G. Ryan[4]	1874-1880 (C.J.)	Racine
David Taylor	1878-1891	Sheboygan
Harlow S. Orton	1878-1895 (C.J. 1892-95)	Madison
John B. Cassoday[4]	1880-1907 (C.J. 1895-07)	Janesville
John B. Winslow[4]	1891-1920 (C.J. 1907-20)	Racine
Silas U. Pinney	1892-1898	Madison
Alfred W. Newman	1894-1898	Trempealeau
Roujet D. Marshall[4]	1895-1918	Chippewa Falls
Charles V.Bardeen[4]	1898-1903	Wausau
Joshua E. Dodge[4]	1898-1910	Milwaukee
Robert G. Siebecker[5]	1903-1922 (C.J. 1920-22)	Madison
James C. Kerwin	1905-1921	Neenah
William H. Timlin	1907-1916	Milwaukee
Robert M. Bashford[4]	Jan.-June 1908	Madison
John Barnes	1908-1916	Rhinelander
Aad J. Vinje[4]	1910-1929 (C.J. 1922-29)	Superior
Marvin B. Rosenberry[4]	1916-1950 (C.J. 1929-50)	Wausau
Franz C. Eschweiler[4]	1916-1929	Milwaukee
Walter C. Owen	1918-1934	Maiden Rock
Burr W. Jones[4]	1920-1926	Madison
Christian Doerfler[4]	1921-1929	Milwaukee
Charles H. Crownhart[4]	1922-1930	Madison
E. Ray Stevens	1926-1930	Madison
Chester A. Fowler[4]	1929-1948	Fond du Lac
Oscar M. Fritz[4]	1929-1954 (C.J. 1950-54)	Milwaukee
Edward T. Fairchild[4]	1929-1957 (C.J. 1954-57)	Milwaukee
John D. Wickhem[4]	1930-1949	Madison
George B. Nelson[4]	1930-1942	Stevens Point
Theodore G. Lewis[4]	1934-(Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1934)	Madison
Joseph Martin[4]	1934-1948	Green Bay
Elmer E. Barlow[4]	1942-1948	Arcadia
James Ward Rector[4]	1946-1948	Madison
Henry P. Hughes	1947-1951	Oshkosh
John E. Martin[4]	1948-1962 (C.J. 1957-62)	Green Bay
Grover L. Broadfoot[4]	1948-1962 (C.J. Jan.-May 1962)	Mondovi
Timothy Brown[4]	1949-1964 (C.J. 1962-64)	Madison
Edward J. Gehl	1949-1956	Hartford
George R. Currie[4]	1951-1968 (C.J. 1964-1968)	Sheboygan
Roland J. Steinle[4]	1954-1958	Milwaukee
Emmert L. Wingert[4]	1956-1959	Madison
Thomas E. Fairchild	1957-1966	Verona
E. Harold Hallows[4]	1958-1974 (C.J. 1968-1974)	Milwaukee
William H. Dieterich	1959-1964	Milwaukee
Myron L. Gordon	1962-1967	Milwaukee
Horace W. Wilkie[4]	1962-1976 (C.J. 1974-1976)	Madison
Bruce F. Beilfuss	1964-1983 (C.J. 1976-1983)	Neillsville
Nathan Heffernan[4]	1964- (C.J. 1983-)	Sheboygan
Leo B. Hanley[4]	1966-1978	Milwaukee
Connor T. Hansen[4]	1967-1980	Eau Claire
Robert W. Hansen	1968-1977	Milwaukee
Roland B. Day[4]	1974-	Madison
Shirley S. Abrahamson[4]	1976-	Madison
William G. Callow	1977-	Waukesha
John L. Coffey	1978-1982	Milwaukee
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980-	Milwaukee
Louis J. Ceci[4]	1982-	Milwaukee
William A. Bablitch	1983-	Stevens Point

[1] Home address is the area from which the justice was originally appointed or elected. [2] Chief Justice. [3] Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853. [4] Appointed to the court. [5] Appointed to the court after being elected.
Source: *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1935, 1944, 1977; Elections Board records.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1983[1]

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1,2]	Residence and District No.
1848	Ninian E. Whiteside	Lafayette County	No permanent president pro tem	—
1849	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	Sheboygan	No permanent president pro tem	—
1850	Moses M. Strong (D)	Mineral Point	No record	—
1851	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	No record	—
1852	James M. Shafter	Sheboygan	E.B. Dean, Jr.	Madison (9)
1853	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee (6)
1854	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	Benjamin Allen	Hudson (19)
1855	Charles C. Sholes	Kenosha	Eleazor Wakeley	Whitewater (12)
1856	William Hull	Grant County	Louis Powell Harvey (R)	Southport (16)
1857	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn	No permanent president pro tem	—
1858	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha County	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton (11)
1859	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Dennison Worthington (R)	Summit (10)
1860	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Moses M. Davis (R)	Portage (25)
1861	Amasa Cobb (R)	Mineral Point	Alden I. Bennett (R)	Beloit (18)
1862	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Prescott	Frederick O. Thorp (D)	West Bend (4)
1863	J. Allen Barber (R)	Lancaster	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn (12)
1864	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Smith S. Wilkinson (R)	Prairie du Sac (14)
1865	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1866	Henry D. Barron (U)	St. Croix Falls	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1867	Angus Cameron (U)	La Crosse	George F. Wheeler (U)	Nanuapa (20)
1868	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	Newton M. Littlejohn (R)	Whitewater (12)
1869	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	George C. Hazelton (R)	Boscobel (16)
1870	James M. Bingham (R)	Palmyra	David Taylor (R)	Sheboygan (1)
1871	William E. Smith (R)	Fox Lake	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1872	Daniel Hall (R)	Watertown	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1873	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls	Henry L. Eaton (R)	Lone Rock (28)
1874	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Oshkosh	John C. Holloway (R)	Lancaster (16)
1875	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Cedarburg	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls (24)
1876	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland	Robert L.D. Potter (R)	Wautoma (25)
1877	John B. Cassoday (U)	Janesville	William H. Hiner (R)	Fond du Lac (18)
1878	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa Falls	Levi W. Barden (R)	Portage (27)
1879	David M. Kelly (R)	Green Bay	William T. Price (R)	Black River Falls (32)
1880	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Galesville	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1881	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Augusta	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1882	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Ellsworth	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison (25)
1883	Earl P. Finch (D)	Oshkosh	George W. Ryland (R)	Lancaster (16)
1885	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette	Edward S. Minor (R)	Sturgeon Bay (1)
1887	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Charles K. Erwin (R)	Tomah (32)
1889	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Thomas A. Dyson (R)	La Crosse (31)
1891	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg (33)
1893	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee	Robert J. MacBride (D)	Neillsville (25)
1895	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison	Thompson D. Weeks (R)	Whitewater (24)
1897	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Oshkosh	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1899	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1901	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1903-05	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	West Superior	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1907	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Whitehall	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1909	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland Center	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1911	C.A. Ingram (R)	Durand	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1913	Merlin Hull (R)	Black River Falls	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1915	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Edward T. Fairchild (R)	Milwaukee (5)
1917	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1919	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Willard T. Stevens (R)	Rhinelander (30)
1921	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1923	John L. Dahl	Rice Lake	Henry A. Huber (R)	Stoughton (26)
1925	Herman Sachtjen (R)[4]	Madison	Howard Teasdale (R)	Sparta (31)
1927	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee	William L. Smith (R)	Neillsville (24)
1929	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Oscar H. Morris (R)	Milwaukee (4)
1931	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Herman J. Severson (P)	Iola (23)
1933	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee	Orland S. Loomis (R)	Mauston (31)
1935	Jorge W. Carow (R)	Ladysmith	Harry W. Bolens (D)	Port Washington (20)
1937	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Pence	Walter J. Rush (P)	Neillsville (24)
1939	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Edward J. Roethe (R)	Fennimore (15)
1941-43	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1945	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1947	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1949	Alex L. Nicol (P)	Sparta	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1951-53	Ora R. Rice (R)	Delavan	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1955	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Appleton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1957	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1959	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1961	David J. Blanchard (R)	Edgerton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1963	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1965	Robert T. Huber (D)	West Allis	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1967-69	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Appleton	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1983[1]—Cont.

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1][2]	Residence and District No.
1971	Robert T. Huber (D)[5]	West Allis	Robert Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
	Norman C. Anderson (D)[6]	Madison	—	—
1973	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
1975	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)
1977-81	Edward G. Jackamonis (D)	Waukesha (98)	Fred A. Risser (D)[1]	Madison (26)
1983	Thomas A. Loftus (D)	Sun Prairie (99)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)

[1] President pro tempore is listed until 1979. After May 1, 1979, the president of the Senate is listed; the lieutenant governor's function as president was deleted by constitutional amendment adopted in April 1979.
[2] Political party indicated is for session elected: D-Democrat; GB-Greenback; P-Progressive; R-Republican; U-Union; UD-Union Democrat.
[3] Assembly districts were not numbered until the 1973 session.
[4] George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept circuit judge appointment.
[5] Resigned 12/12/71 to accept Highway Commission chairman appointment.
[6] Elected Speaker 1/18/72, succeeding Robert Huber.
Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, January 1983.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1983

NOTE: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. In this compilation the sequence of persons holding each of the positions is carried out separately and the 2 positions are designated as Post 1 and Post 2.

(D) — Democrat (P) — Progressive (R) — Republican (UR) — Union Republican

Post 1		Post 2	
Name	Term	Name	Term
Isaac P. Walker (D)[1]	1848-1849	Henry Dodge (D)[1]	1848-1851
	1849-1855		1851-1857
Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-1861	James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-1863
Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-1867		1863-1869
	1867-1873	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-1875
	1873-1879	Angus Cameron (R)	1875-1881
Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-1881	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-1887
Angus Cameron (R)[2]	1881-1885		1887-1893
John C. Spooner (R)	1885-1891	John L. Mitchell (D)	1893-1899
William F. Vilas (D)	1891-1897	J.V. Quarles (R)	1899-1905
John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1903	R.M. La Follette,Sr. (R)[5]	1906-1911
	1903-1907		1911-1917
Isaac Stephenson (R)[3]	1907-1909		1917-1923
	1909-1915		1923-1925
Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-1917	R.M. La Follette, Jr. (R)[6]	1925-1929
Irvine L. Lenroot (R)[4]	1918-1921		1929-1935
	1921-1927	(P)	1935-1941
John J. Blaine (R)	1927-1933		1941-1947
F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-1939	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-1953
Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-1945		1953-1957
	1945-1951	William Proxmire (D)[7]	1957-1959
	1951-1957		1959-1965
	1957-1963		1965-1971
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-1969		1971-1977
	1969-1975		1977-1983
	1975-1981		1983-
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)	1981-		

[1] Length of the first term of senators when new states are created is determined by lot. See Article I, Section 3, Clause 2, U.S. Constitution.
[2] Not a candidate for re-election to Post 2, but elected 3/10/1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on 2/21/1881.
[3] Elected in May 1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on 4/30/1907.
[4] Elected April 2, 1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on 10/21/1917.
[5] Elected 1/25/1905, but continued to serve as Governor until 1/1/1906.
[6] Elected 9/29/1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator La Follette, Sr. on 6/18/1925.
[7] Elected 8/27/1957, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on 5/2/1957.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1943-1983[1]

District	Name	Term	Party	Residence
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Dem.	Racine
	Les Aspin	1971-	Dem.	East Troy
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha
	Donald E. Tewes	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-	Dem.	Sun Prairie
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center
	Alvin Baldus	1975-81	Dem.	Menomonie
	Steven Gunderson	1981-	Rep.	Osseo
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee
	Clement J. Zablocki	1949-	Dem.	Milwaukee
5th	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-83	Dem.	Milwaukee
	James P. Moody	1983-	Dem.	Milwaukee
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-63	Rep.	Fond du Lac
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac
	William A. Steiger[2]	1967-78	Rep.	Oshkosh
	Thomas E. Petri	1979-	Rep.	Fond du Lac
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg
	Melvin R. Laird	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield
	David R. Obey	1969-	Dem.	Wausau
8th	La Vern R. Dilweg	1943-45	Dem.	Green Bay
	John R. Byrnes	1945-73	Rep.	Green Bay
	Harold V. Froehlich	1973-75	Rep.	Appleton
	Robert J. Cornell	1975-79	Dem.	De Pere
	Toby Roth	1979-	Rep.	Appleton
9th[3]	Merlin Hull	1935-53	Prog.	Black River Falls
	Lester R. Johnson	1953-65	Dem.	Black River Falls
	Glenn R. Davis	1965-75	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kasten	1975-79	Rep.	Thiensville
	F.James Sensenbrenner,Jr.	1979-	Rep.	Menomonee Falls
10th[4]	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhinelander

Alphabetical Listing	
Aspin	1st
Baldus	3rd
Biemiller	5th
Brophy	4th
Byrnes	8th
Cornell	8th
Davis	2nd,9th
Dilweg	8th
Flynn	1st
Froehlich	8th
Gunderson	3rd
Henry	2nd
Hull	9th
Johnson	9th
Kasten	9th
Kastenmeier	2nd
Keefe	6th
Kersten	5th
Laird	7th
McMurray	5th
Moody	5th
Murray	7th
Obey	7th
O'Konski	10th
Petri	6th
Race	6th
Reuss	5th
Roth	8th
Sauthoff	2nd
Schadeberg	1st
Sensenbrenner	9th
Smith	1st
Staulbaum	1st
Steiger	6th
Stevenson	3rd
Tewes	2nd
Thomson	3rd
Van Pelt	6th
Wasielewski	4th
Withrow	3rd
Zablocki	4th

[1]Cumulative list, 1837-1943, can be found in 1944 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 354-356).

[2]Representative Steiger died on December 4, 1978 following his November 1978 election. The seat was filled by Representative Petri in a special election on April 3, 1979.

[3]In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 Census of Population, the old 9th District in western Wisconsin disappeared and a new 9th District was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and was first used in the 1964 congressional election.

[4]In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and was first used in the 1972 congressional election.

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848-1980

Symbols:

A - American
Cit - Citizens
Com - Communist
Con - Constitution
CU - Constitutional Union
D - Democrat
FS - Free Soil
G - Green back
Ind - Independent
IP - Ind. Progressive
IS - Ind. Socialist
ISL - Ind. Socialist Labor
ISW - Ind. Socialist Worker
L - Libertarian
LR - Liberal Republican
Nat - National
ND - National Democrat
Peo - People's (Populist)
PP - People's Progressive
Prog - Progressive
Proh - Prohibition
R - Republican
S - Socialist
SS - Social Democrat
SL - Socialist Labor
SW - Socialist Worker
SoD - Southern Democrat
U - Union
UL - Union Labor
USL - U.S. Labor
W - Whig
WW - Workers World

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". Candidates whose party affiliation is listed as independent with a party designation in italics appeared on the Wisconsin ballot identified as an "independent". The party designation listed is from Congressional Quarterly's *Guide to U.S. Elections*.

Year	Electoral Vote	Total Popular Vote	Vote for Candidate
1848	4	39,166	Lewis Cass (D) 15,001 (38.3%); Zachary Taylor (W) 13,747 (35.1%); Martin Van Buren (FS) 10,418 (26.6%).
1852	5	64,682	Franklin Pierce (D) 33,658 (52.0%); Winfield Scott (W) 22,210 (34.4%); John P. Hale (FS) 8,814 (13.6%).
1856	5	119,512	John C. Fremont (R) 66,090 (55.3%); James Buchanan (D) 52,843 (44.2%); Millard Fillmore (A or Know-Nothing) 579 (.5%).
1860	5	152,180	Abraham Lincoln (R) 86,113 (56.6%); Stephen A. Douglas (D) 65,021 (42.7%); John C. Breckinridge (SoD) 888 (.6%); John Bell (CU) 161 (.1%).
1864	8	149,342	Abraham Lincoln (R) 83,458 (55.9%); George B. McClellan (D) 65,884 (44.1%).
1868	8	193,564	Ulysses S. Grant (R) 108,857 (56.2%); Horatio Seymour (D) 84,707 (43.3%).
1872	10	192,308	Ulysses S. Grant (R) 104,994 (54.6%); Horace Greeley (D & LR) 86,477 (45.0%); Charles O'Conor (D) 834 (.4%).
1876	10	256,131	Rutherford B. Hayes (R) 130,668 (51.0%); Samuel J. Tilden (D) 123,927 (48.4%); Peter Cooper (G) 1,509 (.6%); Green Clay Smith (Proh) 27.
1880	10	267,182	James A. Garfield (R) 144,398 (54.1%); Winfield S. Hancock (D) 114,644; (42.9%); James B. Weaver (G) 7,986 (3.0%); John W. Phelps (A) 91; Neal Dow (Proh) 68.
1884	11	319,888	James G. Blaine (R) 161,157 (50.4%); Grover Cleveland (D) 146,477 (45.8%); John P. St. John (Proh) 7,656 (2.4%); Benj. F. Butler (G) 4,598 (1.4%).
1888	11	354,614	Benjamin Harrison (R) 176,553 (49.7%); Grover Cleveland (D) 155,232 (43.7%); Clinton B. Fisk (Proh) 14,277 (4.2); A.J. Streeter (UL) 8,552 (2.4).
1892	12	371,581	Grover Cleveland (D) 177,325 (47.7%); Benjamin Harrison (R) 171,101 (46.0%); John Bidwell (Proh) 13,136 (3.6%); James B. Weaver (Peo) 10,019 (2.7%).
1896	12	447,409	William McKinley (R) 268,135 (59.9%); William J. Bryan (D) 165,523 (37.0%); Joshua Levering (Proh) 7,507 (1.7%); John M. Pelmer (ND) 4,584 (1.0%); Charles H. Matchett (SL) 1,314 (.3%); Charles E. Bentley (Nat) 346 (.1%).
1900	12	442,501	William McKinley (R) 265,760 (60.1%); William J. Bryan (D) 159,163 (36.0%); John G. Wooley (Proh) 10,027 (2.3); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 7,048 (1.6%); Joseph F. Malloney (SL) 503 (.1%).
1904	13	443,014	Theodore Roosevelt (R) 280,164 (63.2%); Alton B. Parker (D) 124,107 (28.0%); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 28,220 (6.4%); Silas C. Swallow (Proh) 9,770 (2.2%); Thomas E. Watson (Peo) 530 (.1%); Charles H. Corregan (SL) 223 (.1%).
1908	13	454,421	William H. Taft (R) 247,747 (54.5%); William J. Bryan (D) 166,632 (36.7%); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 28,164 (6.1%); Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) 11,564 (2.6%); August Gillhaus (SL) 314 (.1%).
1912	13	399,966	Woodrow Wilson (D) 164,230 (41.1%); William H. Taft (R) 130,596 (32.7%); Theodore Roosevelt (Prog) 62,448 (15.6%); Eugene V. Debs (SD) 33,476 (8.4%); Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) 8,584 (2.1%); A.E. Reimer (SL) 632 (.2%).
1916	13	447,134	Charles E. Hughes (R) 220,822 (49.4%); Woodrow Wilson (D) 191,363 (42.8%); Allan Benson (S) 27,631 (6.1%); J. Frank Hanly (Proh) 7,318 (1.6%).
1920	13	701,280	Warren G. Harding (R) 498,576 (71.1%); James M. Cox (D) 113,422 (16.2%); Eugene V. Debs (S) 80,635 (11.5%); Aaron S. Watkins (Proh) 8,647 (1.2%).
1924	13	840,140	Robert M. La Follette (Prog) 453,678 (54.4%); Calvin Coolidge (R) 311,614 (37.4%); John W. Davis (D) 68,096 (8.2%); Herman P. Faris (Proh) 2,918 (.3%); William Z. Foster (Workers) 3,834 (.5%).
1928	13	1,016,831	Herbert Hoover (R) 544,205 (53.5%); Alfred E. Smith (D) 450,259 (44.2%); Norman Thomas (S) 18,213 (1.8%); William F. Varney (Proh) 2,245 (.2%); William Z. Foster (Workers) 1,528 (.2%); Verne L. Reynolds (SL) 381 (.1%).
1932	12	1,114,808	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 707,410 (63.5%); Herbert Hoover (R) 347,741 (31.1%); Norman Thomas (S) 53,379 (4.8%); William Z. Foster (Com) 3,112 (.3%); William D. Upshaw (Proh) 2,672 (.2%); Verne L. Reynolds (SL) 494 (.1%).
1936	12	1,258,560	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 802,984 (63.8%); Alfred M. Landon (R) 380,828 (30.3%); William Lemke (U) 60,297 (4.8%); Norman Thomas (S) 10,626 (.8%); Earl Browder (Com) 2,197 (.8%); David L. Colvin (Proh) 1,071 (.2); John W. Aiken (SL) 557, (.1%).
1940	12	1,405,522	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 704,821 (50.1%); Wendell Willkie (R) 679,206 (48.3%); Norman Thomas (S) 15,071 (1.1%); Earl Browder (Com) 2,394 (.2%); Roger Babson (Proh) 2,148 (.2%); John W. Aiken (SL) 1,882 (.1%).

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS—Cont.

Year	Electoral Vote	Total Popular Vote	Vote for Candidate
1944	12	1,339,152	Thomas Dewey (R) 674,532 (50.4%); Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) 650,413 (48.6%); Norman Thomas (S) 13,205 (1.0%); Edward Teichert (Ind) 1,002 (.1%).
1948	12	1,276,800	Harry S. Truman (D) 647,310 (50.7%); Thomas Dewey (R) 590,959 (46.3%); Henry Wallace (PP) 25,282 (2.0%); Norman Thomas (S) 12,547 (1.0%); Edward Teichert (Ind) 399; Farrell Dobbs (ISW) 303.
1952	12	1,607,370	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) 979,744 (61.0%); Adlai E. Stevenson (D) 622,175 (38.7%); Vincent Hallinan (IP) 2,174 (.1%); Farrell Dobbs (ISW) 1,350 (.1%); Darlington Hoopes (IS) 1,157 (.1%); Eric Hass (ISL) 770.
1956	12	1,550,558	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) 954,844 (61.6%); Adlai E. Stevenson (D) 586,768 (37.9%); T. Coleman Andrews (Ind *Con*) 6,918 (.5%); Darlington Hoopes (Ind *S*) 754; Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) 710; Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*) 564.
1960	12	1,729,082	Richard M. Nixon (R) 895,175 (51.8%); John F. Kennedy (D) 830,805 (48.0%); Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*) 1,792 (.1%); Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) 1,310 (.1%).
1964	12	1,691,815	Lyndon B. Johnson (D) 1,050,424 (62.1%); Barry M. Goldwater (R) 638,495 (37.7%); Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*) 1,692 (.1%); Eric Hass (Ind *SL*) 1,204 (.1%).
1968	12	1,689,196	Richard M. Nixon (R) 809,997 (48.0%); Hubert H. Humphrey (D) 748,084 (44.3%); George C. Wallace (Ind *A*) 127,835 (7.6%); Henning A. Blomen (Ind *SL*) 1,338 (.1%); Frederick W. Halstead (Ind *SW*) 1,222 (.1%).
1972	11	1,851,997	Richard M. Nixon (R) 989,430 (53.0%); George S. McGovern (D) 810,174 (43.7%); John G. Schmitz (A) 47,525 (2.6%); Benjamin M. Spock (Ind *Peo*) 2,701 (.1%); Louis Fisher (Ind *SL*) 998 (.1%); Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) 663; Evelyn Reed (Ind *SW*) 506.
1976	11	2,104,175	Jimmy Carter (D) 1,040,232 (49.4%); Gerald R. Ford (R) 1,004,987 (47.8%); Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind) 34,943 (1.7%); Lester Maddox (A) 8,552 (.4%); Frank P. Zeidler (Ind *S*) 4,298 (.2%); Roger L. McBride (Ind *L*) 3,814 (.2%); Peter Camejo (Ind *SW*) 1,691 (.1%); Margaret Wright (Ind *Peo*) 943; Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) 749; Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind *USL*) 738; Julius Levin (Ind *SL*) 389.
1980	11	2,273,221	Ronald Reagan (R) 1,088,845 (47.9%); Jimmy Carter (D) 981,584 (43.2%); John Anderson (Ind) 160,657 (7.1%); Ed Clark (Ind *L*) 29,135 (1.3%); Barry Commoner (Ind *Cit*) 7,767 (.3%); John Rarick (Ind *Con*) 1,519; David McReynolds (Ind *S*) 808; Gus Hall (Ind *Com*) 772; Deirdre Griswold (Ind *WW*) 414; Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*) 383

Source: 1954 and 1961-1982 *Wisconsin Blue Books*; official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION 1848-1982

SYMBOLS:

A - American
C - Conservative
Com - Communist
Con - Constitution
D - Democrat
DS - Democratic Socialist
G - Greenback
Ind - Independent
IC - Ind. Communist
ID - Ind. Democrat
IL - Ind. Labor
I Pr - Ind. Prohibition
IPR - Ind. Prohib. Repub.
ISL - Ind. Social Labor
ISW - Ind. Social Worker
IW - Ind. Worker
L - Labor
Lib - Libertarian
Nat - National
NR - National Repub.
Peo - People's
PLS - Progressive Labor Socialist
PP - People's Prog.
Prog - Progressive
Proh - Prohibition
R - Republican
Soc - Socialist
SD - Social Democrat
SDA - Social Dem. of America
SL - Social Labor
SW - Socialist Worker
U - Union
UL - Union Labor
W - Whig

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". When a candidate's party affiliation is listed as independent but shows a party designation in italics, the candidacy was listed as "independent" on the Wisconsin ballot and the party designation shown was learned from newspaper clippings.

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote		
1848[2]	35,309	Dewey (D) 19,875	Tweedy (W) 14,621	Durkee (Ind) 1,134
1849	31,759	Dewey (D) 16,649	Collins (W) 11,317	Chase (Ind) 3,761
1851	44,190	Farwell (W) 22,319	Upham (D) 21,812	
1853	55,683	Barstow (D) 30,405	Holton (R) 21,886	Baird (W) 3,304
1855[3]	72,598	Barstow (D) 36,355	Bashford (R) 36,198	
1857	90,058	Randall (R) 44,693	Cross (D) 44,239	
1859	112,755	Randall (R) 59,999	Hobart (D) 52,539	Harrison (Ind) 134
1861	99,258	Harvey (R) 53,777	Ferguson (D) 45,456	
1863	122,029	Lewis (R) 72,717	Palmer (D) 49,053	
1865	106,674	Fairchild (R) 58,332	Hobart (D) 48,330	
1867	142,522	Fairchild (R) 73,637	Tallmadge (D) 68,873	
1869	130,781	Fairchild (R) 69,502	Robinson (D) 61,239	
1871	147,274	Washburn (R) 78,301	Doolittle (D) 68,910	
1873	147,856	Taylor (D) 81,599	Washburn (R) 66,224	
1875	170,070	Ludington (R) 85,155	Taylor (D) 84,314	
1877	178,122	Smith (R) 78,759	Mallory (D) 70,486	Allis (G) 26,216
1879	189,005	Smith (R) 100,535	Jenkins (D) 75,030	May (G) 12,996
1881	171,856	Rusk (R) 81,754 Allis (G) 7,002	Fratt (D) 69,797	Kanouse (Proh) 13,225
1884	319,997	Rusk (R) 163,214 Utley (G) 4,274	Fratt (D) 143,945	Hastings (Proh) 8,545
1886	286,368	Rusk (R) 133,247 Olin (Proh) 17,089	Woodward (D) 114,529	Cochrane (Peo) 21,467
1888	354,714	Hoard (R) 175,696 Powell (L) 9,196	Morgan (D) 155,423	Durant (Proh) 14,373
1890	309,254	Peck (D) 160,388 May (UL) 5,447	Hoard (R) 132,068	Alexander (Proh) 11,246
1892	371,559	Peck (D) 178,095 Butt (Peo) 9,638	Spooner (R) 170,497	Richmond (Proh) 13,185
1894	375,449	Upham (R) 196,150 Cleghorn (Proh) 11,240	Peck (D) 142,250	Powell (Peo) 25,604
1896	444,110	Scofield (R) 264,981 Tuttrop (SL) 1,306	Silverthorn (D) 169,257 Henderson (Nat) 407	Berkey (Proh) 8,140
1898	329,430	Scofield (R) 173,137 Chafin (Proh) 8,078 LaFollette (Ind) 112	Sawyer (D) 135,353 Tuttle (SDA) 2,544	Worsley (Peo) 8,518 Riese (SL) 1,473
1900	441,900	LaFollette (R) 264,419 Tuttle (SD) 6,590	Bomrich (D) 160,674 Wilke (SL) 509	Smith (Proh) 9,707
1902	365,676	LaFollette (R) 193,417 Drake (Proh) 9,647	Rose (D) 145,818 Puck (SL) 791	Seidel (SD) 15,970
1904	449,570	LaFollette (R) 227,253 Scofield (NR) 12,136	Peck (D) 176,301 Clark (Proh) 8,764	Arnold (SD) 24,857 Minkley (SL) 249
1906	320,003	Davidson (R) 183,558 Eaton (Proh) 8,211	Aylward (D) 103,311 Rosaas (SL) 455	Gaylord (SD) 24,437
1908	449,656	Davidson (R) 242,935 Cox (Proh) 11,760	Aylward (D) 165,977 Bottema (SL) 393	Brown (SD) 28,583
1910	319,522	McGovern (R) 161,619 Van Keuren (Proh) 7,450	Schmitz (D) 110,442 Kremer (SL) 430	Jacobs (SD) 39,547
1912	393,849	McGovern (R) 179,360 Hill (Proh) 9,433	Karel (D) 167,316 Curtis (SL) 3,253	Thompson (SD) 34,468
1914	325,430	Philipp (R) 140,787 Ameringer (SD) 25,917	Karel (D) 119,509 Emerson (Proh) 6,279	Blaine (Ind) 32,560 Vierthaler (Ind) 352
1916	434,340	Philipp (R) 229,889 McKerrow (Proh) 9,193	Williams (D) 164,555	Weaver (Soc) 30,649
1918	331,582	Philipp (R) 155,799 Dean (Proh) 5,296	Moehlenpah (D) 112,576	Seidel (SD) 57,523
1920	691,294	Blaine (R) 366,247 Tubbs (Proh) 6,047	McCoy (D) 247,746	Coleman (Soc) 71,126
1922	481,828	Blaine (R) 367,929 Welles (Proh) 21,438	Bentley (ID) 51,061 Dietrich (ISL) 1,444	Arnold (Soc) 39,570

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION—Cont.

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote		
1924	796,432	Blaine (R) 412,255	Lueck (D) 317,550	Quick (Soc) 45,268
		Bucknam (Proh) 11,516	Alanne (IW) 4,107	Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,079
		Snover (SL) 1,452		
1926	552,912	Zimmerman (R) 350,927	Perry (Ind) 76,507	Cady (D) 72,627
		Kent (Soc) 40,293	Emerson (Proh) 7,333	Gordon (SL) 4,593
1928	989,143	Kohler (R) 547,738	Schmedeman (D) 394,368	Hauser (Soc) 36,924
		Bucknam (Proh) 6,477	Ehrhardt (IL) 1,938	Hayes (IW) 1,420
1930	606,825	LaFollette (R) 392,958	Hammersley (D) 170,020	Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607;
		Taynton (Proh) 14,818	Blair (IC) 2,998	
1932	1,124,502	Schmedeman (D) 590,114	Kohler (R) 470,805	Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965
		Dean (Proh) 3,148	Blair (Com) 2,926	Ehrhardt (SL) 398
1934	953,797	LaFollette (Prog) 373,093	Schmedeman (D) 359,467	Greene (R) 172,980
		Nelson (Soc) 44,589	Childs (IC) 2,454	North (IPR) 857
		Ehrhardt (ISL)332		
1936	1,237,095	LaFollette (Prog) 573,724	Wiley (R) 363,973	Lueck (D) 268,530
		Walsh (U) 27,934	Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738	Fehlandt (Proh) 1,008
1938	981,560	Heil (R) 543,675	LaFollette (Prog) 353,381	Bolens (D) 78,446
		Smith (U) 4,564	Schleier (ISL) 1,459	
1940	1,373,754	Heil (R) 558,678	Loomis (Prog) 546,436	McGovern (D) 264,985
		Blair (Com) 2,340	Fisher (SL) 1,158	
1942	800,985	Loomis (Prog) 397,664	Heil (R) 291,945	Sullivan (D) 98,153
		Zeidler (Soc) 11,295	Blair (IC) 1,092	Cozzini (ISL) 490
1944	1,320,483	Goodland (R) 697,740	Hoan (D) 536,357	Benz (Prog) 76,028
		Nelson (Soc) 9,183	Cozzini (Ind) 1,122	
1946	1,040,444	Goodland (R) 621,970	Hoan (D) 406,499	Uphoff (Soc) 8,996
		Eisenscher (IC) 1,857	Kenyon (ISL) 959	
1948	1,266,139	Rennebohm (R) 684,839	Thompson (D) 558,497	Berquist (PP) 12,928
		Uphoff (Soc) 9,149	Boulton (ISW) 356	Cozzini (ISL) 328
1950	1,138,148	Kohler (R) 605,649	Thompson (D) 525,319	Essin (PP) 3,735
		Hart (Soc) 3,384		
1952	1,615,214	Kohler (R) 1,009,171	Proxmire (D) 601,844	Essin (Ind) 3,706
1954	1,158,666	Kohler (R) 596,158	Proxmire (D) 560, 747	Wepfer (Ind) 1,722
1956	1,557,788	Thomson (R) 808,273'	Proxmire (D) 749,421	
1958	1,202,219	Nelson (D) 644,296	Thomson (R) 556,391	Leverenz (Ind) 1,485
1960	1,728,009	Nelson (D) 890,868	Kuehn (R) 837,123	
1962	1,265,900	Reynolds (D) 637,491	Kuehn (R) 625,536	Wiggert (Ind) 2,477
1964	1,694,887	Knowles (R) 856,779	Reynolds (D) 837,901	
1966	1,170,173	Knowles (R) 626,047	Lucey (D) 539,258	Wiggert (Ind) 4,745
1968	1,689,738	Knowles (R) 893,463	LaFollette (D) 791,100	Wiggert (Ind) 3,225
		Wilkinson (Ind) 1,813		
1970	1,343,160	Lucey (D) 728,403	Olson (R) 602,617	McDonald (A) 9,035
		Cozzini (Ind-*SL*) 1,287	Hunt (Ind-*SW*) 888	Kastner (Ind-*PLS*) 628
1974	1,181,685	Lucey (D) 628,639	Dyke (R) 497,189	Upham (A) 33,528
		Crazy Jim (Ind) 12,107	Hart (Ind-*DS*) 5,113	Blair (Ind-*C*) 3,617
		Cozzini (Ind-*SL*) 1,492		
1978	1,500,996	Dreyfus (R) 816,056	Schreiber (D) 673,813	Zimmerman (C) 6,355
		Doherty (Ind) 2,183	Kaplan (Ind-*SW*) 1,548	Ochsner (Ind-*SL*) 849
1982	1,580,344	Earl (D) 896,812	Kohler (R) 662,838	Smiley (Lib) 9,734
		Wickstrom (Con) 7,721	Seidman (Ind-*SW*) 3,025	

[1] Total vote includes scattering votes.
[2] Data for Dewey and Tweedy from 1874 Blue Book; Durkee based on county returns still in Office of Secretary of State in 1961. The returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties are missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.
[3] Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.
Source: Copied from official records of the Elections Board.

MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE[1]
1917 — 1983

For 1848-1915 legislators, see 1915 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 253-315, 488-539.

SENATORS

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Adelman, Lynn S	Dem.	New Berlin	28	1977, 79, 81, 83
Albers, W.W	Dem.	Wausau	25	1911, 13, 15, 17
Anderson, Al. C	Rep.	Menomonie	29	1917, 19, 21
Anderson, John A.	Rep./Prog	Barron	29	1931, 33, 35, 37
Arnold, Louis A	Soc.Dem.	Milwaukee	7	1915, 17, 19, 21
Bablitch, William A	Dem.	Stevens Point	24	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Barber, Joseph L	Rep.	Marathon	25	1923, 25[1]
Barker, James A	Rep.	Antigo	30	1925, 27, 29, 31[1]
Barwig, Byron	Dem.	Mayville	13	1915, 17
Baxter, Fred A	Rep.	Superior	11	1915, 17
Bear, Peter D.	Dem.	Madison	13	1979[1]
Benfey, Theo	Rep.	Sheboygan	20	1917, 19, 21, 23
Bennett, J. Henry	Rep.	Viroqua	31	1915, 17, 19, 21
Benson, Taylor	Dem.	Franksville	28	1965, 67
Berger, David G	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1975, 77, 79, 81[1]
Beyer, Rudolph	Soc.	Milwaukee	5	1919, 21
Bice, Raymond C	Rep.	La Crosse	32	1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67[1]
Bidwell, Everett V	Rep.	Portage	27	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81[1]
Bilgrien, Herman J.F	Rep.	Iron Ridge	13	1919, 21, 23, 25
Bird, Claire B	Rep.	Wausau	25	1919, 21
Blanchard, George W	Rep.	Edgerton	15	1927, 29, 31[1]
Blenski, Roman R	Dem.	Milwaukee	7	1949, 51, 53[1]
Boldt, Herman E	Rep.	Sheboygan Falls	20	1925, 27, 29, 31
Bolens, Harry W	Dem.	Port Washington	20	1933, 35, 37, 39
Borg, George M	Rep.	Delavan	15	1967[1]
Braun, Warren D	Dem.	Milwaukee	11	1977, 79, 81
Bray, William M	Rep.	Oshkosh	19	1915, 17[1]
Brennan, James B	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1959, 61
Brown, Taylor G	Rep.	Oshkosh	19	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
Brunette, E.F	Dem.	Green Bay	2	1933, 35[1]
Bubolz, Gordon A	Rep.	Appleton	14	1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953
Buchen, Gustave W	Rep.	Sheboygan	20	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51
Buck, George L	Rep.	Racine	3	1919, 21
Burke, Timothy	Rep.	Green Bay	2	1909, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23[1]
Busby, Allen J	Prog./Rep	Milwaukee	8	1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71[1]
Byrnes, John W	Rep.	Green Bay	2	1941, 43
Caldwell, Robert	Rep.	Lodi	27	1927, 29[1]
Callan, James L	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1935, 37
Cameron, Howard W	Dem.	Rice Lake	23	1959, 61
Carr, Peter P	Rep.	Janesville	15	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65
Carroll, James H	Rep.	Glidden	12	1925, 27, 29, 31, 41, 43
Carroll, William D	Dem.	Prairie du Chien	16	1933, 35
Cashman, John E	Rep./Prog	Denmark	1	1923, 25, 27, 29, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45
Casperson, Carl B	Rep.	Frederick	29	1923, 25, 27, 29[1]
Chase, John B	Rep.	Oconto	2	1925, 27
Chilsen, Walter J	Rep.	Wausau	29	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Christopherson, Frank W., Jr	Dem.	Superior	25	1963, 65[1]
Cirilli, Arthur A	Rep.	Superior	25	1967, 69, 71
Clancy, Joseph	Dem.	Racine	21	1935, 37[1]
Clark, Eugene F	Rep.	Galesville	32	1917, 19, 21, 23[1]
Clark, William W	Rep.	Vesper	24	1953, 55, 57, 59[1]
Clifford, Eugene A	Dem.	Juneau	13	1931, 33
Coakley, Maurice P	Rep.	Beloit	15	1935, 37, 39, 41
Coller, Ambrose B	Rep.	Necedah	31	1939, 41
Conant, John A	Rep.	Westfield	21	1919, 21
Connors, A.J	Prog.	Barron	29	1939, 41
Cullen, Timothy F	Dem.	Janesville	15	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Cunningham, Laurence E	Rep.	Beloit	22	1913, 15, 17, 19
Czarnezki, Joseph J	Dem.	Milwaukee	8	1983[1]
Czerwinski, George F	Rep.	Milwaukee	8	1921, 23
Daggett, Harry B	Rep.	West Milwaukee	8	1925, 27, 29, 31
Davis, J.M	Rep.	Waukesha	11	1983
Dean, Robert W	Dem.	Wausau	29	1959, 61
Dempsey, Chester E	Dem/Rep.	Hartland	33	1935, 37, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69

[1]Served in both houses.

SENATORS — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Dennhardt, Julius H	Rep.	Neenah	19	1919, 21[1]
Devitt, James C	Rep.	Greenfield	28	1969, 71, 73, 75[1]
Donnelly, Davis A	Dem.	Eau Claire	28	1957, 59, 61, 63
Dorman, Henry	Dem.	Racine	21	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77
Downing, Philip	Rep.	Amberg	30	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55
Draheim, William A	Dem./Rep.	Neenah	19	1951, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
Duel, Marvin	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18	1937, 39
Duncan, Thomas N	Soc.	Milwaukee	6	1929, 31[1]
Edwards, William H	Rep.	Sussex	33	1931, 33[1]
Ellis, Michael G	Rep.	Neenah	19	1983[1]
Engebretson, George	Rep.	South Wayne	17	1933, 35, 37
Engeleiter, Susan	Rep.	Brookfield	33	1979, 81, 83[1]
Englund, John	Rep.	Wittenberg	14	1925, 27
Everett, Charles H	Rep.	Racine	3	1915, 17[1]
Feingold, Russell D	Dem.	Middleton	27	1983
Fellenz, L.J	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18	1929, 31
Fellenz, Louis, J., Jr	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18	1941, 43, 45, 47
Fisher, Fred R	Rep.	Waupaca	23	1939, 41
Flynn, Gerald T	Dem.	Racine	21	1951, 53
Flynn, James T	Dem.	West Allis	8	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81
Fons, Leonard C	Rep.	Milwaukee	7	1931, 33
Fons, Louis A	Rep.	Milwaukee	8	1919
Frank, Kurt A	Dem.	Milwaukee	7	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Franke, Harry F., Jr	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1953, 55[1]
Freehoff, William A	Rep.	Waukesha	33	1939, 41, 43, 45[1]
Galasinski, Max J	Dem.	Milwaukee	7	1935, 37[1]
Garey, Alva A	Rep.	Edgerton	15	1923, 25
Gawronski, Anthony P	Dem.	Milwaukee	7	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47
Gehrmann, Bernard John	Rep.	Mellen	12	1933, 55[1]
George, Gary R	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1981, 83
Gettleman, Bernard	Rep.	Milwaukee	5	1923, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53[1]
Goodland, Walter S	Rep.	Racine	21	1927, 29, 31, 33
Goyke, Gary R	Dem.	Oshkosh	19	1975, 77, 79, 81
Greenquist, Kenneth L	Prog.	Racine	21	1939, 41
Griswold, Harry W	Rep.	West Salem	32	1933, 35
Groves, Harold M	Prog.	Madison	26	1935[1]
Hall, Elmer S	Rep.	Green Bay	2	1929, 31
Hampel, George	Prog.	Milwaukee	6	1937, 39, 41, 43[1]
Hanaway, Donald J	Rep.	DePere	2	1979, 81, 83
Hansen, William C	Dem.	Stevens Point	24	1965, 67
Hanson, Frank H	Rep.	Mauston	21	1915, 17[1]
Harnisch, Thomas W	Dem.	Neillsville	31	1975, 77, 79, 81
Harsdorf, James E	Rep.	Beldenville	10	1981, 83[1]
Heck, Max W	Rep.	Racine	21	1923, 25
Heden, Ernest A	Rep.	Ogema	12	1945, 47[1]
Heinzen, Raymond F	Rep.	Marshfield	24	1969, 71
Hendee, Kirby	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1957, 59
Hicks, Clayton	Rep.	Phillips	12	1949, 51
Hilker, Edward F	Rep.	Racine	21	1943, 45, 47, 49[1]
Hipke, George H	Rep.	Eau Claire	28	1941, 43, 45, 47[1]
Hirsch, Joseph J	Soc.	Milwaukee	6	1921, 23
Hollander, Walter G	Rep.	Rosendale	18	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Huber, Henry A	Rep.	Stoughton	26	1913, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23[1]
Huibregtse, Harold F	Rep.	Sheboygan Falls	20	1959[1]
Hull, George W	Rep.	Whitewater	22	1925, 27
Hunt, Walter H	Rep/Prog	River Falls	10	1925, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35
Hutchison, Charles W	Rep.	Mineral Point	17	1927, 29[1]
Ingram G. Erle	Prog.Rep.	Eau Claire	28	1933, 35, 37, 39[1]
Jacklin, Harley M	Dem.	Plover	23	1943, 45
Jennings, David V	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1915, 17, 19, 21[1]
Johnson, Olaf H	Rep.	Gratiot	17	1923, 25, 27
Johnson, R. Bruce	Rep.	Superior	11	1927, 29[1]
Johnson, Raymond C	Rep.	Eau Claire	31	1967, 69, 71, 73
Johnston, Rod K	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	4	1979, 81, 83[1]
Jones, Hugh M	Rep.	Wausau	29	1955, 57
Kaftan, Frederick F	Rep.	Green Bay	2	1949, 51
Kannenberg, Roland E	Prog.	Wausau	25	1935, 37
Kasten, Robert W., Jr	Rep.	Thiensville	4	1973
Kelly, Marley Garfield	Dem.	Fond du Lac	18	1933, 35
Kemp, Marcus A	Rep.	Superior	11	1923, 25
Kendziorski, Casimir	Dem.	Milwaukee	3	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73[1]
Keppel, V.S	Rep.	Holmen	32	1925, 27, 29, 31[1]
Keppler, Ernest C	Rep.	Sheboygan	20	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77[1]
Kincaid, Lloyd	Dem.	Crandon	12	1983[1]
Kinney, Ole G	Rep.	Colfax	11	1923[1]
Kleczka, Gerald D	Dem.	Milwaukee	3, 7	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83[1]

SENATORS — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Kleist, Henry	Soc.	Brillion	15	1919, 21
Knowles, Robert P	Rep.	New Richmond	10	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Knowles, Warren P	Rep.	New Richmond	10	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53
Knutson, Milo G	Rep.	La Crosse	32	1969, 71, 73, 75
Kresky, Michael F., Jr	Prog.	Green Bay	2	1937, 39
Kreul, Richard	Rep.	Fennimore	17	1979, 81, 83
Krueger, Clifford W	Rep.	Merrill	25, 12	1947, 49, 51, 53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Kuckuk, Anton	Rep.	Shawano	14	1917, 19, 21, 23[1]
La Fave, Reuben	Rep.	Oconto	30	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75[1]
LaFollette, Douglas	Dem.	Kenosha	22	1973
La Fond, Everett	Rep.	Two Rivers	1	1947, 49, 51, 53
Laird, Melvin R	Rep.	Marshfield	24	1941, 43, 45
Laird, Melvin R., Jr	Rep.	Marshfield	24	1947, 49, 51
Lange, Herman T	Rep.	Eau Claire	28	1921, 23, 25, 27
Lappen, John F	Rep.	Appleton	14	1943
Lasee, Alan J	Rep.	DePere	1	1977, 79, 81, 83[1]
Laun, Alfred A	Rep.	Kiel	1	1955, 57, 59, 61
Lauri, Carl E	Dem.	Superior	25	1955, 57, 59, 61
Lee, Mordecai	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1983[1]
Lenroot, Arthur A., Jr	Rep.	Superior	11	1947, 49, 51, 53[1]
Leonard, Jerris G	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1961, 63, 65, 67[1]
Leverich, James Earl	Prog/Rep.	Sparta	31	1935, 37, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65
Lewis, Helmar A	Rep.	Boscobel	16	1941, 43
Lipscomb, Mark G., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1971[1]
Loomis, Orlando S	Rep.	Mauston	31	1931, 33[1]
Lorge, Gerald D	Rep.	Bear Creek	14	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83[1]
Lorman, Barbara K	Rep.	Ft. Atkinson	13	1979, 81, 83
Lotto, Myron P	Rep.	Green Bay	2	1969, 71
Lourigan, Joseph	Dem.	Kenosha	22	1965, 67, 69, 71[1]
Lovelace, Carl	Rep.	South Wayne	17	1939, 41
Lytie, Harold A	Dem.	Green Bay	2	1945, 47[1]
Mack, Michael A	Rep.	Shiocton	14	1933, 35, 37, 39, 41
Madsen, Charles D	Prog.	Luck	29	1943, 45, 47
Mahon, Ben H	Rep.	Milwaukee	9	1923[1]
Maier, Henry W	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1951, 53, 55, 57, 59
Markham, William H	Rep.	Horicon	13	1927, 29
Martin, Jerome A	Dem.	Whitelaw	1	1971, 73, 75, 77
Maurer, John J	Dem.	Kenosha	22	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Mayer, George A	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1949, 51
McBride, John C	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1945, 47[1]
McCallum, Scott	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18	1977, 79, 81, 83
McDermid, Joseph E	Prog.	Ladysmith	12	1935, 37, 39
McKenna, Dale T	Dem.	Jefferson	13	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77
McNeight, William H	Rep.	Unity	25	1943, 45
McParland, Leland S	Dem.	Cudahy	7	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69[1]
Mehigan, Irving P	Rep.	Milwaukee	9	1925, 27, 29, 31, 33
Merten, Walter L	Rep.	Milwaukee	5	1955, 57
Meunier, Alex J	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	1	1963, 65, 67, 69[1]
Miller, Anton M	Rep.	Kaukauna	14	1929, 31[1]
Miller, Jess	Rep.	Richland Center	27	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65
Moen, Rodney C	Dem.	Whitehall	31	1983
Moody, James P	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1979, 81[1]
Moran, Bernard N	Rep.	Rhinelander	30	1921, 23[1]
Morris, Oscar H	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1921, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37
Morrison, Kathryn	Dem.	Platteville	17	1975, 77
Morrissey, Pierce A	Dem.	Rush Lake	19	1935, 37
Morton, Earl D	Rep.	Kenosha	22	1961, 63[1]
Moser, William R	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1957, 59, 61
Mueller, Otto	Rep.	Wausau	25	1927, 29, 31, 33, 39, 41
Mulberger, Charles	Dem.	Watertown	33	1915, 17, 19, 21
Murphy, Roger P	Rep.	Waukesha	33	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79
Murray, Milton T	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1939, 41, 43[1]
Neale, Oscar N	Rep.	Stevens Point	23	1947, 49, 51, 53
Nelson, Gaylord A	Dem.	Madison	26, 16	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Nelson, Philip E	Rep.	Maple	11	1931, 33, 35, 37, 39 41[1]
Norquist, John O	Dem.	Milwaukee	3	1983[1]
Nye, Ray J	Rep.	Superior	11	1919, 21[1]
O'Brien, Leo P	Rep.	Green Bay	2	1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63
Offner, Paul	Dem.	La Crosse	32	1977, 79, 81, 83[1]
Olson, John F	Dem.	Chetek	29	1949
Olson, Melvin J	Rep.	South Wayne	17	1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53
Olson, Oscar R	Rep.	Blanchardville	17	1919, 21
Olson, William	Rep.	Monroe	17	1931[1]

SENATORS — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Opitz, David W	Rep.	Port Washington	20	1979, 81, 83[1]
Otte, Carl	Dem.	Sheboygan	9	1983[1]
Owen, William E	Rep.	Menomonie	29	1951, 53[1]
Padrutt, Arthur L	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	28	1949, 51, 53, 55[1]
Padway, Joseph A	Soc.	Milwaukee	6	1925
Panzer, Frank E	Prog/Rep.	Brownsville	13	1935, 37, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69[1]
Parys, Ronald G	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77[1]
Paul, Alexander M	Dem.	Milton Junction	15	1933[1]
Paulson, Oscar S	Prog.	La Crosse	32	1937, 39
Peloquin, Bruce S	Dem.	Chippewa Falls	23	1971, 73, 75, 77[1]
Perry, M.W	Rep.	Algoma	1	1911, 13, 15, 17
Peters, Jesse M	Rep.	Hartford	13	1939, 41
Peterson, Elmer C	Prog.	Superior	11	1943, 45[1]
Peterson, Herbert L	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	1	1919, 21
Petri, Thomas E	Rep.	Fond du Lac	2	1973, 75, 77, 79
Phillips, Charles H	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1933, 35
Polakowski, Walter	Soc.	Milwaukee	3	1923, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33[1]
Porter, Foster B	Rep.	Bloomington	16	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55
Potter, John M	Rep.	Port Edwards	24	1961, 63
Potts, Andrew R	Rep.	Waupaca	23	1915, 17[1]
Prange, Louis H	Rep.	Plymouth	20	1953, 55, 57
Pullen, Albert J	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18	1917, 19
Quick, William F	Soc.	Milwaukee	7	1923, 25
Radosevich, Michele G	Dem.	Hudson	10	1977, 79
Raguse, Frank	Soc.	Milwaukee	8	1917
Rasmusen, Holger B	Rep.	Spooner	23	1957, 63, 65, 67, 69[1]
Reinnoldt, Henry Otto	Rep.	Milwaukee	5	1917[1]
Reis, Alvin C	Rep.	Madison	26	1933[1]
Reuther, Edward W	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1945, 47
Ridgway, Eldo T	Rep.	Elkhorn	22	1921, 23
Risser, Fred	Prog.	Madison	26	1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47
Risser, Fred A	Dem.	Madison	26	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 1979, 81, 83[1]
Roberts, Glenn D	Rep.	Madison	26	1929, 31
Robinson, Robert F	Rep.	Beloit	15	1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53
Roethe, Edward J	Rep.	Fennimore	16	1925, 27, 29, 31, 37, 39
Roethe, Henry E	Rep.	Fennimore	16	1917, 19, 21, 23[1]
Rogan, Paul J	Rep.	Ladysmith	12, 23	1953, 55
Rollman, Henry	Dem.	Chilton	15	1915, 17[1]
Roseleip, Gordon W	Rep.	Platteville	17	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73
Roshell, Marvin J	Dem.	LaFayette	23	1979, 81, 83
Rowlands, E. Myrwyn	Prog.	Cambria	27	1935, 37[1]
Ruffing, Alex C	Soc.	Milwaukee	6	1927[1]
Rush, Walter J	Rep./Prog	Niellsville	24	1929, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39
Sauld, Ernest G	Dem	Pembine	30	1937, 39
Sauthoff, Harry	Rep.	Madison	26	1925, 27
Schlabach, Rudolph M	Rep.	LaCrosse	32	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51[1]
Schmidt, Charles J	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1963, 65[1]
Schmidt, William A	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1949, 51, 53, 55
Schoenecker, Harold V	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1935, 37
Schreiber, Martin J	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1963, 65, 67, 69
Schuele, Wilfred	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73[1]
Schultz, Herman C	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1917, 19
Schumann, John C	Rep.	Watertown	33	1923, 25, 27, 29
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr	Rep.	Shorewood	4	1975, 77, 79[1]
Severson, Herman J	Rep/Prog.	Iola	23	1919, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37
Shearer, Conrad	Rep.	Kenosha	22	1929, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47[1]
Shenners, William H., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	8	1933, 35
Skogmo, George B	Rep.	River Falls	10	1913, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23
Smith, Charles F., Jr	Rep.	Wausau	29	1963, 65
Smith, Herbert H	Rep.	Milwaukee	7	1927, 29[1]
Smith, Peter J	Rep.	Eau Claire	28	1929, 31
Smith, William L	Rep.	Neillsville	24	1921, 23, 25, 27[1]
Soik, Nile W	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	4	1969, 71
Stalbaum, Lynn E	Dem.	Racine	21	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65
Staudenmayer, George	Dem.	Portage	27	1915, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25
Steinhilber, Jack D	Rep.	Oshkosh	19	1971, 73[1]
Stevens, Willard T	Rep.	Rhinelander	30	1913, 15, 17, 19
Strohl, Joseph	Dem.	Racine	21	1979, 81, 83
Sussman, Norman	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69[1]
Swan, James D	Rep.	Elkhorn	15	1967, 69, 71, 73
Swan, Monroe	Dem.	Milwaukee	6	1973, 75, 77, 79
Teasdale, Howard	Rep.	Sparta	31	1911, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29
Tehan, Robert E	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1943, 45, 47, 49[1]
Terry, Walter E	Rep.	Baraboo	27	1967, 69[1]
Theno, Daniel	Rep.	Ashland	25	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Thompson, Carl W	Dem.	Stoughton	16	1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 83[1]

SENATORS — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Titus, William A	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18	1921, 23, 25, 27
Travis, Robert	Rep.	Platteville	17	1955, 57, 59, 61[1]
Trinke, William F	Rep.	Lake Geneva	22	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59
Van De Zande, Alfred	Rep.	Campbellsport	18	1949, 51, 53, 55[1]
Van Sistine, Jerome	Dem.	Green Bay	30	1977, 79, 81, 83
Wade, Sherman W	Dem.	Antigo	30	1933, 35
Warren, Robert W	Rep.	Green Bay	2	1965, 67
Werden, Chester H	Rep.	Ashland	12	1921, 23
White, Kenneth S	Rep.	River Falls	10	1937, 39
White, Merritt F	Rep.	Winneconne	19	1911, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33
Whitman, Platt	Rep.	Highland	17	1915, 17[1]
Whittow, Wayne F	Dem.	Milwaukee	11	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75[1]
Wilcox, Roy P	Rep.	Eau Claire	28	1917, 19
Wilkie, Horace W	Dem.	Madison	26	1957, 59, 61
Wilkinson, A.H	Rep.	Bayfield	12	1917, 19
Witter, Isaac P	Rep.	Wisconsin Rapids	24	1917, 19
Yindra, Francis A	Dem.	Manitowoc	1	1939[1]
Young, Cornelius T	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1939, 41[1]
Zablocki, Clement J	Dem.	Milwaukee	3	1943, 45, 47
Zaborski, Richard J	Dem.	Milwaukee	11	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65
Zantow, Fred W	Rep.	Baraboo	27	1931, 33
Zimny, Arthur L	Dem.	Milwaukee	3	1935, 37, 39, 41
Zumach, William C	Soc.	Milwaukee	6	1917, 19

REPRESENTATIVES

Abraham, Harvey R	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59
Abrahamson, Theodore	Rep.	Tigerton	Shawano	1959, 61
Alberts, John M	Rep.	Oconomowoc	Waukesha 2	1969, 71, 73, 81
Alfonsi, Paul R	Prog./Rep	Minocqua	Iron, Oneida & Vilas	1933, 35, 37, 39, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
Allen, Carolyn Blanchard (see also Blanchard)	Rep.	Janesville	Rock 2	1963, 65, 67, 69
Allen, Lewis H	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 2	1923
Anderson, Gerald K	Rep.	Waupaca	Waupaca	1965, 67
Anderson, Hans Alfred	Rep.	Whitehall	Trempealeau	1921
Anderson, John C	Rep.	Cazenovia	Richland	1917, 19
Anderson, Joseph H	Rep.	Winneconne	Winnebago 2	1955, 57
Anderson, Lyman F	Rep.	Oregon	47	1975
Anderson, Nels	Rep.	Gilman	Taylor	1947, 49
Anderson, Norman C	Dem.	Madison	37	1957, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Anderson, Peter M	Rep.	Somers	Kenosha	1919
Andrea, Joseph F	Dem.	Kenosha	64, 24	1977, 79, 81, 83
Angwall, Orin W	Rep.	Marinette	Marinette	1943, 45
Ankerson, Peter	Rep.	Oconto	Oconto	1921, 23
Ansorge, George E	Rep.	Oconto	Oconto	1919
Antaramian, John Martin	Dem.	Kenosha	23	1983
Armstrong, Thomas W	Rep.	Kaukauna	Outagamie 2	1917
Arnemann, William F.H	Dem.	Neenah	Winnebago 2	1903, 15, 17
Ashley, Lynn H	Rep.	Hudson	St. Croix	1929
Atcherson, Ray M	Rep.	Tomahawk	Lincoln	1921
Atkinson, William P	Dem.	South Milwaukee	Milwaukee 24	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73
AuBuchon, W.H	Prog.	Merrill	Lincoln	1941
Aulenbacher, Jacob J	Rep.	Richfield	Washington	1915, 17
Aune, Hans A	Rep.	Baldwin	St. Croix	1931
Ausman, La Verne George	Rep.	Elk Mound	69	1975, 77
Austin, Arthur E	Rep.	Rio	Columbia	1939, 41, 43, 45
Azim, James N., Jr	Rep.	Muscoda	Grant	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Babbitt, Marvin E	Rep.	Seymour	Outagamie 2	1961
Bachhuber, Frank E	Dem.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1933
Baker, Albert J	Rep.	Mt. Horeb	Dane 3	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43
Baker, John S	Rep.	Evansville	Rock 1	1927
Bakke, G.H	Rep.	Menomonie	Dunn	1951, 53, 55
Baldus, Alvin	Dem.	Menominee	Dunn	1967, 69, 71, 73
Ballard, Clinton B	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1909, 11, 15, 19
Balzer, Arthur J	Prog.Dem.	West Allis	Milwaukee 3, 21	1933, 37, 39, 55
Banach, William P	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1947, 49, 51
Barabe, Robert F	Dem.	Mellen	Ashland, Bayfield	1959, 61, 63
Barbee, Lloyd A	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Barber, Dr. Joseph L	Rep.	Marathon	Marathon 1	1929, 35, 37[1]
Barber, Mildred	Rep.	Marathon	Marathon 1	1925
Barczak, Gary J	Dem.	West Allis	Milwaukee 24	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Barker, James A	Rep.	Antigo	Langlade	1923[1]
Barland, Thomas H	Rep.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire 1	1961, 63, 65

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Barnard, Charles A	Rep.	Brillion	Calumet	1929
Barnard, Charles R	Rep.	Brillion	Calumet	1941, 43, 45, 47
Barnes, William H	Prog.	New Lisbon	Juneau	1935, 37, 39
Barron, Michael J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1961, 63
Barry, Jonathan B	Dem.	Mt. Horeb	47	1977, 79, 81
Bartingale, Thomas W	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1913, 19, 21
Battis, Martin T	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1913, 17
Bauer, Frank	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1919
Baumann, Elmer, H	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1927
Baumgart, Lloyd R	Rep.	Lena	Oconto	1957, 59, 61, 63
Bay, William	Prog.Rep.	Kaukauna	Outagamie 2	1931, 35
Bear, Peter D	Dem.	Madison	37	1977[1]
Beck, Walter N	Rep.	North Freedom	Fond du Lac 2	1929
Becker, Alfred G	Rep.	Allenton	Washington	1919, 21, 23
Becker, Dismas	Dem.	Milwaukee	32, 13	1977, 79, 81, 83
Becker, Lorenz	Dem.	Woodland	Dodge 1	1933
Beggs, Charles A	Dem.	Cameron	Barron	1917, 27, 29, 31, 35, 37
Beggs, Lyall T	Prog.	Madison	Dane 1	1941, 43, 45, 47
Behnke, Robert E	Dem.	Milwaukee	14	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81
Bell, Jeannette	Dem.	West Allis	16	1983
Bellante, Joseph F., Jr	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 3	1967
Belter, William M	Rep.	Wautoma	Green Lake, Waushara	1953, 55
Belting, George B	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 3	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
Benson, Guy	Rep.	Spooner	Burnett, Washington	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47
Benson, John	Rep.	Land O' Lakes	Iron, Vilas	1931
Berger, David G	Dem.	Milwaukee	18	1971, 73[1]
Bergeron, William A	Rep.	Somerset	St. Croix	1949, 51, 53, 55
Bergren, Harry B	Prog.	Siren	Burnett, Washburn	1935, 37
Bernardy, Frank N	Rep.	Marinette	Marinette	1917
Berndt, Jule	Rep.	River Falls	30	1981
Berquist, Henry J	Rep.	Rhinelander	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1937, 39, 41
Berres, Matt J	Rep.	Edgar	Marathon 1	1927
Best, Alonzo L	Rep.	Downing	Dunn	1919, 21
Betts, Arnie F	Rep.	Lodi	Columbia	1947, 49, 51
Beversdorf, August	Rep.	Shawano	Shawano	1921, 23, 25
Bice, Raymond C	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1947, 49, 51[1]
Bichler, Nicholas J	Dem.	Belgium	Ozaukee	1935, 37, 39, 41, 51
Bidwell, Everett V	Rep.	Portage	Columbia	1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65[1]
Biemiller, Andrew J	Prog.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1937, 39, 41
Biglow, Abe L	Rep.	Ashland	Ashland	1921
Bingham, George W	Rep.	Friendship	Adams, Marquette	1911, 13, 29
Birkett, Glenn W	Rep.	Burlington	Racine 3	1949
Blahnik, Jacob J	Dem.	Algoma	Kewaunee	1931
Blanchard, Mrs. Carolyn J	Rep.	Edgerton	Rock 2	1963, 65, 67, 69
Blanchard, David J	Rep.	Edgerton	Rock 2	1955, 57, 59, 61
Blanchard, George W	Rep.	Edgerton	Rock 1	1925[1]
Blaska, Jerome L	Dem.	Sun Prairie	Dane 4	1959, 61, 63, 65
Blaska, John M	Dem.	Marshall	Dane 2	1949
Blenski, Roman R	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1945[1]
Bliese, Gustave E	Dem.	Phillips	Price	1933
Blomberg, Arvid B	Rep.	Ogema	Price	1923
Bloodgood, Joseph Wheeler	Dem.	Madison	Dane 1	1955
Bloomquist, Edwin W	Prog.	Adams	Adams, Marquette	1935, 37
Boche, Robert M	Rep.	Star Prairie	St. Croix	1967, 69
Bock, Gregor J	Rep.	Highland	Iowa, Richland	1965, 67, 69
Boeckmann, Vernon R	Dem.	Plymouth	Sheboygan 2	1969, 71
Bolle, Dale J	Dem.	Whitelaw	74	1983
Bolle, Everett E	Dem.	Francis Creek	Manitowoc 2	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73
Borg, George M., Jr	Rep.	Delavan	Walworth	1961, 63, 65[1]
Bouchard, Charles J	Dem.	Brule	Douglas 2	1963
Bowman, George A	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16	1919
Boyson, Robert H	Rep.	Wautoma	Green Lake, Waushara	1941, 43
Bradley, Gordon R	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 2, 57, 90	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Bradley, Richard H	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 1	1917
Brandt, Bernard E	Prog.	Lena	Oconto	1935
Brist, Steven C	Dem.	Chippewa Falls	67, 55	1977, 83
Broadfast, Grover L	Rep.	Mondovi	Buffalo, Pepin	1945, 47
Brom, Martin D	Rep.	Dodge	Trempealeau	1941, 43
Brooks, Halbert W	Rep.	Green Lake	Green Lake, Waushara	1945, 49, 51
Brooks, Hellen M	Rep.	Coloma	Green Lake, Waushara	1925
Brown, Cecil B., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1955

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Brown, Manny S	Dem.	Racine	Racine 2	1965, 67, 69, 71
Broydrick, William B	Dem.	Milwaukee	16	1977, 79, 81
Bruhy, Bill B	Rep.	Plymouth	59	1973
Bruner, Ervin M	Dem.	Verona	Dane 3, 5	1953, 55, 57
Brunette, E.F	Dem.	Green Bay	Brown 2	1929[1]
Brunner, Pat W	Rep.	Lyndon Station	Juneau	1941, 43, 45
Buchli, Milton S	Dem.	Independence	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	1965
Buckley, John F	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1917, 19
Budlong, Charles A	Rep.	Marinette	Marinette	1915, 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39
Buettner, Carol A	Rep.	Oshkosh	81	1983
Bullis, Rush	Rep.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1919, 21
Bultman, Glenn E	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1971
Buntin, Alfred J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1929
Burden, E.A	Rep.	Niagara	Marinette	1921
Burhop, Charles	Soc.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1919
Burmaster, Milton F	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 20	1943, 45, 47, 49
Burnett, D.S	Rep.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1917
Burnham, Daniel F	Rep.	Waupaca	Waupaca	1929, 31
Burns, Robert H	Rep.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer	1939, 41
Burtis, Ira E	Rep.	Beaver Dam	Dodge 2	1931
Busby, Allen J	Rep./Prog	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 19	1931, 35
Busse, Fred J	Rep.	Thiensville	Ozaukee	1923, 25
Byers, Francis R	Rep.	Marion	40, 85	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Caffrey, Thomas H	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1933, 35
Caldwell, Robert	Rep.	Lodi	Columbia	1915, 21, 23, 25[1]
Caldwell, Walter G	Dem.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1933
Callahan, K.J	Rep.	Montello	Adams, Marquette	1931, 33
Calvert, Walter B	Rep.	Benton	Iowa, Lafayette	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63
Campbell, William A	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1917
Cane, Arnold J	Rep.	Menasha	Winnebago 2, 3	1951, 53, 55, 57, 59
Canniff, Jesse Anson	Rep.	Beaver Dam	Dodge 2	1943, 45, 47
Carlson, Laurie E	Prog.	Bayfield	Bayfield	1937, 39, 41
Carow, J.W	Rep.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer	1929, 31, 33, 35
Carpenter, George	Rep.	Baraboo	Sauk	1913, 17
Carter, Clarence H	Rep.	Readstown	Vernon	1907, 17, 19
Casperson, Carl B	Rep.	Luck	Polk	1917[1]
Cates, Richard L	Dem.	Madison	Dane 3	1959
Catlin, Mark S	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1921
Catlin, Mark S., Jr	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1937, 39, 41, 43, 49, 53, 55
Cavanaugh, James T	Dem.	Antigo	Langlade	1933, 35, 37, 41
Cavers, Walter D	Rep.	Antigo	Langlade	1951, 53
Cavey, John M	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1947
Ceci, Louis J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1965
Chapple, John C	Rep.	Ashland	Ashland	1909, 17, 19, 43, 45
Charbonneau, Agnes	Rep.	Superior	Douglas	1931
Chermak, Frank	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 10	1933
Chilsen, Walter B	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1919
Chinnock, John A	Rep.	Hudson	St. Croix	1909, 13, 17
Chipman, W.R	Rep.	Morrisonville	Columbia	1917, 19
Chmurski, Alex J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 11	1929
Christensen, Carl C	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1943, 45, 47
Christman, Nicholas J	Rep.	Tony	Rusk, Sawyer	1943, 45
Christopherson, Frank W., Jr	Dem.	Superior	Douglas 2	1959, 61
Chvala, Charles J	Dem.	Madison	98	1983
Cieszynski, Frank	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1925
Clancy, Joseph	Dem.	Racine	Racine 1	1933[1]
Clarenbach, David E	Dem.	Madison	78, 96	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Clark, Boyd A	Rep.	Wild Rose	Green Lake, Waushara	1947
Clark, F.M	Rep.	Wild Rose	Waushara	1917
Clark, William W	Rep.	Vesper	Wood	1921, 39, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51[1]
Clasen, Alvin J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1943
Clausen, Herman	Rep.	Bruce	Rusk, Sawyer	1947
Clemens, Bert A	Rep.	Cuba City	Grant 1	1933, 35
Clemens, Harold W	Rep.	Oconomowoc	Waukesha 2	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67
Cody, James A	Dem.	Antigo	Langlade	1925
Coe, Clarence C	Rep.	Barron	Barron	1919
Coggs, Isaac N	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63
Coggs, Marcia P	Dem.	Milwaukee	18, 12	1977, 79, 81, 83
Coggs, G. Spencer	Dem.	Milwaukee	10	1983
Cole, Charles	Rep.	South Range	Douglas 2	1921
Coleman, Charles W	Rep.	Whitewater	27	1983
Coleman, William C	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 20	1925, 27
Collar, Charles E	Rep.[2]	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1941, 43, 45, 47
Collins, Robert A	Dem.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 21	1959, 61
Conner, J.W	Rep.	Brule	Douglas 2	1917, 19
Conradt, Ervin W	Rep.	Shiocton	Outagamie 3, 41	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Conta, Dennis J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 3	1969, 71, 73, 75

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Conway, John P	Dem.	Elroy	Juneau	1933
Conway, Thomas H	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1, 3	1921, 23, 25, 27, 29
Cook, Lewis H	Rep.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1921
Cook, Walter E	Rep.	Unity	Clark	1939, 41, 43, 45, 51, 53, 55
Corbett, Thomas P	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1941
Cords, Frederick W., Jr	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1929
Cosgrove, Frank J	Dem.	Richland Center	Crawford, Richland	1959
Costello, Emil	Prog.	Kenosha	Kenosha 2	1937
Cowles, Robert L. III	Rep.	Green Bay	75	1983
Crane, Wilder, Jr	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1957
Crawford, John S	Rep.	Marshfield	Wood 1	1955, 57, 59
Crawford, Thomas James	Dem.	Milwaukee	33, 14	1981, 83
Crowns, Arthur J., Jr	Rep.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood 2	1955, 57
Cummings, Mike J	Rep.	Fifield	Price	1945, 47
Curley, Robert M	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	*1959
Cushman, Elias R	Rep.	Viola	Richland	1921, 23, 25
Cyrak, Mel J	Rep.	Lake Mills	81	1973
Czarnezki, Joseph J	Dem.	Milwaukee	7, 17	1981, 83[1]
Czerwinski, George F	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1919
Czerwinski, Joseph C	Dem.	Milwaukee	8	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79
Dahl, John L	Rep.	Rice Lake	Barron	1921, 23
Dailey, Paul, Jr	Rep.	Elcho	Florence, Forest, Langlade	1963
Dancey, David L	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1947
Dandeneau, Marcel	Dem.	Racine	63	1975, 77
Danielson, Dennis B	Rep.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire 1	1957
Daugs, Palmer F	Dem.	Lake Mills	Jefferson	1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45
Davies, Evan G	Rep.	Wales	Waukesha 1	1925, 27, 29, 31
Davis, Glenn R	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1941
Day Laurence J	Dem.	Eland	86	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77
Deering, Adolph A	Rep.	Green Bay	Brown 2	1959
De Fer, Joseph J	Rep.	Saxon	Iron, Vilas	1919
Dela Hunt, Robert G	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1941
Delaney, Thomas A	Dem.	Green Bay	Brown 1	1919
DeLong, Delmar E	Rep.	Clinton	44	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81
Dettinger, William F	Rep.		Jackson	1919, 21, 23, 25, 31, 33
Devitt, James C	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 23	1967
Devitt, John R	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1945
Dewey, C. Ernest	Rep.	Kenosha	Kenosha 1	1929
Diederich, Benjamin W	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1939
Dieringer, Thomas J	Rep.	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac 2	1923, 25, 27
Dihring, John M	Rep.	Brownsville	Dodge 1	1925, 27, 29
Dillman, Marvin E	Rep.	Lac du Flambeau	Iron, Oneida, Vilas	1955, 57
Dilweg, Gary T	Rep.	DePere	4	1979, 81
Dionesopulos, Frank G	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1961, 63
Dittbrender, John F	Prog.	Ringle	Marathon 2	1939
Dixon, John	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1903, 15, 17
Dolan, Walter J	Dem.	Shawano	Shawano	1933
Domach, Walter J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1939
Donley, Willis E	Dem.	Menomonie	Dunn	1933
Donnelly, John P	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 3	1915, 17, 19
Donoghue, Sheehan	Rep.	Merrill	35, 61	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Dopp, Homer R	Rep.	Oconomowoc	Waukesha 2	1923
Dorff, Eugene	Dem.	Kenosha	65	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Dorr, Clifford E	Dem.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1959, 61
Dorwin, Marcellus	Rep.	Durand	Buffalo, Pepin	1925
Double, William F	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1939, 41, 43
Doughty, Esther S. (see Luckhardt)	Rep.	Horicon	Dodge 1	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Douglass, Lyle E	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1935, 37, 39
Downs, Frank W	Rep.	Washburn	Bayfield	1919, 21
Doyle, Ruth Bachuber	Dem.	Madison	Dane 1	1949, 51
Doyne, John Lyons	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1941
Dueholm, Harvey L	Dem.	Luck	Burnett, Polk	1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77
Dueholm, Marius	Prog.Rep	Luck	Polk	1931, 33, 35
Duel, Myrton	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1	1947, 49
Duffey, Thomas J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16	1955, 57, 59
Duffy, Walter A	Rep.	Moquah	Bayfield	1915, 17
Duffy, William J	Dem.	Greenleaf	Brown 2	1949
Duncan, Thomas M	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1923, 25, 27[1]
Duren, Joanne M	Dem.	Cazenovia	50	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Earl, Anthony S	Dem.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1969, 71, 73
Early, Michael P	Dem.	River Falls	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	1971, 73, 75, 77
Eastman, L.D	Rep.	Lancaster	Grant 2	1927, 29
Ebbe, Peter R	Rep.	Marshfield	Wood	1927, 29, 31
Eber, John W	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 10	1923, 25, 27, 29, 31
Ebert, Charles J	Rep.	Gresham	Shawano	1941, 43, 45, 47

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Edwards, W.H	Rep.	Sussex	Waukesha 2	1915, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29[1]
Egan, John	Rep.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1941
Ehlman, Albert C	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1919
Eirschele, Edward	Rep.	Clifton	Monroe	1923
Eisner, Hermann	Dem./Rep.	Cross Plains	Dane 3	1949, 51
Elconin, Michael H	Dem.	Milwaukee	16	1973, 75, 77
Elfers, Earl H	Dem.	Trevor	Kenosha 2	1963
Ellenbecker, Henry	Rep.	Wausau	Marathon	1923, 25, 27, 29, 31
Ellis, Michael G	Dem.	Neenah	55	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Elsner, Richard	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1923
Enge, Charles	Rep.	Sauk City	Sauk	1939
Engebretson, Burger M	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 2	1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53
Engebretson, J.M	Rep.	Gratiot	La Fayette	1913, 15, 17
Engel, Theodore	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1917, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31
Engeleiter, Susan Shannon	Rep.	Brookfield	99	1975, 77[1]
Ermenc, John	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1931
Evans, Isaac C	Dem.	Spring Green	Sauk	1933
Everett, Edward A	Rep.	Eagle River	Iron, Oneida, Vilas	1905, 07, 15, 17
Everson, Harland E	Dem.	Edgerton	38	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Everson, William	Dem.	Lake Mills	Jefferson 2	1917
Evjue, William T	Rep.	Madison	Dane 1	1917
Falbe, Raleigh W	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1949, 51, 53
Farr, Malcolm D	Rep.	Kenosha	Kenosha	1921
Fehlhaber, Orville W	Rep.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1941
Feierstein, Fred L	Rep.	Random Lake	Ozaukee	1943, 45
Feldhausen, Nicholas	Dem.	Green Bay	Brown 1	1915, 17
Ferrall, R. Michael	Dem.	Racine	Racine 1	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79
Fifield, Edwin G	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 2	1921
Finch, Clair L	Rep.	Antigo	Langlade	1943, 45, 47, 49
Finnegan, John E	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1947
Fischer, Daniel	Dem.	Whitelaw	3	1977, 79, 81
Fisher, Charles M	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1945
Fisher, Walter S	Rep.	Minocqua	Forest, Florence, Oneida	1943, 45, 47
Fitzsimons, Maurice, Jr	Dem.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1	1933, 35, 37, 39
Flannigan, Allen J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65
Flatley, Gregory C	Dem.	Oconto Falls	Oconto	1933
Fletcher, Orrin	Rep.	Bangor	La Crosse 2	1919
Flintrop, Richard A	Dem.	Oshkosh	56	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81
Foley, James L., Jr	Dem.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 20	1935
Foley, William R	Prog.	Superior	Douglas 1	1943
Follansbee, Clyde W	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1945, 47
Foti, Steven M	Rep.	Oconomowoc	66	1983
Fowell, Charles W., Jr	Rep.	Viroqua	Vernon	1939, 41
Fowler, Frank H	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1921
Fox, Jerome	Dem.	Chilton	Calumet	1931, 33
Frank, Fred H	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1945, 47, 57
Franke, Harry F., Jr	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1951[1]
Franzkowiak, Martin B	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 11	1933, 35, 37
Frazell, Willis	Rep.	Racine	Racine 2	1943, 45
Frederick, George	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1925
Fredrich, Fred A	Rep.	Reedsville	Manitowoc 2	1923, 25
Freehoff, Henry	Rep.	Coon Valley	La Crosse 2	1915, 17
Freehoff, William A	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1921, 23[1]
French, James B	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 1	1911, 19, 21
Fricker, Earle W	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1955, 57
Fritz, Oliver H	Prog.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1937
Fritzen, James C	Rep.	Neenah	Winnebago 2	1939, 41, 43, 45
Froehlich, Harold V	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71
Frohmader, George M	Rep.	Camp Douglas	Juneau	1917, 19
Fronek, John	Rep./Prog	Antigo	Langlade	1927, 29, 31
Fuhrman, Paul T	Rep./Prog	Bowler	Shawano	1927, 29, 31, 35, 37
Gade, Harold	Dem.	Racine	Racine 1	1949, 51
Gagin, William P	Rep.	Eau Claire	68	1979
Galasinski, Max J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1933[1]
Galbraith, Alan	Rep.	Friendship	Adams, Marquette	1917
Galli, G. Fred	Rep.	Monroe	Green, Lafayette	1963, 65, 67
Gamper, John	Dem./Rep.	Medford	Taylor	1915, 17, 21, 23, 27, 29, 31
Gantter, William J	Rep.	Kaukauna	Outagamie 2	1939
Ganz, Edwin F	Rep.	Alma	Buffalo, Pepin	1919
Garvens, Joseph L	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 19	1933, 35, 37
Gauer, George	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1923, 27
Gaulke, Ellsworth K	Dem.	Appleton	Forest, Oneida, Vilas	1971
Gebert, Paul, Sr	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1929
Gee, Harvey F	Rep.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood 2	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69
Gehrmann, Bernard E	Rep.	Ashland	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron	1965, 67

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Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Gehrmann, B.J	Rep.	Mellen	Ashland	1927, 31, 47, 49, 51, 53[1]
Genzmer, Elmer L	Dem./Rep.	Mayville	Dodge 1	1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61
Geraldson, C.S	Rep.	Superior	Douglas	1925
Gerlach, Chester A	Dem.	South Milwaukee	21, 3	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Gesicki, Leo	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1931
Gessert, Harry L	Rep.	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan 2	1961, 63, 65, 67
Gettleman, Bernhard	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1917[1]
Gibson, L.W	Rep.	Medford	Taylor	1919
Gibson, Lawrence R	Rep.	La Crosse	95	1973
			La Point, Polk, St. Croix	
Giese, Kenyon E	Rep.	Sauk City	Sauk	1971, 73, 75
Giese, William C	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1953
Gilbertson, Emil G	Rep.	Black River Falls	Jackson	1927, 29
Gilbertson, Larry D	Rep.	Black River Falls	Jackson	1951
Gilley, Clarence William	Rep.	Rhinelander	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1949, 51, 53
Gilson, Earl	Dem.	River Falls	30	1983
Glass, B.Z	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1925
Godar, Arthur R	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1953
Goethel, Karl J	Dem.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire 1	1959
Goetsch, Robert G	Rep.	Juneau	33	1983
Goff, Moulton B	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	1929, 31
Goldthorpe, William H	Rep.	Cuba City	Grant 1	1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45
Goodman, James	Rep.	Argyle	Lafayette	1921, 23, 25
Goodrich, Patricia A	Rep.	Berlin	72, 86	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Gower, John C	Rep.	Green Bay	Brown 4	1973, 75, 77
Graass, Frank N	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	Door, Kewaunee	1917, 19, 35, 37, 39, 41, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59
Grady, Warren A	Rep.	Port Washington	Ozaukee	1953, 55, 57, 59
Graf, Edward L	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47
Graham, Robert M	Rep.	Roberts	St. Croix	1927
Grahn, William A	Rep.	Westfield	Adams, Marquette	1923
Grandine, Joseph D	Rep.	Argonne	Forest, Florence, Oneida	1921, 23, 27, 29
Grant, Alexander R	Rep.	Port Washington	Brown 2	1961, 63
Grassman, Edward	Rep.	Edgerton	Rock 1	1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51
Graves, W.R	Rep.	Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1931
Gray, John R	Dem.	Antigo	Florence, Forest, Langlade	1959, 61
Greco, Angelo F	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 3	1961, 63, 65
Greco, Joseph A	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 3	1955, 57, 59
Greene, Charles P	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1943, 45
Greider, Gerald A	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1969, 71
Grell, H.J	Rep.	Johnson Creek	Jefferson 1	1915, 17
Grimes, William P	Dem.	Neenah	Winnebago 2	1933, 35
Grimstad, Carl M	Rep.	Mt. Horeb	Dane 3	1919, 21, 23, 25
Grindell, John L	Rep.	Platteville	Grant 1	1919
Grobschmidt, John W	Rep./Prog.	South Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17, 10	1929, 31, 35, 37, 39
Gronemus, Barbara	Dem.	Whitehall	43	1983
Groshek, Leonard A	Dem.	Stevens Point	Portage	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77
Grosvenor, Alfred C	Dem.	Kenosha	Kenosha 1	1933, 35, 37, 39
Grover, Herbert J	Dem.	Gresham	Menominee, Shawano	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73
Groves, Harold M	Rep.	Madison	Dane 1	1931[1]
Groves, William F	Prog.	Lodi	Columbia	1935
Grunwald, Edmund B	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1921
Gruszka, Anthony	Rep.	Mosinee	Marathon 1	1939
Guell, Corwin C	Rep.	Thorp	Clark	1957
Guiles, Jon R	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1971
Gunderson, Selmer W	Rep.	Spring Valley	Pierce	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49
Gunderson, Steve	Rep.	Osseo	91	1975, 77, 79
Gwidt, S.J	Rep.	Rhinelander	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1925, 31
Haase, Robert D	Rep.	Marinette	Marinette	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65
Haebig, Kenneth W	Rep.	Kewaskum	Washington	1951, 53
Hagedorn, Eric E	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 20	1941
Hagen, Lawrence M	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 2	1953, 55, 57
Hager, John F	Rep.	Whitehall	Trempealeau	1915, 17
Hahn, Bernard	Rep.	Fish Creek	Door	1927
Hall, Earl D	Rep.	Tomah	Monroe	1925, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 51, 53, 55
Hall, Michael H	Prog.	Superior	Douglas 1	1935, 37
Halverson, Ben	Rep.	Amherst Junction	Portage	1923, 25
Halvorsen, H.S	Prog./Rep.	Westby	Vernon	1933, 35, 37
Hamata, Joseph C	Dem.	Racine	Racine 2	1913, 33, 35
Hamlin, James H	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1943, 45

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Hammergren, David I	Rep.	Cochrane	Buffalo, Pepin	1939, 41, 43
Hammond, Albert	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1949
Hampel, George	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 3	1931[1]
Handrich, Alvin A	Prog.	Manawa	Waupaca	1935, 37
Hanges, Gustave E	Rep.	Kimberly	Outagamie 2	1945
Hanna, Daniel D	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 19	1965, 67, 69, 71
Hansen, Carl	Dem.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1911, 13, 15, 17
Hansen, John R	Dem.	Franksville	Racine 3	1959
Hanson, Charles E	Rep.	River Falls	Pierce	1917, 19, 21, 23, 29
Hanson, Earl W	Rep.	Elk Mound	Dunn	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51
Hanson, Frank H	Rep.	Mauston	Juneau	1921[1]
Hanson, James C	Rep.	Deerfield	Dane 2	1917, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39
Hanson, Robert M	Rep.	Scandanavia	Waupaca	1919
Hanson, Thomas S	Dem.	Beaver Dam	Dodge 2	1971, 75, 77
Hardgrove, Joseph H	Dem.	Eden	Fond du Lac 2	1933
Hardie, Keith	Dem.	Taylor	Jackson, Trempealeau	1953, 55, 57, 59
Harer, Robert W	Rep.	Woodville	29	1979, 81
Harper, Hugh A	Rep.	Lancaster	Grant 2	1931, 33, 35, 45, 47, 49, 51, 57, 59, 61, 63
Harsdorf, James E	Rep.	Beldenville	30	1977, 79[1]
Hart, Charles F	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 3	1915, 17
Harvey, Jack	Prog.	Racine	Racine 2	1937, 39
Hasenohrl, Donald W	Dem.	Pittsville	70, 60	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Hasley, Fred J	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 10	1921
Haugh, Paul	Dem.	Hillsboro	Vernon	1959
Hauke, Thomas A	Dem.	West Allis	23, 18	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Heath, Chauncey E	Rep.	Osseo	Trempealeau	1945
Heden, Ernest A	Rep	Ogema	Price	1939, 41, 43[1]
Hedrich, Herman	Rep.	Abbotsford	Marathon 1	1917
Hefty, Fred K	Rep.	Monticello	Green	1923
Heider, Robert R	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 21	1957
Heimick, John D	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1947, 49
Heinzen, Raymond F	Rep.	Marshfield	Wood 1	1961, 63, 65, 67
Helbach, David	Dem.	Stevens Point	71, 58	1979, 81, 83
Held, James E	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1967
Helgeson, Donald K	Rep.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1969, 71
Hellweg, John H	Rep.	Hayward	Rusk, Sawyer	1919
Hemmy, Peter A	Rep.	Humbird	Jackson	1917, 35, 37, 39
Henry, Glenn L	Dem.	Madison	Dane 1	1959
Hephner, Gervase A	Dem.	Chilton	Calumet 6, 82	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Herzog, Martin H	Prog.	Sturtevant	Racine 3	1939
Hess, Fred	Rep.	Waupaca	Waupaca	1915, 17, 21
Hewett, Harry	Rep.	Neillsville	Clark	1919
Hickey, Thomas A	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1949
Hicks, Louis	Rep.	West Allis	Milwaukee 3	1947
Higgins, James W	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1933
Higgins, Martin M	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1921
Hilker, Edward F	Rep.	Racine	Racine 2	1925, 27, 29, 31, 41[1]
Hillemann, Henry A	Dem.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1959, 61
Hillmann, Carl	Rep.	Brillion	Calumet	1923, 25, 27
Hineman, Miles Leroy	Rep.	Tomah	Monroe 2	1887, 1917, 19, 21
Hinkley, George C	Rep.	West Allis	Milwaukee 19	1923, 25, 27
Hinz, Arthur F	Rep.	Ripon	Fond du Lac 2	1937, 39
Hinz, Emil A	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1947, 49, 51,53, 55, 57, 59, 61
Hipke, George H	Rep.	Stanley	Chippewa	1935, 37, 39[1]
Hipke, Gilbert J	Rep.	New Holstein	Calumet	1959, 61
Hitt, Arthur A	Rep.	Alma	Buffalo, Pepin	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37
Hitt, Edmund	Rep.	Alma	Buffalo, Pepin	1949
Hoesly, Ernst J	Prog./Rep.	New Glarus	Green	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37
Hoffman, J.C	Rep.	Medford	Taylor	1925
Holly, Anton	Rep.	Tisch Mills	Kewaunee	1921, 23, 25
Holperin, James C	Dem.	Eagle River	46	1983
Holschbach, Vernon W	Dem.	Manitowoc	2, 76	1981, 83
Holtebeck, Theodore	Rep.	West Bend	Washington	1945, 47, 49
Hood, George H	Rep.	Baraboo	Sauk	1919
Hopkins, David R	Rep.	Eagle Point	67	1979, 81
Howard, Martin F	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1935, 37, 47, 49, 51
Huber, Joseph J	Rep.	West Bend	Washington	1927, 29, 31
Huber, Robert T	Dem.	West Allis	Milwaukee 3, 22	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71
Huckstead, Arlo A	Rep.	Neillsville	Clark	1925, 27, 29
Huelsman, Joanne B	Rep.	Waukesha	65	1983
Huibregtse, Harold F	Rep.	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan 2	1955, 57[1]
Hunter, Thomas G	Rep.	Galesville	Trempealeau	1929
Hupfauf, Henry	Dem.	Appleton	Calumet	1937
Husband, E.E	Rep.	Balsam Lake	Polk	1927, 29
Hutchison, Charles W	Rep.	Mineral Point	Iowa	1923, 25[1]
Hutnik, Willis J	Rep.	Tony/Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer,	1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65,

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
			Washburn, Price	67, 69
Ingalls, Wallace	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1909, 21, 25, 27, 29
Ingram, G. Erle	Rep.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1931[1]
Inman, Ira E	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 2	1933, 35
Ireland, Walter J., Jr	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 2	1959
Iverson, Donald L	Dem.	Hudson	St. Croix	1965
Jackamonis, Edward G	Dem.	Waukesha	98	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Jackson, John S	Rep.	Mineral Point	Iowa	1927, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37
Jackson, Robert L., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1969, 71
Jaeger, Paul O	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1947
Jahnke, Franklin M	Rep.	Markesan	Green Lake, Waushara	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67
James, Glenn H	Rep.	Montfort	Iowa	1939, 41, 45
Janke, Curt W	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1929, 31
Janssen, Henry J	Dem.	DePere	Brown 2	1911, 15, 17
Jaronitzky, June	Rep.	Tripp	74, 50	1981, 83
Jauch, Robert	Dem.	Poplar	49	1983
Jensen, James H	Rep.	Grantsburg	Burnett, Washburn	1917, 19, 31
Jensen, Julius	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12, 5	1921, 25
Jeske, Hugo C	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1917
Jewett, Clyde A	Rep.	Janesville	Rock 1	1953, 55
Johnson, Albert C	Rep.	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1921, 23
Johnson, Axel	Rep.	Turtle Lake	Burnett, Polk	1909, 11, 13, 15, 19
Johnson, Erick H	Rep.	Frederic	Burnett, Washburn	1921, 23, 25
Johnson, Gary K	Dem.	Beloit	45, 25	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Johnson, Henry F	Rep.	Caledonia	Racine 2	1919, 21
Johnson, John E	Rep.	Brandon	Fond du Lac 2	1917, 19, 21, 35
Johnson, Lawrence H	Rep.	Algoma	Door, Kewaunee	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69
Johnson, Marcus E	Rep.	Madison	Dane 1	1919
Johnson, Oswald H	Rep.	Black River Falls	Jackson	1941
Johnson, R. Bruce	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 2	1925[1]
Johnson, Robert I	Rep.	Mondovi	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	1961, 63
Johnson, William A	Dem.	Milwaukee 7	Milwaukee	1965, 67, 69, 71
Johnston, Rod	Rep.	Fox Point	10	1975, 77, 79[1]
Jones, George H	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 3, 2	1921, 23
Jones, Joseph E	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9, 2	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71
Jones, Theodore S	Rep.	Lake Mills	Jefferson	1947, 49, 51
Jones, William E	Rep.	Beaver Dam	Dodge 2	1939, 41
Jordan, William E	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 11	1917, 19, 21
Judd, Charles H	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1939
Jung, Jacob	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1923
Jungers, John J	Rep.	Grafton	Ozaukee	1927
Kafka, Lawrence J	Rep.	Denmark	Brown 2	1965, 67, 69, 71
Kaiser, John N	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1933, 35
Kamke, Richard	Dem./Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1923, 27
Kamper, John H	Rep.	Franksville	Racine 2	1909, 11, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31
Kandutsch, Hugo	Rep.	Kennan	Price	1917, 19
Kaney, John S	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1919
Kapitz, Millard M	Rep.	Rib Lake	Taylor	1951
Kasik, William R	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 19	1955
Kasten, William A	Rep.	Mosinee	62	1983
Kaufman, Eugene S	Dem.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1963, 65, 67
Kaufmann, William G	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1921
Kavanaugh, William C	Rep.	Greenwood	Clark	1967
Kay, William A	Rep.	Spring Valley	Pierce	1907, 09, 11, 15, 31
Kedrowski, David R	Dem.	Washburn	74	1973, 75, 77, 79
Keegan, Earl F., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	8	1973
Keegan, Harry A	Rep.	Monroe	Green	1939, 41, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55
Kehrein, Otto	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1929, 31
Keller, Robert J	Rep.	Sauk City	Sauk	1929, 31
Kellman, Frank A	Rep.	Galesville	Trempealeau	1931, 33
Kellman, Norris J	Rep.	Galesville	Trempealeau	1939
Kelly, Arthur D	Prog./Rep.	Hudson	St. Croix	1933, 35, 37, 39
Kelly, Lawrence P	Dem.	Cudahy	Milwaukee 24	1963
Kelly, Patrick H	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 10	1959, 63
Kendziorski, Casimir	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1947, 49[1]
Kennedy, Dougald D	Prog.	Amery	Polk	1937, 39, 41
Kent, Herman O	Soc./Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1915, 17
Kenyon, Elmer A	Rep.	Gilmanton	Buffalo, Pepin	1921
Kenyon, Kyle	Rep.	Tomah	Monroe	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
Keppler, Ernest C	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1943[1]
Kerston, Frank L	Rep.	Crivitz	Marinette	1925
Kessler, Frederick P	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 10	1961, 65, 67, 69, 71
Kiefer, Edward H	Soc./Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1911, 13, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39
Kieker, Louis G	Dem.	Thiensville	Ozaukee	1929, 33
Kiesner, Julius	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1919, 21, 23, 25, 27
Killa, Jacob J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1915, 19
Killian, Eugene H	Rep.	Watertown	Jefferson 1	1921, 23

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Kincaid, Lloyd H	Rep./Dem.	Crandon	36, 48	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83[1]
Kintz, Milford C	Rep.	Richland Center	Richland, Crawford	1951, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63
Kirby, Michael G	Dem.	Milwaukee	13	1975, 77, 79, 81
Kleczka, Gerald D	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1969, 71, 73[1]
Klein, Joseph	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1919
Kleinschmidt, Robert	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1917
Klicka, George H	Rep.	Milwaukee	22	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Klug, Norman R	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 20	1929
Knappe, Edwin W	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 10	1919
Knox, Randall S	Rep.	Jefferson	39	1979, 81
Koch, John Herman	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1923
Koegel, Arthur	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1933, 35, 37, 39, 41
Koenig, Carl	Rep.	Loganville	Sauk	1921, 25, 27
Koenigs, Math	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1	1923, 25, 27
Koepsell, John J	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1917
Kordus, Robert P	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1965, 67
Korpela, Ernest J	Dem.	Washburn	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron	1969, 71
Kostuck, John T	Prog./Rep.	Stevens Point	Portage	1931, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59
Krause, Clarence C	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1925, 27
Krause, Edward C	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1941, 43, 45
Kremer, Felix A	Prog.	Phillips	Price	1937
Kretlow, Clarence C	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1933, 35
Krez, Frederick W	Rep.	Plymouth	Sheboygan 2	1931
Kroenke, Bernard B	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1935, 37, 39
Krohn, Chester A	Prog.	Marshfield	Wood	1941
Kronshnabl, Herman L	Prog.	Crandon	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1935
Krueger, Henry Edward	Dem.	Beaver Dam	Dodge 2	1911, 13, 33, 35, 37
Kryszak, Mary O	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8, 5	1929, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45
Kubatzki, Frank S	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1915, 17, 19
Kuhlman, Ray	Rep.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire 1	1955
Kunde, Kenneth	Dem.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1963, 65, 67
Kunicki, Walter J	Dem.	Milwaukee	27, 15	1981, 83
Kuptz, Walter P	Rep.	Milwaukee 13	Milwaukee	1931
Kurtenacker, Carl	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1915, 17, 19
Kvam, Isaac J	Rep.	Rice Lake	Barron	1917
Laabs, A.W	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1933, 35
Laack, Charles A	Dem.	Plymouth	Sheboygan 2	1933, 35, 37
Laatsch, James F	Rep.	Arlington	80	1979, 81
La Bar, Daniel E	Rep.	Delavan	Walworth	1929, 31, 33, 35
Labuwi, Edmund J	Rep.	Neosho	Dodge 1	1917
Lacy, Charles L	Rep.	Mercer	Iron, Vilas	1929
Ladwig, E. James	Rep.	Racine	63	1979, 81
La Fave, Reuben	Rep.	Oconto	Oconto	1951, 53, 55[1]
La Fave, William G	Rep.	Peshtigo	Florence, Marinette	1969, 71
Laffey, Michael	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1923, 25, 27, 29, 31
Lallensack, Francis J	Dem.	Manitowoc	2	1973, 75, 77, 79
Lamb, Eugene	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1949, 51, 53
Lamb, Francis	Rep.	Madison	Dane 1	1933
Lamb, Joseph J	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1	1921
Lamoreux, Lawrence A	Rep.	Ashland	Ashland	1929
Landowski, Ralph J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13, 18	1949, 51, 53, 55
Landry, Robert W	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1951, 53
Lang, Ben	Rep.	Marshfield	Marathon	1931
Lang, Lloyd	Rep.	Kimberly	Outagamie 2	1941
Lang, Walter W	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 1	1927
Langve, Dedrick M	Rep.	Westby	Vernon	1929, 31
Laper, Oscar A., Jr	Rep.	Rock Springs	Sauk	1967, 69
Larsen, Claud H	Prog.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1939
Larsen, Harvey E	Rep.	Denmark	Brown 2	1947, 51, 53
Larsen, Lawrence R	Rep.	Racine	Racine 2	1951, 53
Larsen, Marty	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1957, 59
Larsen, Niels P	Rep.	Denmark	Brown 2	1919
Larson, Edwin J	Rep.	Plymouth	Sheboygan 2	1939, 41, 43
Larson, John L	Rep.	West Salem	La Crosse 2	1925, 27
Larson, Nels	Rep.	Neenah	Winnebago 2	1921, 25, 27, 29, 31, 37
Larson, Robert J	Rep.	Medford	34, 47	1979, 81, 83
Lasee, Alan J	Rep.	De Pere	3	1975[1]
Lathan, Raymond Lee	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1963
Lato, Stanley J	Dem.	Gilman	34	1975, 77
Lauby, Alfred J	Dem.	Antigo	Florence, Forest, Langlade	1955, 57
Lawson, Frank E	Rep.	Walworth	Walworth	1923, 25, 27
Lawton, A. Ray	Rep.	Viola	Richland	1931
Leary, Warren D	Dem.	Rice Lake	Barron	1933
Le Clair, Frank J	Rep.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc 2	1947, 51, 53, 55

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Lee, Mordecai	Dem.	Milwaukee	31	1977, 79, 81[1]
Leicht, Jacob	Rep.	S. Germantown	Washington	1925
Leidiger, Louis	Dem.	Merrill	Lincoln	1933
Lein, Lars O	Prog.	Edgerton	Dane 2	1941
Lenroot, Arthur A., Jr	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 2	1943, 45[1]
Leonard, Jerris G	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 19	1957, 59[1]
Leopold, Stephen R	Dem.	Milwaukee	26	1977, 79, 81
Lerche, Otto	Soc.	Potter	Calumet	1919
Leschinsky, Wallace	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 3	1955
Lesselyoung, Nicholas J	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1	1951, 53, 55
Lewis, James R	Rep.	West Bend	53	1973, 75, 77, 79
Lewis, Mark D	Dem.	Eau Claire	44	1983
Lewison, Bernard M	Rep.	Viroqua	Vernon	1955, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Liehe, Charles H	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1923
Lien, Edgar E	Rep.	Bloomer	Chippewa	1963
Lindahl, Sixtus	Rep.	Superior	Douglas	1923
Lingelbach, Frank J	Dem.	Oconto	Oconto	1937
Lingren, Ronald H	Dem.	Menominee Falls	97	1975, 77, 79
Lippert, James G	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1955
Lipscomb, Mark G., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1965, 67, 69, 71[1]
Litscher, Leroy E	Dem.	Baraboo	80	1975, 77
Loftus, Thomas A	Dem.	Sun Prairie	46, 99	1977, 79, 81, 83
Lomsdahl, Tom	Prog.	Osseo	Trempealeau	1935, 37
Long, John L	Rep.	Grafton	Ozaukee	1931
Long, Robert M	Rep.	Westfield	Marquette, Adams	1939, 41, 43, 45
Looby, Joseph L	Dem.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire 1, 68, 56	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 81, 83
Loomis, Orlando S	Rep.	Mauston	Juneau	1929[1]
Lorfeld, John	Rep.	Cleveland	Manitowoc 1	1919, 21, 29, 31
Lorge, Gerald D	Rep.	Bear Creek	Outagamie 2	1951, 53[1]
Lorman, Milton	Rep.	Fort Atkinson	39	1977, 79
Lourigan, Joseph	Dem.	Kenosha	Kenosha 1, 2	1951, 53, 55[1]
Loy, William A	Rep.	Fennimore	Grant 2	1953, 55
Lucas, Nicholas F	Rep.	West Allis	Milwaukee 19	1921
Lucey, Patrick J	Dem.	Ferryville	Crawford	1949
Luckhardt, Esther Doughty	Rep.	Horicon	Dodge 1, 54, 88	1969, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Ludvigsen, Alfred R	Rep.	Hartland	Waukesha 2	1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55
Luebke, William, Jr	Prog.	West Allis	Milwaukee 3, 23	1941, 43, 55, 57, 59
Lueck, Martin C	Rep.	Hamburg	Marathon 1	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53
Luedtke, Paul A	Rep.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61
Luehrs, Otto N	Rep.	Hayton	Calumet	1917
Lund, Einer Peter	Dem.	Menominee	Dunn	1959
Lynch, Richard J	Dem.	West Allis	Milwaukee 21	1963, 65, 67
Lynch, Robert E	Dem.	Green Bay	Brown 1, 2	1933, 35, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57
Lynn, James J	Dem.	West Allis	Milwaukee 21	1969, 71
Lyons, James E	Dem.	Colby	Clark	1933
Lytie, Harold A	Dem.	Green Bay	Brown 1	1937, 39, 41[1]
Mace, James S	Prog.	Superior	Douglas 1	1939
Mahon, Ben H	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1917, 21[1]
Mahoney, George E	Dem.	Kenosha	Kenosha	1933
Malchow, Harold C	Rep.	Green Bay	Brown	1929, 31
Manders, Adrian J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1961, 63, 65, 67
Manders, Verna M	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1967
Manske, John T	Rep.	Milton	47, 37	1981, 83
Mark, Hyman M	Rep.	Hurley	Iron and Vilas	1921, 23
Markey, Phillip	Prog.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1943
Markham, John A	Rep.	Independence	Trempealeau	1919
Marlett, Albert	Rep.	Oconto Falls	Oconto	1917
Marotz Robert G	Rep.	Shawano	Shawano	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Marth, Herman A	Soc.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1917, 19
Martin, David O	Rep.	Neenah	Winnebago 3	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69
Martin, Harley A	Ind./Dem.	Richland Center	Richland	1927, 29, 33
Masiakowski, John	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1919
Matheson, Alexander E	Rep.	Janesville	Rock 1	1921, 23
Matheson, Robert J	Rep.	Racine	Racine 3	1951, 53
Mathews, Vincent R	Dem.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
Mathiowetz, Bernard F	Rep.	Ashland	Ashland	1925
Mathison, Alonza J	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 2	1919
Mato, Louis V	Dem.	Fairchild	Eau Claire 2	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71
Matty, Richard P	Rep.	Crivitz	88, 52	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Mau, Bernard A	Dem.	West Salem	La Crosse 2	1933
Mauthe, Carlton William	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1 Pierce, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn	1929, 31
McBride, John	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1939, 41, 43[1]

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
McCann, James A	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1965, 67
McClain, Edward F	Dem.	Wausau	85	1975, 77, 79
McClone, Anthony M	Rep.	Shiocton	Outagamie 2	1919
McCormick, John E	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71
McCutchin, Robert	Prog./Rep	Arena	Iowa	1943, 47, 49, 51
McDonald, Alex	Dem.	Markesan	Green Lake, Waushara	1933
McDougal, Milton	Dem.	Oconto Falls	Langlade, Oconto	1965, 67, 69, 71
McDowell, Archie J	Rep.	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1925, 27, 29
McDowell, Donald C	Rep.	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47
McDowell, James F	Rep.	Montello	Adams, Marquette	1919, 21
McEachin, Neil	Dem.	Rhinelander	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1933
McEssy, Earl F	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1, 52, 89	1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
McEwen, John L	Rep.	Schofield	86	1981
McIntyre, P. Bradley	Rep.	Lancaster	Grant 2	1937, 39, 41, 43
McKay, J. Curtis	Rep.	Cedarburg	Ozaukee	1961, 63, 65, 67
McParland, Leland S	Dem.	Cudahy	Milwaukee	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53[1]
Meaux, Thomas W	Dem.	Milwaukee	16, 9	1981, 83
Medinger, John Donald	Dem.	La Crosse	95, 34	1977, 79, 81, 83
Meggers, George W	Rep.	Clintonville	Waupaca	1923, 25
Meising, Charles	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1921
Meisner, Rudolph A	Dem.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1935, 37
Melchior, Walter	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1951
Melvin, R.B	Rep.	Glenbeulah	Sheboygan 2	1915, 17, 19
Menos, Gus G	Dem.	Glendale	Milwaukee 1, 11, 6	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Mentink, John	Rep.	Cedar Grove	Sheboygan 2	1925, 27, 29
Merkel, Kenneth J	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73
Merkt, John L	Rep.	Mequon	12, 70	1977, 79, 81, 83
Merriam, William R	Rep.	Janesville	Rock 1	1957, 59, 61, 63
Mersch, M.J	Dem.	Stevens Point	Portage	1927, 29
Merten, Walter L	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 19	1951, 53
Mertz, Edward F	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16, 9	1949, 51, 53, 55, 65, 67
Merz, Louis L	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1957, 59, 61
Metcalfe, Frank B	Soc./Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 3, 17	1911, 15, 17, 19
Metz, Sharon K	Dem.	Green Bay	90, 84	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Metzner, Carroll E	Rep.	Madison	Dane 3	1955, 57
Meunier, Alex J	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	1943, 45, 47[1]
Meyer, Emil	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1931
Meyer, John R	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1957
Meyer, William A	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1929, 31
Michalski, Clemens F	Lib.Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1935
Mielke, Janet Soergel	Dem.	Milton Junction	Rock 2	1971, 73
Millar, James D	Rep./Prog.	Menomonie	Dunn	1911, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35, 37
Miller, Anton M	Rep.	Kaukauna	Outagamie 2	1921, 23, 25, 27[1]
Miller, Arthur J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16	1927
Miller, Delbert	Rep.	West Allis	Milwaukee 19	1917, 19
Miller, Marjorie "Midge"	Dem.	Madison	77, 95	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Miller, V.V	Rep.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer	1917
Miller, William F	Rep.	West Salem	La Crosse 2	1921, 23, 29, 31, 39, 41, 43
Minier, Ethan B	Rep.	New Richmond	St. Croix	1923, 25
Mireau, George	Dem.	Rice Lake	Barron	1959
Mitchell, John A	Rep.	Palmyra	Jefferson 1	1919
Mittness, Lewis T., Jr	Dem.	Janesville	Rock 1	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Mleziva, Joseph M	Rep.	Luxemburg	Kewaunee	1941, 43, 45, 47
Mockrud, Arthur O	Rep.	Westby	Vernon	1947, 49, 51, 53
Mogilka, David R	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1957, 59
Mohn, Leo O	Dem.	Woodville	St. Croix	1971, 73, 75, 77
Moldenhauer, Earle F	Dem.	Clintonville	Waupaca	1933
Molinaro, George	Dem.	Kenosha	Kenosha 2, 1	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Monson, Martin O	Rep.	South Wayne	Lafayette	1947, 49, 51, 53
Moody, James P	Dem.	Milwaukee	25	1977[1]
Moore, William H	Prog./Rep.	Sawyer	Door	1933
Morton, Earl D	Rep.	Kenosha	Kenosha 2	1957, 59[1]
Moseley, Herbert B	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 2	1923, 25
Moser, Fred J	Dem.	Cumberland	Barron-Washburn	1965
Moul, Fred E	Rep.	Burnett	Dodge 2	1921, 23, 25, 29
Moyer, Raymond J	Dem.	Rochester	29	1983
Mueller, Ervin	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1961
Mueller, Fred A	Rep.	Black Creek	Outagamie	1925
Mueller, Joseph F	Prog.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1937
Mulder, John	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1929, 31, 33, 35
Mulder, Leland E	Dem.	Holmen	La Crosse 2	1959
Mullen, Earl	Prog.	Madison	Dane 2	1943, 45, 47
Munts, Mary Lou	Dem.	Madison	76, 94	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Murphy, Francis T	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1937
Murphy, Joseph P	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8, 4	1951, 53, 55, 57
Murray, Milton T	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18, 14	1931, 33, 35, 37[1]
Murray, Thomas B	Dem.	Superior	73	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81
Mutter, Robert	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1919
Myhra, Norman L	Dem.	Stevens Point	Portage	1961, 63, 65
Nager, Edward	Dem.	Madison	Dane 2	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73
Naleid, Roy E	Dem.	Racine	Racine 2	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63
Naumann, Robert	Rep.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1923, 25
Nawrocki, William L	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1941, 43, 45, 47
Nehs, Victor	Prog.	Neillsville	Clark	1935, 37
Nein, Henry	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1923
Nelsen, Betty Jo	Rep.	Shorewood	10, 5	1979, 81, 83
Nelson, Carl M	Rep.	Medford	Taylor	1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45
Nelson, Charles E	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 2	1947, 49, 51
Nelson, George A	Rep.	Milltown	Polk	1921, 23, 25
Nelson, Lowell A	Rep.	Grantsburg	Burnett, Polk	1957
Nelson, Philip E	Rep.	Maple	Douglas 2	1927, 29[1]
Nelson, W. Grant	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1923
Nestingen, Ivan A	Dem.	Madison	Dane 2	1955
Neubauer, Jeffrey A	Dem.	Racine	62, 19	1981. 83
Nicol, Alex L	Prog.	Sparta	Monroe	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
Niebler, John H	Rep.	Menominee Falls	97	1973
Nield, Wallace E	Rep.	Racine	Racine 2	1947
Nikolay, Frank L	Dem.	Colby	Clark	1959, 61, 63, 65, 69
Niemuth, Leo T	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1937, 39, 41
Nitschke, Elmer C	Rep.	Beaver Dam	Dodge 2	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
Nixon, Robert A	Rep.	Washburn	Bayfield	1929, 31, 33
Nolan, Thomas S	Rep.	Janesville	Rock 1	1919
Nordman, Edward	Dem.	Polar	Langlade	1913, 15, 17
Norman, John A	Rep.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1949, 51, 53
Norquist, John Olof	Dem.	Milwaukee	8	1975, 77, 79, 81[1]
Nortman, Walter	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 20	1939
Novotny, Ray	Dem.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1933, 35
Nowakowski, Richard B	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12, 14	1953, 55
Nowakowski, Richard C	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1961, 63
Nuernberg, Fred E	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1951, 53, 55
Nuss, William J., Jr	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1	1941, 43, 45
Nuttelman, Norbert	Rep.	West Salem	La Crosse 2	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69
Nyman, Carl R	Prog.	Hayward	Rusk, Sawyer	1937
Oakes, George	Rep.	New Richmond	St. Croix	1919, 21
Oberle, Eugene W	Dem.	Stanley	Clark	1971, 73
Obey, David R	Dem.	Wausau	Marathon 2	1963, 65, 67, 69
O'Brien, Wm. H	Dem.	Stangeville	Kewaunee	1915, 17, 19
O'Connell, Michael F	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2, 10	1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57
O'Connor, George M	Rep.	Hancock	Green, Waushara	1927, 29, 31
Oestreicher, John C	Dem.	Marshfield	Wood 1	1971, 73
Offner, Paul	Dem.	La Crosse	95	1975[1]
Ohl, Henry J	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1917
Oliver, James T	Rep.	Green Bay	Brown 1	1921, 23
Olmsted, Frank J	Rep.	Elcho	Langlade	1919
Olsen, Olaf C	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 11	1923, 25
Olson, Clarence V	Prog./Rep.	Ashland	Ashland	1933, 35
Olson, Russell A	Rep.	Bassett	Kenosha	1961, 63, 67, 69, 73, 75, 77
Olson, William	Rep.	Monroe	Green	1919, 21, 25[1]
O'Malley, David D	Dem.	Waunakee	Dane 5	1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
O'Malley, John	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1933, 35
Omernick, Raymond J	Rep.	Wittenberg	86	1979
Opachen, Anthony J	Dem.	Medford	Taylor	1933
Opitz, David W	Rep.	Saukville	60	1973, 75, 77, 79
Orlich, Sam L	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1967, 69, 71
Ostby, Byron C	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 1	1949, 51
Ott, Henry	Rep.	Plymouth	Sheboygan 2	1913, 21, 23
Otte, Carl	Dem.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Otto, Arnold C	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1917, 19
Owen, William E	Rep.	Menomonie	Dunn	1957, 61, 63[1]
Owens, Samuel	Rep.	Green Lake	Green Lake	1919
Pabst, Richard E	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79
Packard, Wesley L	Rep.	Lodi	Columbia	1967, 69
Padrutt, Arthur L	Prog.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1941, 43, 45, 47[1]
Pahl, Ernst F	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1925, 29
Panzer, Frank E	Rep.	Oakfield	Dodge 1	1931[1]
Panzer, Mary E	Rep.	Brownsville	53, 72	1979, 81, 83
Parker, Ira W	Rep.	Green Lake	Green Lake	1921
Parkin, John	Rep.	Marshfield	Wood 1	1969
Parys, Ronald G	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1965, 67, 69
Paulson, David E	Rep.	Amery	28	1979, 81
Paulson, Russell	Rep.	Strum	Trempealeau	1951, 53
Peabody, Raymond A	Rep.	Milltown	Polk, Burnett	1943, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Pedersen, James	Rep.	Marinette	Marinette	1919, 23
Peik, Carl J	Prog.	Chilton	Calumet	1939
Pelecky, Stan T	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1963
Pellant, Howard F	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1953, 55, 57, 59
Peloquin, Bruce S	Dem.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1965, 67, 69
Peltier, John	Rep.	Brussels	Door	1921, 23
Penniston, S. Dell	Rep.	Argyle	Lafayette	1927, 29, 31
Perala, Reino A	Dem.	Superior	Douglas 1	1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67
Perry, Charles B	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 7, 16, 20	1911, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 37
Perry, Clark M	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1919, 21
Peters, Henry M	Rep.	Menasha	Calumet	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Petersen, P. Walter	Rep.	Racine	Racine 2	1917
Peterson, Arthur L	Rep.	Prescott	Pierce	1951, 53
Peterson, Charles A	Rep.	Rosendale	Fond du Lac 2	1949, 51, 53
Peterson, Elmer C	Prog.	Poplar	Douglas 2	1935, 37, 39, 41[1]
Peterson, Francis L	Rep.	Boyceville	Dunn	1965
Peterson, Frederick J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1921, 23, 27
Peterson, James D.H	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1925, 55, 57, 59
Peterson, Merlin J	Rep.	Black River Falls	Jackson, Trempealeau	1961, 63
Peterson, Reuben W	Rep.	Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	1935, 37, 39
Peterson, Richard E	Rep.	Waupaca	Waupaca	1951, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63
Peterson, Thorlief A	Dem.	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1933, 35
Petrus, John R	Rep.	Highland	Iowa	1953
Pfennig, Frederick S	Rep.	Kenosha	Kenosha 1	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49
Phalen, Eugene A	Rep.	West Allis	Milwaukee 19	1929
Pieper, Carl	Rep.	Menomonie	Dunn	1915, 17
Pierron, Louis L	Rep.	Belgium	Ozaukee	1919, 21
Pierson, Leander J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1921
Pinn, Roy L	Prog./Rep.	Superior	Douglas 1	1929
Piper, August J	Rep.	Racine	Kenosha 2	1929, 31
Plewa, John R	Dem.	Milwaukee	20, 2	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Ploetz, Frank W	Rep.	Coloma	Waushara	1919, 21
Plous, Lois	Dem.	Milwaukee	15, 8	1979, 81, 83
Polakowski, John	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1923
Polakowski, Walter	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1921[1]
Polewczynski, Louis S	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1927
Poltl, Adam F	Prog.	Hartford	Washington	1935
Pommerening, Glen E	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 20	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65
Poole, Eugene J	Dem.	Cedarburg	Ozaukee	1915, 17
Poor, Gilbert H	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1917
Porath, Herman A	Rep.	Neenah	Winnebago 2	1919
Porter, Cloyd A	Rep.	Burlington	43, 22	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Porter, John W	Rep.	Cambridge	Jefferson 2	1919
Potter, Calvin	Dem.	Kohler	59, 77	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Powell, Lewis W	Rep.	Kenosha	Kenosha 1	1931
Prescott, Frank L	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee 18	1915, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29
Price, Clinton G	Rep.	Mauston	Juneau	1923, 25
Priebe, Kenneth A	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1959, 61
Prince, John E	Rep.	Jim Falls	Chippewa	1933
Pritchard, John T	Rep./Dem.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire 2	1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 57, 59, 61
Prosser, David T., Jr	Rep.	Appleton	42, 79	1979, 81, 83
Proxmire, William	Dem.	Madison	Dane 2	1951
Przybylski, Joseph J	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1929
Pyszczynski, Peter	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1937, 39, 41, 43, 45
Quackenbush, Robert L	Rep.	Sparta	92, 45	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Quinn, Jerome F	Rep.	Green Bay	Brown 1	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73
Radcliffe, John Q	Dem.	Strum	Jackson-Trempealeau	1965, 67, 69, 71
Radtke, Randall J	Rep.	Lake Mills	81, 31	1979, 81, 83
Raether, Bernard H	Dem.	Augusta	Eau Claire 2	1955
Rahr, Charles	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1923
Raihle, Paul H	Rep.	Cadott	Chippewa	1925
Raihle, Sylvia Havre	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1949, 51, 53, 55
Raineri, Alex J	Rep.	Hurley	Iron, Vilas	1945, 47
Rakow, Edward F	Dem.	Burlington	Racine 2, 3	1903, 33, 35, 37
Ramstack, Grover W	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1933
Rappel, Martin	Dem.	Reedsville	Manitowoc 2	1917
Rasmus, Ingolf E	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1931
Rasmusen, Holger B	Rep.	Spooner	Burnett, Washburn	1949, 51, 53[1]
Rath, Valentine P	Dem.	Antigo	Langlade	1939
Reckard, Marshall H	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1931
Redford, Alvin J	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Reger, Fred C	Rep.	Merrill	Lincoln	1963
Reiland, Donald E	Rep.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1953
Reilly, John E., Jr	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 20	1951, 53

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Reis, Alvin C	Rep.	Madison	Dane 1	1927, 29[1]
Rewald, Anthony B	Rep.	Burlington	Racine 3	1955, 57
Rheingans, Gustave E	Prog./Rep.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1927, 29
Rice, Ora R	Rep.	Delavan	Walworth	1937, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59
Rice, Richard M	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1943
Riebau, Ernest L	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16	1945, 47
Riehle, Ben A	Dem.	Athens	Marathon 1	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67
Riley, Frank E	Rep.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc 2	1939, 41, 43, 45
Risser, Fred A	Dem.	Madison	Dane	1957, 59, 61[1]
Roberts, Virgil D	Dem.	Holmen	94, 35	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Robertson, Alan S	Rep.	Blair	91	1971, 79, 81
Robinson, John H	Dem.	Wausau	85, 63	1981, 83
Robinson, Joseph S	Rep.	Platteville	Lafayette	1933, 35
Roche, Robert H	Dem.	Portage	Columbia	1937
Roemhild, Frank	Rep.	Prairie Farm	Barron	1925
Roethel, Herman	Soc./Rep.	Kiel	Manitowoc 2	1919, 27
Roethlisberger, Rudy W	Rep.	Verona	Dane 3	1945, 47
Rogan, Paul J	Rep.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer	1949, 51[1]
Rogers, Arthur M	Rep.	Crandon	Forest, Florence, Oneida	1917
Rogers, William J	Dem.	Kaukauna	5, 83	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Rohan, John E	Dem.	Kaukauna	Outagamie 2	1929
Rohan, William M	Dem.	Ladysmith	Outagamie 2	1911, 33, 37, 43, 47, 49
Rohl, Edwin C	Dem.	Prescott	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	1959
Rohner, Henry	Rep.	Racine	63	1973
Romell, Louis C	Rep.	Adams	Adams, Marquette, Juneau	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 61, 63, 65
Rooney, James F	Dem.	Racine	61, 20	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81,83
Rosa, Charles D	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 2	1913, 17
Roseland, Luther M	Rep.	Viroqua	Vernon	1921
Rosenzweig, Peggy A	Rep.	Wauwatosa	67	1983
Roth, Tobias A	Rep.	Appleton	42	1973, 75, 77
Rowe, Hallie H	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	1949
Rowlands, E. Myrwyn	Rep.	Cambria	Columbia	1927, 29, 31, 33[1]
Royce, Elwyn E	Rep.	Marshfield	Wood	1923, 25
Rubin, Ben	Soc./Prog.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1931, 37, 39, 41
Rude, Brian D	Rep.	Coon Valley	36	1983
Ruffing, Alex C	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1919, 21, 23, 25[1]
Ruka, John J	Rep.	Boscobel	Grant 2	1917, 19
Rundell, Elmer Lloyd	Rep.	Roberts	St. Croix	1941, 43, 45, 47
Runden, Randolph H	Rep.	Union Grove	Racine 3	1941, 43, 45, 47
Russell, Joseph E	Dem.	Hartford	Washington	1933
Rust, Fred	Rep.	Medford	Taylor	1953
Rutkowski, James A	Dem.	Hales Cornors	23, 28	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Ryan, Donald P	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1935, 37
Ryan, Mark W	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1961, 63
Ryczek, Ervin John	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 11	1941, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59
Rynders, Burt W	Dem.	Antigo	Langlade	1921
Sachtjen, Herman W	Rep.	Madison	Dane 1	1921, 23, 25
Salter, J.W	Rep.	Unity	Marathon 1	1923
Sanasarian, Harout O	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1969, 71, 73, 75
Satter, Rodney J	Rep.	Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1951, 53
Saugen, Chris N	Rep.	Eleva	Eau Claire 2	1905, 17, 23, 25, 27, 29
Schaeffer, Frank E., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67
Schaettle, Frank	Rep.	Mondovi	Buffalo, Pepin	1917
Schafer, John C	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 16	1921
Schaller, John	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1949, 51, 53
Scharpf, Jacob	Rep.	Rubicon	Dodge 1	1919
Schauer, Anton G	Rep.	Tisch Mills	Kewaunee	1905, 07, 27, 29
Schaus, Thomas M	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1965
Schenk, Herberg C	Prog.	Madison	Dane 1	1935, 37, 39
Scheuer, Raymond J	Dem.	Mishicot	Manitowoc 2	1933
Schider, Adam A	Rep.	Manawa	Waupaca	1927
Schiewitz, Charles S	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1917
Schilling, Harry W	Prog.	Onalaska	La Crosse 2	1935, 37, 47, 49, 51
Schindler, S.A	Rep.	New Glarus	Green	1913, 15, 17
Schlabach, Rudolph M	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1939[1]
Schlueter, Fred W	Rep.	Ripon	Fond du Lac 2	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63
Schlytter, Melvin H	Rep.	Wittenberg	Shawano	1939
Schmeichel, Ewald J	Rep.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc 2	1957, 59
Schmidt, Charles J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18, 9	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61
Schmidt, Earl W	Rep.	Shawano	87	1975, 77, 79, 81
Schmidt, George	Rep.	Arcadia	Trempealeau	1923, 25, 27
Schmidt, George W	Rep.	Stanley	Clark	1923
Schmidt, Robert	Dem.	Greendale	Milwaukee 23	1961, 63, 65

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Schmidt, Walter R	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1957
Schmiege, Oscar J	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1927, 29, 31
Schmittfranz, Joseph	Rep.	Thorp	Clark	1931
Schmitz, Joseph A	Rep.	Germantown	Washington	1939, 41, 43
Schneeberg, Ervin F	Rep.	Brown Deer	Milwaukee 18	1969
Schneider, Edward M	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1945
Schneider, John, Jr	Dem.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1945, 47, 49
Schneider, Marlin D	Dem.	Wisconsin Rapids	93, 59	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Schneiders, Lolita	Rep.	Menomonee Falls	97, 69	1981, 83
Schober, John	Rep.	Big Bend	83, 30	1981, 83
Schoenebeck, Carl	Rep.	Lena	Oconto	1927, 29, 31
Schoonover, Ray H	Rep.	Monroe	Green	1947
Schowalter, Elmer J	Rep.	Jackson	Washington	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63
Schowalter, Henry O	Dem.	West Bend	Washington	1937
Schowalter, Herbert J	Rep.	Saukville	Ozaukee	1969, 71
Schreiber, Martin E	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1943
Schricker, Kenneth M	Rep.	Spooner	Barron, Washburn	1971, 73, 75, 77
Schrimpf, Charles M	Rep.	Appleton	Outagamie	1923
Schroeder, Frederick C	Rep.	West Bend	Washington	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Schroeder, Herman R	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 1	1917, 19
Schroeder, William A	Rep.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee 16	1915, 17
Schuele, Wilfred	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1959, 61, 63, 65[1]
Schuette, Charles	Rep.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1927
Schultz, A.C	Rep.	Bruce	Rusk, Sawyer	1925, 27
Schultz, Dale W	Rep.	Hillpoint	91	1983
Schwalbach, George J	Dem.	Appleton	Calumet	1921
Schwefel, William S	Rep.	Oakfield	Fond du Lac 2	1965, 67, 69, 71
Scribner, William M	Rep.	Bancroft	Portage	1921
Seery, Thomas	Dem.	Milwaukee	7	1983
Seftenberg, Chester D	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1927
Sell, John M	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1919
Sell, Ronald A	Dem.	Caledonia	21	1983
Sellers, Malcolm A	Rep.	Green Bay	Brown 1	1925, 27
Sengstock, Roy H	Rep.	Marinette	Marinette	1941, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr	Rep.	Shorewood	Milwaukee 25	1969, 71, 73, 75[1]
Seymour, Edward A	Rep.	DePere	Brown 3	1955, 57
Shabaz, John C	Rep.	New Berlin	83	1965, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81
Shannon, Susan Jane (see Engeleiter)	Rep.	Brookfield	99	1975, 77
Shauger, L.S	Rep.	Ogema	Price	1929, 31
Sheahan, Frank D	Prog.	Superior	Douglas 1	1941, 45
Shearer, Conrad	Rep.	Kenosha	Kenosha 1	1923, 25, 27[1]
Sheldon, John P	Rep.	Darlington	Lafayette	1919
Shimek, Albert D	Dem.	Algoma	Kewaunee	1933, 35, 37, 39
Shoemaker, Richard A	Dem.	Menomonie	69, 41	1979, 81, 83
Short, John W	Dem.	Chilton	Calumet	1935
Shortner, Frank J	Dem.	Edgar	Marathon 1	1933
Shurbert, Floyd E	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 2	1959, 61, 63, 65, 67
Sibbald, John C	Prog.	Grandview	Bayfield	1935
Sicula, Paul E	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75
Sieb, John L	Rep.	Racine	Racine 1	1931, 35, 37, 39
Siebert, Matt G	Dem.	Salem	Kenosha 2	1935, 39, 41, 43, 45
Sievers, Henry	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1919
Sigman, David	Prog./Rep.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc 2	1931, 35, 37
Simmons, Le Roy J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 6	1945, 47, 49, 51
Simpson, Eber	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 3	1919
Slaby, John W	Dem.	Phillips	Price, Rusk, Sawyer	1971
Slack, George	Rep.	Platteville	Grant 1	1923, 25
Slagg, Stanley W	Rep.	Edgerton	Rock 1	1929, 31
Slater, Ben G	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1939
Slater, Harry G	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1929
Smith, A.E	Prog./Rep.	Viroqua	Vernon	1923, 25, 27
Smith, Don V	Rep.	Lake Mills	Jefferson	1927, 29, 31
Smith, Erastus G	Rep.	Beloit	Rock 2	1927, 29, 31
Smith, Fred C	Rep.	Ashland	Ashland	1923
Smith, Herbert H	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1925[1]
Smith, Ira E	Rep.	Bradley	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1919
Smith, Patricia Spafford	Dem.	Rice Lake	75, 51	1979, 81, 83
Smith, William L	Rep.	Neillsville	Clark	1917
Smith, William L	Soc./Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1913, 15, 17
Smith, William M	Rep.	Linden	Iowa	1921
Snyder, Harry G	Rep.	Oconomowoc	84	1975, 77, 79
Sobocinski, Sherman R	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 24	1957, 59, 61
Soik, Nile W	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee 19	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69
Sokolowski, George	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5, 12	1951, 53, 55, 57, 59
Sonnemann, Ernst A	Rep.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1925, 27
Soucie, Kevin	Dem.	Milwaukee	7	1975, 77, 79

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Spearbraker, Julius	Rep.	Clintonville	Waupaca	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
Spoor, Newcomb	Rep.	Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	1911, 13, 15, 17, 23
Spott, Barney F	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 13	1927
Springer, Fred W	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1929
Squires, S.E.	Rep.	Mason	Bayfield	1943, 45, 47, 49
Staab, Henry A	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1925, 27
Stachowiak, Clement	Prog.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 11	1939
Stack, Edward	Dem.	Superior	Douglas	1969, 71
Stadler, Arthur E	Rep.	Owen	Clark	1947, 49
Stalbaum, Merrill E.	Rep.	Waterford	Racine 3	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71
Stangel, Julius P	Rep.	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1949, 51, 53
St. Angelo, Thomas	Rep.	Cumberland	Barron	1961, 63
Staudenmaier, Louis W	Dem.	Marinette	Marinette	1935
Stauffer, Christ M	Rep.	Monticello	Green	1957, 59, 61, 63
Steele, William H	Rep.	Pewaukee	Waukesha 2	1931, 33
Steffens, Richard J	Rep.	Menasha	Winnebago 2	1947, 49
Steiger, William A	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1961, 63, 65
Steinhilber, Jack D	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1967, 69[1]
Steltz, Douglas C	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1945
Stephens, Harry E	Rep.	Platteville	Grant 1	1927, 29, 31
Stevenson, Leslie R	Dem.	Marinette	Florence, Marinette	1965, 67
Stewart, James M.	Rep.	Whitewater	32	1983
Stewart, Walton Bryan	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1955
Stitt, Donald K	Rep.	Port Washington	60, 71	1979, 81, 83
Stoffel, Jacob, Jr	Rep.	Racine	Racine 2	1923
Stokes, Henry W.	Rep.	Waterloo	Jefferson 2	1921, 25
Stolowski, Stephen S	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1921
Stone, Frank	Rep.	Park Falls	Price	1935
Stone, Homer A.	Rep.	Oregon	Dane 3	1917
Stone, James Riley	Rep.	Reedsburg	Sauk	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Storandt, Ernest F	Rep.	West Salem	La Crosse 2	1945
Stower, Harvey	Dem.	Amery	42	1983
Strouf, Adolph	Dem.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1949
Struebing, Wilmer H	Rep.	Brillion	Calumet	1963, 65
Sullivan, Thomas A	Rep.	Reedsville	Manitowoc 2	1921, 29
Sullivan, William T	Rep.	Kaukauna	Outagamie 2	1955, 57, 59
Summerville, David J	Rep.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer	1921, 23
Sussman, Norman	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 2	1957, 59[1]
Swanson, Theodore	Rep.	Ellsworth	Pierce	1925, 27, 35, 37, 39
Sweda, Joseph	Dem.	Lublin	Lincoln, Taylor	1963, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73
Sweeney, William J	Dem.	DePere	Brown 2	1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45
Swendson, Alfred H	Dem.	Greendale	Milwaukee 3	1945
Swoboda, Lary J	Dem.	Luxemburg	Door, Kewaunee 1, 73	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Sykes, Charles H.	Prog.	Chetek	Barron	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57
Szewczykowski, Thomas	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14	1917
Tadych, Albert R	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1961, 63, 65
Talsky, George J.	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1955, 57, 59
Tamms, Erwin G	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 15	1969
Tank, Walter	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1943
Taylor, Thomas Cole.	Dem.	Racine	Racine 2	1949
Tehan, Robert E.	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1937, 39, 41[1]
Telfer, A.A	Rep.	Elroy	Juneau	1913, 27
Terry, Walter E	Rep.	Baraboo	Sauk	1959, 61, 63, 65
Tesmer, Louise M.	Dem.	St. Francis/ Milwaukee	19, 1	1973, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Tews, George L	Soc.Dem./ Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 14, 5, 11	1915, 27, 31
Thayer, Louis L	Rep.	Birchwood	Chippewa, Rusk, Burnett, Washburn	1905, 27, 29
Theisen, Joseph M	Dem.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan 1	1933, 35, 37, 41
Thompson, Carl W.	Dem.	Stoughton	Dane 2, 4	1953, 55, 57[1]
Thompson, Helen F	Rep.	Park Falls	Price	1925, 27
Thompson, John C., Jr	Rep.	Oshkosh	Winnebago 1	1925
Thompson, Lou J	Dem.	Spooner	Burnett, Washburn	1933
Thompson, Robert M	Dem.	Poynette	Columbia, 92	1971, 83
Thompson, Tommy G.	Rep.	Elroy	79, 87	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Thomson, Vernon W	Rep.	Richland Center	Richland	1935, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
Thorp, Bert D	Rep.	Ephraim	Door	1925
Timmer, Henry W	Rep.	Waldo	Sheboygan 2	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53
Timmerman, Lawrence J.	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12	1923
Timmerman, Lawrence W.	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1955, 57, 59
Tobiasz, Raymond J	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 11	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73
Toepel, Eugene A	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 2	1953, 55, 57
Toepfer, Otto	Rep.	Middleton	Dane 3	1939

REPRESENTATIVES — Cont.

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Tombleson, Lloyd	Rep.	Ellsworth	Pierce	1933
Travis, David M	Dem.	Madison	37, 93	1979, 81, 83
Travis, Robert	Rep.	Platteville	Grant 1	1947, 49, 51, 53[1]
Travis, Robert S., Jr	Rep.	Platteville	49, 39	1977, 79, 81, 83
Trego, Reno W	Prog.	Merrill	Lincoln	1937, 39
Tregoning, Joseph E	Rep.	Shullsburg	51, 38	1967, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Tremain, Ben	Rep.	Hustler	Juneau, Adams, Marquette	1931, 47, 49, 51, 53, 57, 59
Trembath, R.C	Rep.	Hurley	Iron, Vilas	1925, 27
Treutel, Arthur H	Dem.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood 2	1959
Tropman, Peter J	Dem.	Milwaukee	32	1973, 75, 77
Tucker, H.G	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 5	1923
Tuczynski, Phillip J	Dem.	Milwaukee	9	1975, 77, 79, 81
Tuffley, Charles E	Rep.	Boscobel	Grant 2	1921, 23, 25
Turba, Wilfrid	Rep.	Elkhart Lake	78	1983
Turner, Glenn P	Soc.Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 10	1917
Uehling, Robert O	Rep.	Madison	Dane 3	1961, 63, 65, 67, 69
Ulichny, Barbara L	Dem.	Milwaukee	25, 4	1979, 81, 83
Ungrodt, Paul	Rep.	Washburn	Bayfield	1927
Vanderperren, Cletus J	Dem.	Green Bay	Brown 89, 53	1959, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83
Van de Zande, Alfred	Rep.	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac 2	1941, 43, 45, 47[1]
Van Doren, J.H	Rep.	Birnamwood	Shawano	1917
Van Gorden, Heron A	Rep.	Neillsville	57	1983
Van Guilder, Harry	Prog.	Ashland	Ashland	1937, 39, 41
Van Hollen, John C	Rep.	Chetek	Barron, Washburn	1967, 69
Varda, John P	Prog.	Eagle River	Iron, Vilas	1941
Varda, Margaret P	Prog.	Eagle River	Iron, Vilas	1943
Vaughan, Byrde M	Rep.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1933, 35, 37
Vaughan, Orlando P	Rep.	Wauzeka	Crawford	1917, 19
Verkuilen, John	Rep.	Thorp	Clark	1921
Vincent, Don J	Rep.	Genoa City	Kenosha	1915, 17, 23, 25, 27
Vogel, Hugo E	Dem.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1955, 57, 59, 61
Vogel, Otto A	Prog.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1935, 39, 43, 45, 47
Vollmer, Edward F	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1921
Wackett, Byron F	Rep.	Watertown	Jefferson	1953, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75
Wagner, Mary K	Dem.	Salem	66	1979, 81
Wahner, James W	Dem.	Milwaukee	15	1971, 73, 75, 77, 79
Waller, Casper D	Prog.	Black River Falls	Jackson	1943, 45, 47, 49
Wallin, Vic C	Rep.	Grandview	Bayfield, Ashland	1951, 53, 55, 57
Walling, Esther K	Rep.	Neenah	80	1983
Walsh, Samuel P	Rep.	Oconto	Oconto	1925
Ward, Mamre H	Rep.	Mondovi	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	1951, 53, 55, 57
Ward, Walter L., Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	17	1973, 75, 77, 79
Ward, William W	Dem.	New Richmond	St. Croix	1957, 59, 61, 63
Warden, Alfred M	Rep.	Washburn	Bayfield	1923, 25
Warga, Andrew F	Dem.	Phillips	Price, Taylor	1959
Warren, Earl W	Dem.	Racine	Racine 1	1955, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
Wartinbee, D. Russell	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1961, 63, 65, 67
Waters, Wilmer R	Rep.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire 1	1967
Weber, Frank J	Soc.Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16, 10, 3	1907, 09, 15, 23, 25
Webster, Benjamin	Rep.	Platteville	Grant 1	1917
Webster, Samuel R	Rep.	Columbus	Dodge 2	1897, 1917, 19
Week, Harold J	Rep.	Stevens Point	Portage	1919
Weeman, King	Rep.	Shawano	Shawano	1919
Wegner, Herman B	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16	1933, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43
Weinberg, Maurice E	Dem.	Superior	Douglas 1	1933
Weinheimer, Frank	Prog.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 18	1941
Weisensel, Russel R	Rep.	Sun Prairie	Dane 4	1967, 69
Weissleder, George H	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 9	1933, 35[1]
Weittenhiller, Conrad J	Rep.	Platteville	Grant 1	1921
Weix, Joseph	Rep.	Colby	Marathon 1	1921
Welch, Dwight S	Rep.	Baraboo	Sauk	1923
Wenz, Philip F	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 7	1927, 29, 31
Werner, Edward C	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 17	1933
Westfahl, Charles F	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 12, 19	1931, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
Westlund, Joseph E	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 2	1931, 33
Whealdon, Albert D	Rep.	Superior	Douglas 1	1947
Wheeler, Floyd E	Dem.	Madison	Dane 1	1953
Wheelock, Jerome H	Rep.	Viroqua	Vernon	1943, 45
Whelan, Dutee A	Rep.	Mondovi	Buffalo, Pepin	1923
Whiteside, George D	Rep.	Plover	Portage	1917
Whittet, Laurence C	Rep.	Edgerton	Rock 1	1909, 15, 17
Whittingham, Byron	Rep.	Arpin	Wood	1917, 19
Whittow, Wayne F	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 16	1961, 63, 65[1]
Wicklund, Arne H	Dem.	Gile	Iron, Vilas	1951, 53

Name	Party	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Wiczynski, Ben C	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 8	1931
Wieckert, Herman W	Dem.	Appleton	Outagamie 1	1917
Wilcox, Jon P	Rep.	Wautoma	Green Lake, Waushara	1969, 71, 73
Wiley, Guilford M	Rep.	Galesville	Trempealeau	1947, 49
Wilger, Clarence J	Rep.	Elkhorn	Walworth	1967, 69, 71
Williams, Annette Polly	Dem.	Milwaukee	17, 11	1981, 83
Williams, John T	Rep.	Dodgeville	Iowa	1917, 19
Willkom, Terry A	Dem.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1971, 73, 75
Wimmer, Joseph E	Rep.	Waukesha	54	1983
Windrow, George C	Dem.	Cudahy	Milwaukee 24	1955
Wineke, Joseph S	Dem.	Verona	97	1983
Wing, Jerry J	Rep./Ind.	Greenfield	Milwaukee 23	1969
Withrow, Gardner R	Rep.	La Crosse	La Crosse 1	1927
Woerth, George J	Prog.	Sauk City	Sauk	1935, 37, 41, 43, 45, 47
Woller, Albert F	Soc.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 20, 3	1923, 27, 29
Wood, Robert B	Rep.	Adams	Adams, Marquette	1925, 27
Wood, Wayne W	Dem.	Janesville	48, 26	1975, 77, 79, 81, 83
Woodard, W	Rep.	Bloomer	Chippewa	1915, 17
Woodhead, Frederic F	Rep.	Waukesha	Waukesha 1	1943, 45
Wrucke, H. Albert	Rep.	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac 2	1931
Yeschek, William R	Rep.	Lac du Flambeau	Iron, Vilas	1949
Yindra, Francis A	Dem.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc 1	1933, 37[1]
York, Stanley	Rep.	River Falls	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	1967, 69
Young, Cornelius T	Dem.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1	1931, 33, 35, 37[1]
Young, John M	Rep.	Brookfield	99, 68	1979, 81, 83
Young, Riley S	Rep.	Darien	Walworth	1917, 19, 21
Youngblood, Henry	Rep.	Woodford	Lafayette	1937, 39, 41, 43, 45
Youngs, John E	Rep.	Oconto	Oconto	1939, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
Zarnke, Charles	Soc.	Wausau	Marathon 1	1919
Zaun, Ralph L	Rep.	Grafton	Ozaukee	1947, 49
Zellinger, Vincent J	Rep.	Phillips	Price, Taylor	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61
Zeuske, Cathy S	Rep.	Shawano	54	1983
Ziemer, Herman A	Rep.	Emmett	Dodge 1	1921, 23
Zink, Philip J	Dem.	Beaver Dam	Dodge 2	1927
Zittlow, Gustav J	Rep.	West DePere	Brown 2	1921, 23, 25, 27, 31
Zoller, John A	Rep.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 4	1943

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY

The state government employed a total of 57,163 (full-time equivalent) employes in 1981, some 12 thousand more than the number employed 10 years earlier. Except for declines in 1973, 1974 and 1981, the trend has been upward. Local government employment in the state also climbed steadily through 1980, but has since declined to 163.8 thousand in 1981.

October payrolls between 1972 and 1981 increased by $48.3 million on the state level and by $129.9 million on the local level.

Of the 36.2 thousand permanent, classified state employes in Wisconsin on October 2, 1982, there were 1.4 thousand minority employes or 3.86 percent. Male employes comprise 50.86 percent of the total and females comprise 49.14.

School districts employ the largest number on the local level — over 90 thousand — while municipalities rank second with 71 thousand and counties, third with 46 thousand employes. In payrolls, however, school districts and municipalities are almost tied.

Considering employment and payrolls of both the state and its local governments by function, education ranks first in both the number of employes and total payroll. After education come hospitals, followed by police protection in third position, with highways ranking fourth.

In comparison with other states, as of October 1981, Wisconsin ranks 35th in the number of state and local government employes, with 466 per 10,000 population. Wisconsin has more government employes per 10,000 population than Michigan and Illinois, which rank 45th and 46th, respectively, but fewer than Iowa and Minnesota, which rank 23rd and 28th, respectively.

The state ranks 15th in average October 1981 earnings of government employes, with $1,530 per employe. This figure is higher than the average in Iowa and Minnesota, which rank 23rd and 19th, respectively, but below Michigan and Illinois, which rank 4th and 7th, respectively.

Local government in Wisconsin is comprised of 72 counties, 187 cities, 394 villages, and 1,266 towns. Counties vary in size from Milwaukee with a population of just below a million to Menominee County with 3.3 thousand, and from Marathon County with a land area of 1,559 square miles to Pepin County with 231 square miles. Three counties, including Milwaukee, lost population between the 1970 and 1980 census of population. The size of county boards in the counties range from 46 supervisors in Brown to 7 in Menominee.

All counties elect a county clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds, district attorney, and sheriff; about a third elect a surveyor; a coronor may be elected or a medical examiner may be appointed by the county board; and each county board chooses its chairperson. Eight counties have an elected county executive and 10 counties have an appointed county administrator.

The greatest majority occurs in the office of sheriff with 48 Republicans and 24 Democrats. In declining order, there are 45 Republican and 27 Democratic county treasurers; 40 Republican, 26 Democratic and 1 independent coroners; 42 Republican, 28 Democratic and 1 independent district attorneys; 43 Republican and 29 Democratic clerks of court; 39 Republican and 33 Democratic registers of deeds; and 17 Republican and 5 Democratic surveyors. County clerks totalled 37 Democrats and 35 Republicans.

The incumbents of these county offices include approximately the following women: 50 clerks of circuit courts, 42 registers of deeds, 38 county treasurers, 22 county clerks, 6 district attorneys, 6 coroners and 1 sheriff.

Of the 1980 state population of 4,705,642, cities comprise a total of 2,703,579, a decline of 17,466 from the 1970 census; villages comprise a total of 514,373, an increase of 76,913; and towns comprise a total of 1,487,383, an increase of 227,890. Wisconsin's largest city, Milwaukee, decreased in population by 8.87 percent, or 81,075 people, between 1970 and 1980. The population changes in second class cities ranged from an increase of 9.09 percent, or 4,645, in Janesville to a decrease of 9 percent, or 9,437, in Racine. Of Wisconsin's 25 third class cities, the highest increase in population occurred in Muskego, 32.01 percent, or 3,704, and the greatest decrease occurred in Cudahy, 11.46 percent, or 2,531. The population changes in Wisconsin's 149 fourth class cities ranged from an increase of 88.41 percent, or 4,340, in Onalaska to a decrease of 16.67 percent, or 403, in Hurley. In the 393 villages in Wisconsin, Jackson increased by 223.89 percent, or 1,256, while Mt. Calvary declined by 37.90 percent, or 357.

In 1980, 38 Wisconsin municipalities had a population of 15,000 or more. The city of Milwaukee, with a population of 636,297, ranks first and the city of Muskego, with a population estimate of 15,277 ranks number 38.

Of the total 1980 Wisconsin population of 4,705,642, approximately 49.7 percent (2,336,665) resided in urban areas. Of this total 62.6 percent (1,463,005) lived in the central city, the rest in the urban fringe. The city of Appleton had the lowest percentage of population residing in its central city, with 41.5 percent, or 59,032, out of 142,151; and the city of Superior had the highest percentage, with 98.1 percent, or 29,571, out of 30,151. In Wisconsin's 2 largest cities (Milwaukee and Madison), 52.4 percent (632,212 of 1,207,008) and 79.9 percent (170,616 of 213,675), respectively, resided in the central city.

Excluding the District of Columbia, in 1982 the State of Hawaii had the smallest number of all local governmental units with 18, while the State of Illinois had the largest with a total of 6,463. In comparison, the State of Wisconsin had a total of 2,598, ranking 14th.

POPULATION OF URBANIZED AREAS, 1980

Urbanized Areas	Total	Central City or Cities	Percent Central City or Cities[1]	Urban Fringe			
				Total	Places of 25,000 or More	Places of 2,500 to 25,000	Other Territory
All Areas	2,336,665	1,463,005	62.6	873,660	289,485	462,380	121,795
Appleton	142,151	59,032	41.5	83,119	—	64,831	18,288
Beloit, Wis.-Ill	50,834[2]	35,207	69.3	15,627	—	—	15,627
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	30,151[2]	29,571	98.1	580	—	—	580
Eau Claire	72,317	51,509	71.2	20,808	—	16,663	4,145
Green Bay	142,747	87,899	61.6	54,848	—	52,500	2,348
Kenosha	85,742	77,685	90.6	8,057	—	—	8,057
La Crosse, Wis.-Minn.	64,087[2]	48,347	75.4	15,740	—	9,249	6,491
Madison	213,675	170,616	79.9	43,059	—	24,371	18,688
Milwaukee	1,207,008	632,212	52.4	570,796	289,485	257,578	23,733
Oshkosh	52,958	49,620	93.7	3,338	—	—	3,338
Racine	118,987	85,725	72.1	33,262	—	4,130	29,132
Sheboygan	58,531	48,085	82.2	10,446	—	5,253	5,193
Wausau	52,990	32,426	61.2	20,564	—	3,338	17,226

[1] Percentages figured by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

[2] The part in Wisconsin only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Tables 7 and 13.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]

January 1, 1982

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1982 Estimate
First Class Cities (150,000 or more)[2]: 1					
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Washington	1846	717,372	636,297	629,256
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999)[2]: 12					
Appleton	Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago	1857	56,377	58,913	59,909
Green Bay	Brown	1854	87,809	87,899	89,401
*Janesville	Rock	1853	46,426	51,071	51,165
Kenosha	Kenosha	1850	78,805	77,685	76,783
La Crosse	La Crosse	1856	50,286	48,347	48,479
Madison	Dane	1856	171,769	170,616	171,590
*Oshkosh	Winnebago	1853	53,082	49,620	49,916
Racine	Racine	1848	95,162	85,725	83,298
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1853	48,484	48,085	47,802
Superior	Douglas	1858	32,237	29,571	29,612
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	1897	58,676	51,308	51,206
West Allis	Milwaukee	1906	71,649	63,982	64,627
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999)[2]: 25					
Ashland	Ashland	1887	9,615	9,115	9,315
*Beloit	Rock	1857	35,729	35,207	34,051
Brookfield	Waukesha	1954	32,140	34,035	33,761
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1869	12,351	12,270	12,423
Cudahy	Milwaukee	1906	22,078	19,547	19,587
De Pere	Brown	1883	13,309	14,892	15,488
*Eau Claire	Eau Claire, Chippewa	1872	44,619	51,509	53,166
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1852	35,515	35,863	35,865
Glendale	Milwaukee	1950	13,426	13,882	14,099
Greenfield	Milwaukee	1957	24,424	31,353	32,009
Kaukauna	Outagamie	1885	11,308	11,310	11,613
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1870	33,430	32,547	32,654
Marinette	Marinette	1887	12,696	11,965	11,977
Marshfield	Wood, Marathon	1883	15,619	18,290	18,405
Menasha	Winnebago	1874	14,836	14,728	14,604
Muskego	Waukesha	1964	11,573	15,277	15,583
Neenah	Winnebago	1873	22,902	22,432	22,244
New Berlin	Waukesha	1959	26,910	30,529	30,377
Stevens Point	Portage	1858	23,479	22,970	22,906
*Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1878	13,553	13,354	13,308
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	1853	15,683	18,113	18,307
Waukesha	Waukesha	1895	39,695	50,365	51,138
Wausau	Marathon	1872	32,806	32,426	31,622
West Bend	Washington	1885	16,555	21,484	21,127
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1869	18,587	17,995	17,977
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)[2]: 149					
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1965	1,375	1,904	1,929
Adams	Adams	1926	1,440	1,744	1,805
Algoma	Kewaunee	1879	4,023	3,656	3,745
Alma	Buffalo	1885	956	848	866
Altoona	Eau Claire	1887	2,842	4,393	4,851
Amery	Polk	1919	2,126	2,404	2,578
Antigo	Langlade	1885	9,005	8,653	8,927
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1925	2,159	2,109	2,195
Augusta	Eau Claire	1885	1,242	1,560	1,617
Baraboo	Sauk	1882	7,931	8,081	8,189

[1] There are 187 cities.

[2] Under Sec. 62.05 (2), *Wis. Stats.*, a city changes from one class to another when it qualifies in size according to the official census, when provisions for any necessary changes in government are made, and when a proclamation of the mayor, declaring the fact, is published according to law. A change in the classification of a city is not recorded in this table unless the Secretary of State has been notified of such change.

* City manager form of government. There are 11 cities operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* The city of Monona has an administrator in addition to the mayor. Cities in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No city is now operating under a commission.

** 1970 village population figure.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Mayors and City Managers in Wisconsin Cities*, June 1, 1982; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 44, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1982*, January 1982.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1] — Continued

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1982 Estimate
Barron	Barron	1887	2,337	2,595	2,700
Bayfield	Bayfield	1913	874	778	766
Beaver Dam	Dodge	1856	14,265	14,149	14,141
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	1857	5,338	5,478	5,656
Black River Falls	Jackson	1883	3,273	3,434	3,446
Blair	Trempealeau	1949	1,036	1,142	1,106
Bloomer	Chippewa	1920	3,143	3,342	3,391
Boscobel	Grant	1873	2,510	2,662	2,629
Brillion	Calumet	1944	2,588	2,907	2,903
Brodhead	Green	1891	2,515	3,153	3,120
Buffalo	Buffalo	1859	671	894	847
Burlington	Racine	1900	7,479	8,385	8,133
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	1885	7,697	9,005	8,903
Chetek	Barron	1891	1,630	1,931	1,997
Chilton	Calumet	1877	3,030	2,965	2,987
Clintonville	Waupaca	1887	4,600	4,567	4,595
Colby	Clark, Marathon	1891	1,178	1,496	1,615
Columbus	Columbia	1874	3,789	4,049	4,086
Cornell	Chippewa	1956	1,616	1,583	1,598
Crandon	Forest	1898	1,582	1,969	2,035
Cuba City	Lafayette, Grant	1925	1,993	2,129	2,100
Cumberland	Barron	1885	1,839	1,983	2,045
Darlington	Lafayette	1877	2,351	2,300	2,285
Delafield	Waukesha	1959	3,182	4,083	4,222
Delavan	Walworth	1897	5,526	5,684	5,684
Dodgeville	Iowa	1889	3,255	3,458	3,630
Durand	Pepin	1887	2,103	2,047	2,110
Eagle River	Vilas	1937	1,326	1,326	1,249
Edgerton	Rock	1883	4,118	4,335	4,193
Elkhorn	Walworth	1897	3,992	4,605	4,638
Elroy	Juneau	1885	1,513	1,504	1,534
Evansville	Rock	1896	2,992	2,835	2,760
Fennimore	Grant	1919	1,861	2,212	2,292
*Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1878	9,164	9,785	9,756
Fountain City	Buffalo	1889	1,017	963	933
Fox Lake	Dodge	1938	1,242	1,373	1,384
Franklin	Milwaukee	1956	12,247	16,871	17,532
Galesville	Trempealeau	1942	1,162	1,239	1,208
Gillett	Oconto	1944	1,288	1,356	1,305
Glenwood City	St. Croix	1895	822	950	969
Green Lake	Green Lake	1962	1,109	1,208	1,239
Greenwood	Clark	1891	1,036	1,124	1,138
Hartford	Washington	1883	6,499	7,159	7,182
Hayward	Sawyer	1915	1,457	1,698	1,832
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	1,231	1,263	1,287
Horicon	Dodge	1897	3,356	3,584	3,622
Hudson	St. Croix	1856	5,049	5,434	5,353
Hurley	Iron	1918	2,418	2,015	1,887
Independence	Trempealeau	1942	1,036	1,180	1,174
Jefferson	Jefferson	1878	5,429	5,647	5,530
Juneau	Dodge	1887	2,043	2,045	2,068
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1883	2,901	2,801	2,796
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1920	2,848	3,083	3,069
Ladysmith	Rusk	1905	3,674	3,826	3,779
Lake Geneva	Walworth	1883	4,890	5,612	5,558
*Lake Mills	Jefferson	1905	3,556	3,670	3,639
Lancaster	Grant	1878	3,756	4,076	3,998
Lodi	Columbia	1941	1,831	1,959	1,918
Loyal	Clark	1948	1,126	1,252	1,265
Manawa	Waupaca	1954	1,105	1,205	1,274
Marion	Waupaca	1898	1,218	1,348	1,365
Markesan	Green Lake	1959	1,285	1,446	1,455
Mauston	Juneau	1883	3,466	3,284	3,358
Mayville	Dodge	1885	4,139	4,333	4,376
Medford	Taylor	1889	3,454	4,035	4,179
Mellen	Ashland	1907	1,168	1,046	1,039
*Menomonie	Dunn	1882	11,112	12,769	13,349
Mequon	Ozaukee	1957	12,150	16,193	16,331
Merrill	Lincoln	1883	9,502	9,578	9,376
Middleton	Dane	1963	8,286	11,848	12,412
Milton	Rock	1969	3,699	4,092	4,209

WISCONSIN CITIES[1] — Continued

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1982 Estimate
Mineral Point	Iowa	1857	2,305	2,259	2,220
Mondovi	Buffalo	1889	2,338	2,545	2,599
Monona	Dane	1969	10,420	8,809	8,929
Monroe	Green	1882	8,654	10,027	10,132
Montello	Marquette	1938	1,082	1,273	1,333
Montreal	Iron	1924	877	887	894
Mosinee	Marathon	1931	2,395	3,015	3,064
Neillsville	Clark	1882	2,750	2,780	2,712
Nekoosa	Wood	1926	2,409	2,519	2,582
New Holstein	Calumet	1926	3,012	3,412	3,373
New Lisbon	Juneau	1889	1,361	1,390	1,363
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	1877	5,801	6,210	6,478
New Richmond	St. Croix	1885	3,707	4,306	4,421
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	1955	13,928	16,932	17,423
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1875	8,741	9,909	9,795
Oconto	Oconto	1869	4,667	4,505	4,344
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1919	2,517	2,500	2,550
Omro	Winnebago	1944	2,341	2,763	2,746
Onalaska	La Crosse	1887	4,909	9,249	9,905
Osseo	Trempealeau	1941	1,356	1,474	1,507
Owen	Clark	1925	1,031	998	977
Park Falls	Price	1912	2,953	3,192	3,162
Peshtigo	Marinette	1903	2,836	2,807	2,865
Phillips	Price	1891	1,511	1,522	1,543
Pittsville	Wood	1887	708	810	815
*Platteville	Grant	1876	9,599	9,580	9,672
Plymouth	Sheboygan	1877	5,810	6,027	6,116
Port Washington	Ozaukee	1882	8,752	8,612	8,577
Portage	Columbia	1854	7,821	7,896	7,823
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1872	5,540	5,859	5,900
Prescott	Pierce	1857	2,331	2,654	2,706
Princeton	Green Lake	1920	1,446	1,479	1,541
Reedsburg	Sauk	1887	4,585	5,038	5,228
Rhinelander	Oneida	1894	8,218	7,873	7,836
Rice Lake	Barron	1887	7,278	7,691	8,057
Richland Center	Richland	1887	5,086	4,997	5,132
Ripon	Fond du Lac	1858	7,053	7,111	7,119
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	1875	7,238	9,019	9,180
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1958	1,425	1,497	1,551
St. Francis	Milwaukee	1951	10,489	10,095	10,123
Schofield	Marathon	1951	2,577	2,226	2,154
Seymour	Outagamie	1879	2,194	2,530	2,674
Shawano	Shawano	1874	6,488	7,013	7,149
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1913	4,771	5,253	5,391
Shell Lake	Washburn	1961	928	1,135	1,114
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1889	1,376	1,484	1,526
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897	23,297	21,069	21,006
Sparta	Monroe	1883	6,258	6,934	7,052
Spooner	Washburn	1909	2,444	2,365	2,394
Stanley	Chippewa	1898	2,049	2,095	2,116
Stoughton	Dane	1882	6,096	7,589	7,789
Sturgeon Bay	Door	1883	6,776	8,847	9,056
Sun Prairie	Dane	1958	9,935	12,931	13,340
Thorp	Clark	1948	1,469	1,635	1,590
Tomah	Monroe	1883	5,647	7,204	7,104
Tomahawk	Lincoln	1891	3,419	3,527	3,444
Verona	Dane	1977	2,334**	3,336	3,391
Viroqua	Vernon	1885	3,739	3,716	3,718
Washburn	Bayfield	1904	1,957	2,080	2,144
Waterloo	Jefferson	1962	2,253	2,393	2,480
Waupaca	Waupaca	1875	4,342	4,472	4,528
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	1878	7,946	8,132	8,368
Wautoma	Waushara	1901	1,624	1,629	1,585
Westby	Vernon	1920	1,568	1,797	1,854
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1939	1,377	1,549	1,592
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1941	1,486	1,530	1,520
*Whitewater	Walworth, Jefferson	1885	12,038	11,520	12,052
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia, Sauk, Juneau	1925	2,401	2,521	2,613

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]

January, 1, 1982

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1982 Estimate
Adell	Sheboygan	1918	380	545	490
Albany	Green	1883	875	1,051	1,047
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	495	454	455
Almena	Barron	1945	423	526	577
Almond	Portage	1905	440	477	488
Amherst	Portage	1899	585	701	710
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	141	225	260
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	233	273	261
Arena	Iowa	1923	377	451	447
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	673	720	757
Arlington	Columbia	1945	379	440	438
Arpin	Wood	1978	—	361	366
Ashwaubenon	Brown	1977	10,042	14,486	14,843
Athens	Marathon	1901	856	988	1,009
Auburndale	Wood	1881	468	641	648
Avoca	Iowa	1870	421	505	508
Bagley	Grant	1919	271	317	346
Baldwin	St. Croix	1875	1,399	1,620	1,619
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	648	749	791
Bangor	La Crosse	1899	974	1,012	1,017
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	528	579	573
Bay City	Pierce	1909	317	543	531
*Bayside	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	1953	4,461	4,724	4,769
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	520	454	444
Belgium	Ozaukee	1922	809	892	875
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	110	124	117
Belleville	Dane, Green	1892	1,163	1,302	1,347
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	688	826	892
Benton	Lafayette	1892	873	983	1,015
Big Bend	Waukesha	1928	1,148	1,345	1,373
Big Falls	Waupaca	1925	112	107	124
Birchwood	Washburn	1921	394	437	458
Birnamwood	Marathon, Shawano	1895	632	688	710
Biron	Wood	1910	771	698	690
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	921	1,097	1,155
Black Earth	Dane	1857	1,114	1,145	1,154
Blanchardville	Lafayette, Iowa	1890	794	803	896
Bloomington	Grant	1880	719	743	721
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	261	387	418
Blue River	Grant	1916	369	412	420
Boaz	Richland	1939	126	161	160
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	995	1,160	1,181
Bowler	Shawano	1923	272	339	326
Boyceville	Dunn	1922	725	862	894
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	574	660	676
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1881	872	862	860
Brokaw	Marathon	1903	312	298	294
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	1905	565	627	601
*Brown Deer	Milwaukee	1955	12,582	12,921	12,963
Brownsville	Dodge	1952	374	433	405
Browntown	Green	1890	253	284	292
Bruce	Rusk	1901	799	905	884
Butler	Waukesha	1913	2,261	2,059	2,044
Butternut	Ashland	1903	453	438	424
Cable	Bayfield	1920	281	227	219
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	977	1,247	1,294
Cambria	Columbia	1866	631	680	664
Cambridge	Dane, Jefferson	1891	689	844	783
Cameron	Barron	1894	893	1,115	1,087

[1] There are 394 villages.

[2] State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives Division.

* Village manager form of government. There are 8 villages operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* Villages in Wisconsin may be organized as a president (mayor) or manager form of government. In addition, Hales Corners, Highland, Kewaskum and Poynette have a village commissioner; DeForest, Oconomowoc Lake, Sauk City and Shorewood Hills have a village administrator.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Presidents in Wisconsin Villages*, June 1, 1982; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1982 as of January 1, 1982*; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Wisconsin, Part 51, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982.

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1982 Estimate
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	1,681	1,740	1,721
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	547	589	557
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	603	615	564
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	481	484	491
Cashton	Monroe	1901	824	827	827
Cassville	Grant	1882	1,343	1,270	1,285
Catawba	Price	1922	215	205	198
Cazenovia	Richland, Sauk	1902	335	259	243
Cecil	Shawano	1905	369	445	444
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1899	1,276	1,420	1,412
Centuria	Polk	1904	632	711	773
Chaseburg	Vernon	1922	224	279	298
Chenequa	Waukesha	1928	642	532	544
Clayton	Polk	1909	306	425	441
Clear Lake	Polk	1894	721	899	888
Cleveland	Manitowoc	1958	761	1,270	1,304
Clinton	Rock	1882	1,333	1,751	1,765
Clyman	Dodge	1924	328	317	316
Cobb	Iowa	1902	410	409	418
Cochrane	Buffalo	1910	506	512	508
Coleman	Marinette	1903	683	852	829
Colfax	Dunn	1904	1,026	1,149	1,166
Coloma	Waushara	1939	336	367	370
Combined Locks	Outagamie	1920	2,771	2,573	2,508
Conrath	Rusk	1915	114	86	97
Coon Valley	Vernon	1907	596	758	782
Cottage Grove	Dane	1924	478	888	923
Couderay	Sawyer	1922	123	114	111
Crivitz	Marinette	1974	—	1,041	1,134
Cross Plains	Dane	1920	1,478	2,156	2,224
Curtiss	Clark	1917	135	127	133
Dallas	Barron	1903	359	477	500
Dane	Dane	1899	486	518	550
Darien	Walworth	1951	839	1,152	1,107
Deer Park	St. Croix	1913	217	232	222
Deerfield	Dane	1891	1,067	1,466	1,443
De Forest	Dane	1903	1,911	3,367	3,628
Denmark	Brown	1915	1,364	1,475	1,507
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	1886	295	318	327
Dickeyville	Grant	1947	1,057	1,156	1,100
Dorchester	Clark	1901	491	613	637
Dousman	Waukesha	1917	451	1,153	1,174
Downing	Dunn	1909	215	242	227
Doylestown	Columbia	1907	265	294	299
Dresser	Polk	1919	533	670	694
Eagle	Waukesha	1899	745	1,008	1,035
Eastman	Crawford	1909	319	371	379
East Troy	Walworth, Waukesha	1900	1,711	2,385	2,395
Eden	Fond du Lac	1912	376	534	540
Edgar	Marathon	1898	928	1,194	1,203
Egg Harbor	Door	1964	184	238	236
Eland	Shawano	1905	229	230	221
Elderon	Marathon	1917	185	191	199
Eleva	Trempealeau	1902	574	593	588
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	1894	787	1,054	1,119
Elk Mound	Dunn	1909	471	737	772
Ellsworth	Pierce	1887	1,983	2,143	2,225
*Elm Grove	Waukesha	1955	7,201	6,735	6,441
Elmwood	Pierce	1905	737	885	921
Elmwood Park	Racine	1960	456	483	494
Embarrass	Waupaca	1895	472	496	512
Endeavor	Marquette	1946	328	335	344
Ephraim	Door	1919	236	319	296
Ettrick	Trempealeau	1948	463	462	465
Exeland	Sawyer	1920	189	219	247
Fairchild	Eau Claire	1880	562	577	546
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	1921	373	310	318
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1906	825	1,148	1,207
Fall River	Columbia	1903	633	850	863
Fenwood	Marathon	1904	147	165	153
Ferryville	Crawford	1912	183	227	231
Fontana on Geneva Lake	Walworth	1924	1,464	1,764	1,700
Footville	Rock	1918	698	794	800
Forestville	Door	1960	349	455	454
*Fox Point	Milwaukee	1926	7,939	7,649	7,554
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	1960	492	589	624

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	1980	1982 Estimate
Frederic	Polk	1903	908	1,039	1,071
Fredonia	Ozaukee	1922	1,045	1,437	1,471
Fremont	Waupaca	1882	598	510	485
Friendship	Adams	1907	641	744	722
Friesland	Columbia	1946	301	267	260
Gays Mills	Crawford	1900	623	627	650
Genoa	Vernon	1935	305	283	288
Genoa City	Walworth	1901	1,085	1,202	1,243
Germantown	Washington	1927	6,974	10,729	11,178
Gilman	Taylor	1914	328	436	438
Glen Flora	Rusk	1915	69	83	74
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1913	496	423	401
Grafton	Ozaukee	1896	5,998	8,381	8,395
Granton	Clark	1916	288	399	425
Grantsburg	Burnett	1887	930	1,153	1,150
Gratiot	Lafayette	1891	249	280	262
*Greendale	Milwaukee	1939	15,089	16,928	16,722
Gresham	Shawano	1908	448	534	549
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	1952	7,771	7,110	6,951
Hammond	St. Croix	1880	768	991	977
Hancock	Waushara	1902	404	419	396
Hartland	Waukesha	1891	2,763	5,559	5,795
Hatley	Marathon	1912	315	300	300
Haugen	Barron	1918	246	251	262
Hawkins	Rusk	1922	385	407	378
Hazel Green	Grant, Lafayette	1867	982	1,282	1,266
Hewitt	Wood	1973		470	509
Highland	Iowa	1873	785	860	898
Hilbert	Calumet	1898	896	1,176	1,210
Hixton	Jackson	1920	300	364	374
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	256	271	278
Holmen	La Crosse	1946	1,081	2,411	2,551
Hortonville	Outagamie	1894	1,524	2,016	2,050
Howard	Brown	1959	4,911	8,240	8,428
Howards Grove	Sheboygan	1967	998	1,838	1,925
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	789	874	906
Hustler	Juneau	1914	190	170	185
Ingram	Rusk	1907	109	61	61
Iola	Waupaca	1892	900	957	980
Iron Ridge	Dodge	1913	480	766	771
Ironton	Sauk	1914	195	206	239
Jackson	Washington	1912	561	1,817	1,809
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	1903	790	1,136	1,164
Junction City	Portage	1911	396	523	561
Kekoskee	Dodge	1958	233	224	214
Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1971	—	369	398
Kendall	Monroe	1894	468	486	482
Kennan	Price	1903	167	194	187
Kewaskum	Washington, Fond du Lac	1895	1,926	2,381	2,343
Kimberly	Outagamie	1910	6,131	5,881	5,947
Kingston	Green Lake	1923	343	328	309
Knapp	Dunn	1905	369	419	426
Kohler	Sheboygan	1912	1,738	1,651	1,648
Lac La Belle	Waukesha	1931	227	289	283
La Farge	Vernon	1899	748	746	752
Lake Delton	Sauk	1954	1,059	1,158	1,181
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	1907	523	780	780
Lannon	Waukesha	1930	1,056	987	977
La Valle	Sauk	1883	411	412	420
Lena	Oconto	1921	569	585	580
Lime Ridge	Sauk	1910	203	191	201
Linden	Iowa	1900	408	395	420
Little Chute	Outagamie	1899	5,522	7,907	8,339
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	1914	503	642	665
Loganville	Sauk	1917	199	239	256
Lohrville	Waushara	1910	213	336	357
Lomira	Dodge	1899	1,084	1,446	1,440
Lone Rock	Richland	1886	506	577	593
Lowell	Dodge	1894	322	326	324
Lublin	Taylor	1915	143	142	124
Luck	Polk	1905	848	997	1,028
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	1908	853	1,040	1,105
Lyndon Station	Juneau	1903	533	375	362

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1982 Estimate
Lynxville	Crawford	1889	149	174	174
Mc Farland	Dane	1920	2,386	3,783	3,918
Maiden Rock	Pierce	1887	172	172	168
Maple Bluff	Dane	1930	1,974	1,351	1,304
Marathon City	Marathon	1884	1,214	1,552	1,525
Maribel	Manitowoc	1963	316	363	358
Marquette	Green Lake	1958	161	204	223
Marshall	Dane	1905	1,043	2,363	2,520
Mason	Bayfield	1925	119	102	109
Mattoon	Shawano	1901	377	382	392
Mazomanie	Dane	1885	1,217	1,248	1,234
Melrose	Jackson	1914	505	507	491
Melvina	Monroe	1922	116	117	105
•Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1892	31,697	27,845	27,544
Merrillan	Jackson	1881	612	587	573
Merrimac	Sauk	1899	376	365	371
Merton	Waukesha	1922	646	1,045	1,071
Milladore	Wood, Portage	1933	229	250	248
Milltown	Polk	1910	634	732	744
Minong	Washburn	1915	420	557	561
Mishicot	Manitowoc	1950	938	1,503	1,569
Montfort	Grant, Iowa	1893	518	616	600
Monticello	Green	1891	870	1,021	1,002
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	1962	942	585	594
Mount Hope	Grant	1919	176	197	234
Mount Horeb	Dane	1899	2,402	3,251	3,451
Mount Sterling	Crawford	1936	181	223	257
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1905	2,367	4,014	4,011
Muscoda	Grant, Iowa	1894	1,099	1,331	1,382
Nashotah	Waukesha	1957	410	513	523
Necedah	Juneau	1870	740	773	758
Nelson	Buffalo	1978	—	389	383
Nelsonville	Portage	1913	152	199	193
Neosho	Dodge	1902	400	575	576
Neshkoro	Marquette	1906	385	386	401
New Auburn	Chippewa, Barron	1902	368	466	459
New Glarus	Green	1901	1,454	1,763	1,761
Newburg	Washington, Ozaukee	1973	783	708	
Niagara	Marinette	1914	2,347	2,079	2,024
Nichols	Outagamie	1967	207	267	287
North Bay	Racine	1951	263	219	183
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1903	3,286	3,844	4,019
North Freedom	Sauk	1893	596	616	661
North Hudson	St. Croix	1912	1,547	2,218	2,424
North Prairie	Waukesha	1919	669	938	985
Norwalk	Monroe	1894	432	517	505
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1903	918	990	1,017
Oconomowoc Lake	Waukesha	1959	599	524	478
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1912	206	214	230
Oliver	Douglas	1917	210	253	273
Ontario	Vernon	1890	392	398	403
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1909	1,309	1,647	1,714
Oregon	Dane	1883	2,553	3,876	4,080
Orfordville	Rock	1900	888	1,143	1,128
Osceola	Polk	1886	1,152	1,581	1,703
Oxford	Marquette	1912	453	432	474
Paddock Lake	Kenosha	1960	1,470	2,207	2,154
Palmyra	Jefferson	1866	1,341	1,515	1,574
Pardeeville	Columbia	1894	1,307	1,594	1,601
Park Ridge	Portage	1938	817	643	671
Patch Grove	Grant	1921	187	259	259
Pepin	Pepin	1860	747	890	902
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1876	3,271	4,637	4,510
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	1956	198	338	329
Plain	Sauk	1912	688	676	695
Plainfield	Waushara	1882	642	813	824
Plover	Portage	1971	—	5,310	5,981
Plum City	Pierce	1909	451	505	522
Poplar	Douglas	1917	455	569	588
Port Edwards	Wood	1902	2,126	2,077	2,042
Potosi	Grant	1887	713	736	739
Potter	Calumet	1980	—	—	290
Pound	Marinette	1914	284	407	376
Poynette	Columbia	1892	1,118	1,447	1,483
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1885	1,902	2,145	2,198
Prairie Farm	Barron	1901	426	387	394

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	1980	1982 Estimate
Prentice	Price	1899	519	605	631
Pulaski	Brown	1910	1,717	1,875	1,943
Radisson	Sawyer	1953	206	280	282
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1870	1,582	1,691	1,681
Random Lake	Sheboygan	1907	1,068	1,287	1,354
Readstown	Vernon	1898	395	396	382
Redgranite	Waushara	1904	645	976	976
Reedsville	Manitowoc	1892	994	1,134	1,180
Reeseville	Dodge	1899[2]	566	649	661
Rewey	Iowa	1902	232	233	227
Rib Lake	Taylor	1902	782	945	929
Ridgeland	Dunn	1921	266	300	284
Ridgeway	Iowa	1902	463	503	509
Rio	Columbia	1887	792	785	750
*River Hills	Milwaukee	1930	1,561	1,642	1,697
Roberts	St. Croix	1945	484	833	943
Rochester	Racine	1912	436	746	761
Rock Springs	Sauk	1894	432	426	447
Rockdale	Dane	1914	172	200	204
Rockland	La Crosse	1919	278	383	416
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	1915	464	725	752
Rosholt	Portage	1907	466	520	525
Rothschild	Marathon	1917	3,141	3,338	3,359
Rudolph	Wood	1960	349	392	428
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	1909	550	560	526
St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	1956	718	738	730
Sauk City	Sauk	1854	2,385	2,703	2,781
Saukville	Ozaukee	1915	1,389	3,494	3,473
Scandinavia	Waupaca	1894	268	292	299
Sharon	Walworth	1892	1,216	1,280	1,247
Sheldon	Rusk	1917	218	292	292
Sherwood	Calumet	1968	350	372	692
Shiocton	Outagamie	1903	830	805	826
*Shorewood	Milwaukee	1900	15,576	14,327	14,770
Shorewood Hills	Dane	1927	2,206	1,837	1,823
Silver Lake	Kenosha	1926	1,210	1,598	1,609
Siren	Burnett	1948	639	896	887
Sister Bay	Door	1912	483	564	600
Slinger	Washington	1869	1,022	1,612	1,536
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1888	514	622	664
Solon Springs	Douglas	1920	598	590	614
Somerset	St. Croix	1915	778	860	819
South Wayne	Lafayette	1911	436	495	527
Spencer	Marathon	1902	1,181	1,754	1,797
Spring Green	Sauk	1869	1,199	1,265	1,227
Spring Valley	Pierce, St. Croix	1895	995	982	982
Star Prairie	St. Croix	1900	362	420	434
Stetsonville	Taylor	1949	305	487	526
Steuben	Crawford	1900	179	175	191
Stockbridge	Calumet	1908	582	567	565
Stockholm	Pepin	1903	99	104	98
Stoddard	Vernon	1911	750	762	792
Stratford	Marathon	1910	1,239	1,385	1,414
Strum	Trempealeau	1948	738	944	986
Sturtevant	Racine	1907	3,376	4,130	3,998
Sullivan	Jefferson	1915	467	434	429
Superior	Douglas	1949	476	580	663
Suring	Oconto	1914	499	581	595
Sussex	Waukesha	1924	2,758	3,482	3,648
Taylor	Jackson	1919	322	411	398
Tennyson	Grant	1940	402	476	456
Theresa	Dodge	1898	611	766	786
Thiensville	Ozaukee	1910	3,182	3,341	3,301
Tigerton	Shawano	1896	742	865	844
Tony	Rusk	1911	144	146	154
Trempealeau	Treampealeau	1867	743	956	972
Turtle Lake	Barron, Polk	1898	637	762	744
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	1937	2,276	3,474	3,562
Union Center	Juneau	1913	205	216	230
Union Grove	Racine	1893	2,703	3,517	3,477
Unity	Clark, Marathon	1903	363	418	408
Valders	Manitowoc	1919	821	984	978
Vesper	Wood	1948	355	554	586
Viola	Richland, Vernon	1899	659	696	718

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1982 Estimate
Waldo	Sheboygan	1922	408	416	428
Wales	Waukesha	1922	691	1,992	2,045
Walworth	Walworth	1901	1,637	1,607	1,642
Warrens	Monroe	1973	—	300	320
Waterford	Racine	1906	1,922	2,051	2,046
Waunakee	Dane	1893	2,181	3,866	4,134
Wausaukee	Marinette	1924	557	648	615
Wauzeka	Crawford	1890	437	580	598
Webster	Burnett	1916	502	610	643
West Baraboo	Sauk	1956	563	846	924
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906	4,405	3,535	3,719
West Salem	La Crosse	1893	2,180	3,276	3,427
Westfield	Marquette	1902	884	1,033	1,057
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	1906	285	313	303
Wheeler	Dunn	1922	212	231	234
White Lake	Langlade	1926	309	309	347
*Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	1892	17,402	14,930	14,751
Whitelaw	Manitowoc	1958	557	649	674
Whiting	Portage	1947	1,782	2,050	2,060
Wild Rose	Waushara	1904	585	741	710
Williams Bay	Walworth	1919	1,554	1,763	1,777
Wilson	St. Croix	1911	130	155	160
Wilton	Monroe	1890	516	465	468
Wind Point	Racine	1954	1,251	1,695	1,745
Winneconne	Winnebago	1887	1,611	1,935	1,927
Winter	Sawyer	1973	—	376	385
Withee	Clark	1901	480	509	544
Wittenberg	Shawano	1893	895	997	1,010
Wonewoc	Juneau	1878	835	842	847
Woodman	Grant	1917	102	116	119
Woodville	St. Croix	1911	522	725	822
Wrightstown	Brown	1901	1,020	1,169	1,214
Wyeville	Monroe	1923	203	163	158
Wyocena	Columbia	1909	809	548	600
Yuba	Richland	1935	79	72	69

WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 15,000 POPULATION
By Type and Size

Municipality and County	1970 Population			1980 Population[1]			
	Total	Rank	% Nonwhite	Total[2]	Rank	Nonwhite[2]	% Nonwhite
Cities							
Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Washington)	717,372	1	15.6	636,297	1	169,592	26.7
Madison (Dane)	171,769	2	2.8	170,616	2	9,672	5.7
Green Bay (Brown)	87,809	4	1.1	87,899	3	2,417	2.7
Racine (Racine)	95,162	3	11.0	85,725	4	15,510	18.1
Kenosha (Kenosha)	78,805	5	2.8	77,685	5	4,745	6.1
West Allis (Milwaukee)	71,649	6	0.4	63,982	6	741	1.2
Appleton (Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago)	56,377	8	0.5	58,913	7	1,021	1.7
Eau Claire (Chippewa, Eau Claire)	44,619	13	0.6	51,509	8	689	1.3
Wauwatosa (Milwaukee)	58,676	7	1.0	51,308	9	836	1.6
Janesville (Rock)	46,426	12	0.3	51,071	10	535	1.0
Waukesha (Waukesha)	39,695	14	0.9	50,365	11	1,622	3.2
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	53,082	9	0.6	49,620	12	818	1.6
La Crosse (La Crosse)	51,153	10	0.5	48,347	13	605	1.3
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	48,484	11	0.4	48,085	14	826	1.7
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	35,515	16	0.4	35,863	15	415	1.2
Beloit (Rock)	35,729	15	7.8	35,207	16	4,579	13.0
Brookfield (Waukesha)	32,140	20	0.4	34,035	17	692	2.0
Manitowoc (Manitowoc)	33,430	17	0.5	32,547	18	654	2.0
Wausau (Marathon)	32,806	18	0.2	32,426	19	388	1.2
Greenfield (Milwaukee)	24,424	23	0.3	31,353	20	440	1.4
New Berlin (Waukesha)	26,910	22	0.4	30,529	21	352	1.2
Superior (Douglas)	32,237	19	1.2	29,571	22	800	2.7
Stevens Point (Portage)	23,479	24	0.5	22,970	24	460	2.0
Neenah (Winnebago)	22,902	26	0.5	22,432	25	300	1.3
West Bend (Washington)	16,555	31	0.2	21,484	26	134	.6
South Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	23,297	25	0.5	21,069	27	250	1.2
Cudahy (Milwaukee)	22,078	27	0.5	19,547	29	246	1.3
Marshfield (Marathon, Wood)	15,619	34	0.2	18,290	31	210	1.2
Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson)	15,683	33	0.3	18,113	32	218	1.2
Wisconsin Rapids (Wood)	18,587	28	0.6	17,995	33	190	1.1
Oak Creek (Milwaukee)	13,928	39	1.1	16,932	34	351	2.1
Franklin (Milwaukee)	12,247	—	1.9	16,871	36	468	2.8
Mequon (Ozaukee)	12,150	—	0.9	16,193	37	558	3.4
Muskego (Waukesha)	11,573	—	—	15,277	38	105	.7
Villages							
Menomonee Falls (Waukesha)	31,697	21	0.3	27,845	23	209	.8
Greendale (Milwaukee)	15,089	36	0.3	16,928	35	316	1.9
Towns							
Caledonia (Racine)	16,748	30	—	20,940	28	520	2.5
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	16,368	32	—	19,340	30	1,246	6.4

[1] Shorewood ranked 35th in 1970 with a population of 15,576 but fell below 15,000 with a 1980 population of 14,327; Whitefish Bay ranked 29th in 1970 with a population of 17,402 but fell below 15,000 in 1980 with a population of 14,930.

[2] 1980 population totals are corrected figures; nonwhite totals do not reflect these corrections.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, Wisconsin, Chapter A, Table 5a, and Chapter 13, Tables 15 and 44.

WISCONSIN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION*
By Type and Size

Places and Counties	1970	1980	Places and Counties	1970	1980
Cities					
Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Washington)	717,372	636,297	Portage (Columbia)	7,821	7,896
Madison (Dane)	171,769	170,616	Rhinelander (Oneida)	8,218	7,873
Green Bay (Brown)	87,809	87,899	Rice Lake (Barron)	7,278	7,691
Racine (Racine)	95,162	85,725	Stoughton (Dane)	6,096	7,589
Kenosha (Kenosha)	78,805	77,685	Tomah (Monroe)	5,647	7,204
West Allis (Milwaukee)	71,649	63,982	Ripon (Fond du Lac)	7,053	7,111
Appleton (Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago)	56,377	58,913	Hartford (Washington)	6,499	7,159
			Shawano (Shawano)	6,488	7,013
Eau Claire (Chippewa, Eau Claire)	44,619	51,509	Sparta (Monroe)	6,258	6,934
Wauwatosa (Milwaukee)	58,676	51,308	New London (Outagamie, Waupaca)	5,801	6,210
Janesville (Rock)	46,426	51,071	Plymouth (Sheboygan)	5,810	6,027
Waukesha (Waukesha)	39,695	50,365	Prairie du Chien (Crawford)	5,540	5,859
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	53,082	49,620	Delavan (Walworth)	5,526	5,684
La Crosse (La Crosse)	51,153	48,347	Jefferson (Jefferson)	5,429	5,647
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	48,484	48,085	Lake Geneva (Walworth)	4,890	5,612
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	35,515	35,863	Berlin (Green Lake, Waushara)	5,338	5,478
Beloit (Rock)	35,729	35,207	Hudson (St. Croix)	5,049	5,434
Brookfield (Waukesha)	32,140	34,035	Sheboygan Falls (Sheboygan)	4,771	5,253
Manitowoc (Manitowoc)	33,430	32,547	Reedsburg (Sauk)	4,585	5,038
Wausau (Marathon)	32,806	32,426	Richland Center (Richland)	5,086	4,997
Greenfield (Milwaukee)	24,424	31,353	Elkhorn (Walworth)	3,992	4,605
New Berlin (Waukesha)	26,910	30,529	Clintonville (Waupaca)	4,600	4,567
Superior (Douglas)	32,237	29,571	Oconto (Oconto)	4,667	4,505
Neenah (Winnebago)	22,902	22,432	Waupaca (Waupaca)	4,342	4,472
Stevens Point (Portage)	23,479	22,970	Altoona (Eau Claire)	2,842	4,393
West Bend (Washington)	16,555	21,484	Mayville (Dodge)	4,139	4,333
South Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	23,297	21,069	Edgerton (Rock)	4,118	4,335
Cudahy (Milwaukee)	22,078	19,547	New Richmond (St. Croix)	3,707	4,306
Marshfield (Marathon, Wood)	15,619	18,290	Milton (Rock)	3,699	4,092
Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson)	15,683	18,113	Delafield (Waukesha)	3,182	4,083
Wisconsin Rapids (Wood)	18,587	17,995	Lancaster (Grant)	3,756	4,076
Oak Creek (Milwaukee)	13,928	16,932	Columbus (Columbia)	3,789	4,049
Franklin (Milwaukee)	12,247	16,871	Medford (Taylor)	3,454	4,035
Mequon (Ozaukee)	12,150	16,193	Ladysmith (Rusk)	3,674	3,826
Muskego (Waukesha)	11,573	15,277	Viroqua (Vernon)	3,739	3,716
De Pere (Brown)	13,309	14,892	Lake Mills (Jefferson)	3,556	3,670
Menasha (Winnebago)	14,836	14,728	Algoma (Kewaunee)	4,023	3,656
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	14,265	14,149	Horicon (Dodge)	3,356	3,584
Glendale (Milwaukee)	13,426	13,882	Tomahawk (Lincoln)	3,419	3,527
Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	13,553	13,354	Dodgeville (Iowa)	3,255	3,458
Sun Prairie (Dane)	9,935	12,931	Black River Falls (Jackson)	3,273	3,434
Menomonie (Dunn)	11,112	12,769	New Holstein (Calumet)	3,012	3,412
Marinette (Marinette)	12,696	11,965	Bloomer (Chippewa)	3,143	3,342
Chippewa Falls (Chippewa)	12,351	12,270	Verona (Dane)	2,334	3,336
Middleton (Dane)	8,286	11,848	Mauston (Juneau)	3,466	3,284
Whitewater (Jefferson, Walworth)	12,038	11,520	Park Falls (Price)	2,953	3,192
Kaukauna (Outagamie)	11,308	11,310	Brodhead (Green)	2,515	3,153
Saint Francis (Milwaukee)	10,489	10,095	Kiel (Calumet, Manitowoc)	2,848	3,083
Monroe (Green)	8,654	10,027	Mosinee (Marathon)	2,395	3,015
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	8,741	9,909	Chilton (Calumet)	3,030	2,965
Fort Atkinson (Jefferson)	9,164	9,785	Brillion (Calumet)	2,588	2,907
Platteville (Grant)	9,599	9,580	Evansville (Rock)	2,992	2,835
Merrill (Lincoln)	9,502	9,578	Peshtigo (Marinette)	2,836	2,807
Onalaska (La Crosse)	4,909	9,249	Kewaunee (Kewaunee)	2,901	2,801
Ashland (Ashland)	9,615	9,115	Neillsville (Clark)	2,750	2,780
River Falls (Pierce, St. Croix)	7,238	9,019	Omro (Winnebago)	2,341	2,763
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	7,697	9,005	Boscobel (Grant)	2,510	2,662
Sturgeon Bay (Door)	6,776	8,847	Prescott (Pierce)	2,331	2,654
Monona (Dane)	10,420	8,809	Barron (Barron)	2,337	2,595
Antigo (Langlade)	9,005	8,653	Mondovi (Buffalo)	2,338	2,545
Port Washington (Ozaukee)	8,752	8,612	Seymour (Outagamie)	2,194	2,530
Burlington (Racine, Walworth)	7,479	8,385	Wis. Dells (Columbia, Juneau, Sauk)	2,401	2,521
Waupun (Dodge, Fond du Lac)	7,946	8,132	Nekoosa (Wood)	2,409	2,519
Baraboo (Sauk)	7,931	8,081	Oconto Falls (Oconto)	2,517	2,500
Villages					
Menomonee Falls (Waukesha)	31,697	27,845	Kimberly (Outagamie)	6,131	5,881
Greendale (Milwaukee)	15,089	16,928	Hartland (Waukesha)	2,763	5,559
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee)	17,402	14,930	Plover (Portage)	n.a.	5,310
Ashwaubenon (Brown)	10,042	14,486	Bayside (Milw., Ozaukee)	4,461	4,724
Shorewood (Milwaukee)	15,576	14,327	Pewaukee (Waukesha)	3,271	4,637
Brown Deer (Milwaukee)	12,582	12,921	Sturtevant (Racine)	3,376	4,130
Germantown (Washington)	6,974	10,729	Mukwonago (Waukesha)	2,367	4,014
Grafton (Ozaukee)	5,998	8,381	Oregon (Dane)	2,553	3,876
Howard (Brown)	4,911	8,240	Waunakee (Dane)	2,181	3,866
Little Chute (Outagamie)	5,522	7,907	North Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	3,286	3,844
Fox Point (Milwaukee)	7,939	7,649	McFarland (Dane)	2,386	3,783
Hales Corners (Milwaukee)	7,771	7,110	West Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	4,405	3,535
Elm Grove (Waukesha)	7,201	6,735	Union Grove (Racine)	2,703	3,517

WISCONSIN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION*
By Type and Size—Continued

Places and Counties	1970	1980	Places and Counties	1970	1980
Saukville (Ozaukee)	**1,389**	**3,494**	Rothschild (Marathon)	3,141	3,338
Sussex (Waukesha)	**2,758**	**3,482**	West Salem (La Crosse)	2,180	3,276
Twin Lakes (Kenosha)	2,276	3,474	Mount Horeb (Dane)	2,402	3,251
De Forest (Dane)	1,911	3,367	Sauk City (Sauk)	2,385	2,703
Thiensville (Ozaukee)	3,182	3,341	Combined Locks (Outagamie)	2,771	2,573
			Towns		
Caledonia (Racine)	16,748	20,940	Bristol (Kenosha)	2,740	3,599
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	16,368	19,340	Grafton (Ozaukee)	3,127	3,588
Allouez (Brown)	13,753	14,882	West Bend (Washington)	2,779	3,588
Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha)	12,019	12,703	East Troy (Walworth)	2,743	3,583
Fitchburg (Dane)[1]	4,704	11,973	Peshtigo (Marinette)	2,951	3,566
Menasha (Winnebago)	8,682	12,307	Harrison (Calumet)	3,260	3,541
Weston (Marathon)	6,351	11,342	Oneida (Outagamie)	2,624	3,499
Grand Chute (Outagamie)	7,089	9,529	Polk (Washington)	2,846	3,486
Pewaukee (Waukesha)	7,551	8,922	Dover (Racine)	3,780	3,419
Richfield (Washington)	5,923	8,390	Rock (Rock)	3,050	3,399
Beloit (Rock)	9,182	8,382	Pelican (Oneida)	2,576	3,387
Lisbon (Waukesha)	4,709	8,352	Hartford (Washington)	2,368	3,269
Somers (Kenosha)	7,270	7,724	Menominee (Menominee)	2,607	3,373
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	6,010	7,340	Minocqua (Oneida)	2,343	3,328
Grand Rapids (Wood)	5,147	7,319	Greenville (Outagamie)	2,675	3,310
Waukesha (Waukesha)	4,408	6,668	Bloomfield (Walworth)	2,481	3,277
Washington (Eau Claire)	5,757	6,489	Taycheedah (Fond du Lac)	2,692	3,227
Vernon (Waukesha)	2,857	6,372	Algoma (Winnebago)	3,158	3,220
Salem (Kenosha)	5,555	6,292	Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc)	3,552	3,186
Madison (Dane)	5,746	6,162	Jackson (Washington)	2,844	3,180
Merton (Waukesha)	4,424	6,025	Yorkville (Racine)	3,074	3,162
Burlington (Racine)	4,963	5,629	Koshkonong (Jefferson)	2,671	3,115
Shelby (La Crosse)	3,733	5,620	Plymouth (Sheboygan)	2,368	3,068
Onalaska (La Crosse)	2,973	5,386	Janesville (Rock)	2,700	3,068
Rib Mountain (Marathon)	4,785	5,344	Beaver Dam (Dodge)	1,933	3,030
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	3,774	5,244	Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	3,896	3,001
Genesee (Waukesha)	3,172	5,126	Burke (Dane)	1,742	2,967
Hull (Portage)	3,124	5,122	Farmington (Waupaca)	2,242	2,959
Kronenwetter (Marathon)	2,595	5,012	Cottage Grove (Dane)	1,818	2,952
Mukwonago (Waukesha)	1,930	4,979	Wheatland (Kenosha)	2,047	2,908
Dunn (Dane)	3,391	4,966	Ixonia (Jefferson)	2,324	2,905
Norway (Racine)	4,620	4,619	Jefferson (Jefferson)	3,082	2,891
Delafield (Waukesha)	3,750	4,597	Fulton (Rock)	2,126	2,866
Stettin (Marathon)	4,199	4,436	Addison (Washington)	2,375	2,834
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	4,943	4,420	Seymour (Eau Claire)	2,362	2,824
Brookfield (Waukesha)	3,924	4,364	Lima (Sheboygan)	2,990	2,809
Saratoga (Wood)	2,978	4,363	Ottawa (Waukesha)	1,698	2,795
Hallie (Chippewa)	3,568	4,275	Neenah (Winnebago)	2,942	2,793
Delavan (Walworth)	3,798	4,182	Eagle Point (Chippewa)	2,224	2,750
Lafayette (Chippewa)	4,189	4,181	Westport (Dane)	2,411	2,748
Summit (Waukesha)	3,809	4,050	Turtle (Rock)	2,532	2,703
Campbell (La Crosse)	3,327	4,118	Union (Eau Claire)	2,355	2,689
Bellevue (Brown)	1,736	4,101	Wescott (Shawano)	2,251	2,668
Suamico (Brown)	2,830	4,003	Middleton (Dane)	2,028	2,598
Waterford (Racine)	3,483	3,984	Lyons (Walworth)	2,143	2,659
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	4,246	3,962	Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	2,806	2,663
Geneva (Walworth)	3,490	3,933	Pine Lake (Oneida)	1,853	2,656
Trenton (Washington)	3,178	3,914	Sugar Creek (Walworth)	1,811	2,599
Windsor (Dane)	2,415	3,812	Center (Outagamie)	1,853	2,570
Hobart (Brown)	2,599	3,765	Pleasant Springs (Dane)	2,057	2,529
Freedom (Outagamie)	2,926	3,746	Sevastopol (Door)	2,035	2,520
Raymond (Racine)	3,735	3,610	Holland (Sheboygan)	2,287	2,504
Wilson (Sheboygan)	3,323	3,604			

* The Census defines "urban population" as all people living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982.

[1] On April 26, 1983, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that the town of Fitchburg could become a city as was approved by the Fitchburg electorate on April 7, 1981, and the Clerk of the town of Fitchburg filed a Certificate of Incorporation for the city of Fitchburg (4th class) with the Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State. On April 28, it declared itself a 3rd class city.

County (year created)[1]	County Seat	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1980[2]	1970 Population[2]	1980 Population[3]	1982 Estimate[4]	Rank by Population	County Board Supervisors[5]
Adams (1848)	Friendship	648	9,234	13,457	13,989	63	20
Ashland (1860)	Ashland	1,048	16,743	16,783	17,221	55	21
Barron (1859)	Barron	865	33,955	38,730	40,082	30	29
Bayfield (1845)	Washburn	1,462	11,683	13,822	14,109	62	19
Brown (1818)	Green Bay	524	158,244	175,280	180,033	4	46
Buffalo (1853)	Alma	699	13,743	14,309	14,260	61	17
Burnett (1856)	Meenon*	818	9,276	12,340	12,809	66	21
Calumet (1836)	Chilton	326	27,604	30,867	31,915	38	19
Chippewa (1845)	Chippewa Falls	1,017	47,717	52,127	53,587	23	31
Clark (1853)	Neillsville	1,218	30,361	32,910	32,976	36	29
Columbia (1846)	Portage	771	40,150	43,222	43,513	28	31
Crawford (1818)	Prairie du Chien	566	15,252	16,556	16,835	58	17
Dane (1836)	Madison	1,205	290,272	323,545	330,937	2	41
Dodge (1836)	Juneau	887	69,004	75,064	76,686	17	37
Door (1851)	Sturgeon Bay	492	20,106	25,029	25,525	45	20
Douglas (1854)	Superior	1,305	44,657	44,421	44,913	25	30
Dunn (1854)	Menomonie	853	28,991	34,314	35,430	34	29
Eau Claire (1856)	Eau Claire	638	67,219	78,805	81,987	16	34
Florence (1881)	Florence	486	3,298	4,172	4,210	71	12
Fond du Lac (1836)	Fond du Lac	725	84,567	88,964	89,603	13	37
Forest (1885)	Crandon	1,011	7,691	9,044	9,377	68	20
Grant (1836)	Lancaster	1,144	48,398	51,736	52,157	24	32
Green (1836)	Monroe	583	26,714	30,012	30,212	40	29
Green Lake (1858)	Green Lake	357	16,878	18,370	18,941	51	21
Iowa (1829)	Dodgeville	760	19,306	19,802	20,273	48	21
Iron (1393)	Hurley	751	6,533	6,730	6,623	70	19
Jackson (1853)	Black River Falls	998	15,325	16,831	16,881	56	19
Jefferson (1836)	Jefferson	562	60,060	66,152	66,541	21	30
Juneau (1856)	Mauston	774	18,455	21,039	21,634	46	21
Kenosha (1850)	Kenosha	273	117,917	123,137	122,128	9	27
Kewaunee (1852)	Kewaunee	343	18,961	19,539	20,257	49	19
La Crosse (1851)	La Crosse	457	80,468	91,056	93,582	12	34
Lafayette (1846)	Darlington	634	17,456	17,412	17,894	53	16
Langlade (1879)	Antigo	873	19,220	19,978	20,615	47	21
Lincoln (1874)	Merrill	886	23,499	26,555	26,396	43	22
Manitowoc (1836)	Manitowoc	594	82,294	82,918	83,304	15	31
Marathon (1850)	Wausau	1,559	97,457	111,270	111,013	10	38
Marinette (1879)	Marinette	1,395	35,810	39,314	40,071	31	30
Marquette (1836)	Montello	454	8,865	11,672	12,123	67	17
Menominee (1961)	Keshena	359[6]	2,607	3,373	3,274	72	7
Milwaukee (1834)	Milwaukee	241	1,054,249	964,988	960,659	1	25
Monroe (1854)	Sparta	904	31,610	35,074	35,822	33	30
Oconto (1851)	Oconto	1,002	25,553	28,947	29,322	41	31
Oneida (1885)	Rhinelander	1,130	24,427	31,216	32,039	37	20
Outagamie (1851)	Appleton	642	119,398	128,730	131,304	8	44
Ozaukee (1853)	Port Washington	235	54,461	66,981	67,202	20	31
Pepin (1858)	Durand	231	7,319	7,477	7,637	69	12
Pierce (1853)	Ellsworth	576	26,652	31,149	31,710	39	17
Polk (1853)	Balsam Lake	919	26,666	32,351	33,672	35	25
Portage (1836)	Steven Point	810	47,541	57,420	59,441	22	33
Price (1879)	Phillips	1,256	14,520	15,788	15,919	59	21
Racine (1836)	Racine	334	170,838	173,132	172,246	5	32
Richland (1842)	Richland Center	585	17,079	17,476	17,798	54	21
Rock (1836)	Janesville	724	131,970	139,420	138,504	6	41
Rusk (1901)	Ladysmith	913	14,238	15,589	15,647	60	21
St. Croix (1840)	Hudson	723	34,354	43,262	44,594	27	31
Sauk (1840)	Baraboo	838	39,057	43,469	44,791	26	31
Sawyer (1883)	Hayward	1,255	9,670	12,843	13,457	64	15
Shawano (1853)	Shawano	897	32,650	35,928	36,409	32	30
Sheboygan (1836)	Sheboygan	515	96,660	100,935	101,608	11	34
Taylor (1875)	Medford	975	16,958	18,817	19,402	50	17
Trempealeau (1854)	Whitehall	736	23,344	26,158	26,455	42	23
Vernon (1851)	Viroqua	808	24,557	25,642	25,968	44	29
Vilas (1893)	Eagle River	867	10,958	16,535	16,847	57	21
Walworth (1836)	Elkhorn	556	63,444	71,507	72,209	19	35
Washburn (1883)	Shell Lake	815	10,601	13,174	13,223	65	21
Washington (1836)	West Bend	431	63,839	84,848	85,550	14	30
Waukesha (1846)	Waukesha	554	231,335	280,203	283,356	3	35
Waupaca (1851)	Waupaca	754	37,780	42,831	44,166	29	27
Waushara (1851)	Wautoma	628	14,795	18,526	18,919	52	19
Winnebago (1840)	Oshkosh	449	129,946	131,779	132,811	7	45
Wood (1856)	Wisconsin Rapids	801	65,362	72,799	73,676	18	37
TOTAL		54,426	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,756,279		1,898

* As a result of a November 1982 referendum, the electorate of Burnett County voted to move its county seat from Grantsburg. Pursuant to Section 59.11, Wis. Stats., the Governor issued a proclamation on November 25, 1982.

[1] Wis. Hist. Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Table 2, February 1982.

[3] *Ibid.* Chapter B, Part 51, Table 44, August 1982.

[4] Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, Official Population Estimates for 1982, January 1, 1982.

[5] Wisconsin County Boards Association, December 1982.

[6] 365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws of 1959, which created Menominee County.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
as of April 6, 1983[1]

County	County Board Chairperson[2]	County Executive or Administrator	Clerk	Party
Adams	Adolph C. Bork	None	Rita Pelton	D.
Ashland	Kenneth Todd	None	Elaine A. Stibbe	R.
Barron	Arnold L.G. Ellison	None	Judith A. Genereau	D.
Bayfield	Edwin Renoos	None	James C. Strom	D.
Brown	Larry L. Adams	Donald J. Hollaway (exec.)	Ronald J. DeLain	D.
Buffalo	Duane H. Baertsch	Gale O. Hoch (admin.)	Gale O. Hoch	R.
Burnett	Charles Tollander	None	Donald E. Iverson	D.
Calumet	George Hostettler	None	John J. Keuler, Jr.	D.
Chippewa	Wallace J. Bowe	None	Jerome L. Dachel	D.
Clark	Raymond J. Conzemius	None	Rosalind J. Chubb	D.
Columbia	Reuben Damm	None	Signe Johnson	R.
Crawford	Robert G. Dillman	None	Paul Hazen	D.
Dane	Roderick J. Matthews	Jonathan B. Barry (exec.)	Carol Little	D.
Dodge	H.J. Kreutzmann	Garland Lichtenberg (admin. sec.)	Dorothy E. Ebert	R.
Door	Harvey Malzahn, Jr.	None	Robert Papke	R.
Douglas	Douglas G. Finn	None	Raymond H. Somerville	D.
Dunn	Roger Hones	John Krizek (admin.)	Loraine Stratton	D.
Eau Claire	David Duax	Ronald T. Wampler (admin. coor.)	Joanne Lester	D.
Florence	Alfred Lund	None	Robert Anderson	D.
Fond du Lac	Wilbert Halbach	M. Anita Anderegg (exec.)	Joyce A. Buechel	R.
Forest	Erhard E. Huettl	None	Dora James	D.
Grant	Mary L. Wirth	None	Dorothea Eck	R.
Green	Robert Hoesly	None	Robert E. Severson	R.
Green Lake	Ted Burdick	None	Edward H. Riggs	R.
Iowa	Richard Scullion	None	Claire O. Olson	R.
Iron	Louis P. Leoni	None	George G. Reed	D.
Jackson	Keith Ferries	None	Alice L. Larson	D.
Jefferson	Hilmer H. Groth	Robert Baier (admin.)	Barbara A. Geyer	R.
Juneau	C.F. Saylor	None	Carl Wilke	R.
Kenosha	Stanley Kerkman	Gilbert J. Dosemagen (exec.)	John R. Collins	D.
Kewaunee	Harold Reckelberg	None	Edward J. Dorner	D.
La Crosse	Charles H. Pierce	None	Russell L. Fiedler	R.
Lafayette	Richard McKnight	None	Stephen Pickett	D.
Langlade	Walter L. Klimoski	None	Norman J. Cejka	D.
Lincoln	Neil H. LeMay	None	Kenneth H. Oldenburg	R.
Manitowoc	Donald L. Vogt	None	James J. Kornely	D.
Marathon	Bertell MacDonald	vacancy (admin.)	Raymond H. Ott	D.
Marinette	C. Edward Collette	None	Robert M. Harbick	R.
Marquette	Thomas McDowell	None	Gary L. Sorensen	R.
Menominee	John L. Fossum	Hilary Waukau (admin.)	Carol LaTender	D.
Milwaukee	F. Thomas Ament	Wm. F. O'Donnell (exec.)	Thomas E. Zablocki	D.
Monroe	Christian Stefferud	None	David L. Hering	R.
Oconto	Oscar Tachik	Gaylord Strehlow (admin.)	Gaylord H. Strehlow	R.
Oneida	Tony Lorbetske	None	D. Richard Macdonald	D.
Outagamie	George Schroeder	John Schreiter (exec.)	James D. Hensel	R.
Ozaukee	William A. Schroeder	None	Harold C. Dobberpuhl	R.
Pepin	Donald A. Sommers	None	James R. Bresina	D.
Pierce	Marvin Christenson	None	David Sorenson	R.
Polk	George H. Vollert	None	Elroy A. Spangenberg	D.
Portage	Robert J. Steinke	Jerry Glad (admin.)	Roger Wrycza	D.
Price	Edgar Granberg	None	Clarence Cvengros	D.
Racine	James F. Rooney	Leonard Ziolkowski (exec.)	Dennis M. Kornwolf	D.
Richland	Merlyn Merry	None	Bernal W. Coy	R.
Rock	Glen Bobzien	Charles Hetrick (admin.)	Gregory Seefeldt	D.
Rusk	Marvin J. Hanson	None	Richard Sargent	R.
St. Croix	Norman E. Anderson	None	Jill Ann Berke	D.
Sauk	Melvin Rose	None	Opal Kohlmeyer	R.
Sawyer	Wayne Somerville	None	Frank W. Duffy	R.
Shawano	Harry Bauman	None	Rosetta Stern	R.
Sheboygan	Edward Frauenheim	None	Patricia A. Jaschinski	D.
Taylor	Edwin Ahlers	None	Roger L. Emmerich	D.
Trempealeau	Earl Ryder	None	Harold L. Tomter	D.
Vernon	Chester Erlandson	None	Roger W. Novy	R.
Vilas	Francis Dussault	None	James A. Sanborn	R.
Walworth	Roy Lightfield	None	H. Joseph Breidenbach	R.
Washburn	Eugene F. Barrett	None	John L. Brown	R.
Washington	Reuben J. Schmahl	None	George F. Nehrbass	R.
Waukesha	Lloyd G. Owens	None	Audrey A. Carlson	R.
Waupaca	Kenneth Egan	None	Eleanor Dretzke	R.
Waushara	George Sorenson	None	Harold Prochnow	R.
Winnebago	Herman J. Brandt	James Coughlin (exec.)	Dorothy L. Propp	R.
Wood	Norman H. Fehrenbach	None	Anthony C. Ruesch	D.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Treasurer	Party	Register of Deeds	Party
Adams	LaVerne A. Johnson	D.	Kevin G. Tarvid	D.
Ashland	Geraldine Stephenson	R.	Wendell R. Friske	D.
Barron	Marla K. Thompson	R.	Maxine M. Wiesner	R.
Bayfield	Daniel R. Anderson	D.	Otto Korpela	D.
Brown	Thomas Cuene	D.	Gary DeByl	D.
Buffalo	Patricia J. Wodele	R.	Fern F. Pearson	R.
Burnett	Arletta Ortendahl	R.	Elaine K. Olson	D.
Calumet	Nancy Meyer	R.	Robert Mand	D.
Chippewa	Arlene Zweifelhofer	D.	Beatrice M. Roycraft	D.
Clark	Ruby Meihack	R.	Vern Hansen	D.
Columbia	Mary L. Grunke	R.	Marian L. Robinson	R.
Crawford	Martin E. Sprosty	D.	Lyle T. Johnson	R.
Dane	Robert McDermott	D.	Carol Mahnke	D.
Dodge	Jacqueline Steger	R.	Roger E. Hill	R.
Door	Chester Ostram	R.	Priscilla Meyer	R.
Douglas	Mary Brokke	D.	Nicholas J. Doyle, Jr.	D.
Dunn	Gladys V. Waller	D.	Herb D. Schutz	R.
Eau Claire	Larry C. Lokken	D.	Carolyn A. Peterson	R.
Florence	Marilyn Harrison	R.	Mary Jessen	R.
Fond du Lac	Otto W. Sutter	R.	Mary Ann Brickle	D.
Forest	Marie Palmer	D.	Eugene Statezny	D.
Grant	Beverly Hartnett	R.	Marilyn Pierce	R.
Green	Jean Wuthrich	R.	Helen Bratzke	R.
Green Lake	Darlene J. Gehrke	R.	Shirley A. Williams	R.
Iowa	Clifford D. Olson	R.	Reuben E. Holmes	R.
Iron	Mark Gianunzio	D.	Robert Traczyk	D.
Jackson	Delores A. Walton	D.	Lyle V. Larson	D.
Jefferson	Edward M. Jensen	R.	Janet A. Schiferl	R.
Juneau	Betty Siekert	R.	Jerilyn Kolba	R.
Kenosha	Ruth M. Radatz	D.	Rose Bloom	D.
Kewaunee	Roland L. Baierl	R.	Alice M. Flaherty	D.
La Crosse	JoAnne Anderson	R.	Charles R. Whaley, Jr.	R.
Lafayette	Lila Benson	D.	Eleanor Mullen	R.
Langlade	Mary Novak	D.	Sandra Fischer	D.
Lincoln	Florin R. Koehler	R.	Warren Weckwerth	R.
Manitowoc	Donald J. Damman	D.	Robert B. Brandl	D.
Marathon	Damon R. Reynolds	R.	Robert R. Gernetsky	D.
Marinette	Robert C. Michaelis	R.	Florence Magnuson	D.
Marquette	Shirley Procknow	R.	Bernice Wegner	R.
Menominee	Barbara A. Frechette	D.	Mary L. Grignon	D.
Milwaukee	Paul J. McCormack	D.	Walter R. Barczak	D.
Monroe	Patricia A. Harrie	R.	Mary Lou Jenkins	R.
Oconto	Berwyn Walske	R.	Joyce B. Behling	R.
Oneida	Wallace Sommers	D.	Doris Verage Kuehn	D.
Outagamie	Peter L. Berg	R.	Grace Herb	R.
Ozaukee	Raymond F. Maas	R.	Anita M. Becker	R.
Pepin	Olga A. Vogel	D.	Emma Langlois	D.
Pierce	Milt Sorensen	R.	Charlene Larson	D.
Polk	David Anderson	D.	Harold Maier	D.
Portage	Alfred H. Bartkowiak	D.	Theresa M. Jazdzewski	D.
Price	Joyce Muriel Cress	R.	Mary Kraiss	D.
Racine	Paul Smith	D.	Helen M. Schutten	R.
Richland	Marie F. Davis	R.	Sy Miller	R.
Rock	Mary Ann Eggen	D.	Esther A. Gage	R.
Rusk	Anne Gibbs	R.	Mary Lu Riel	D.
St. Croix	Mary Jane Livermore	R.	James O'Connell	D.
Sauk	Melvin Brandt	R.	Robert F. Scheible	R.
Sawyer	Kenneth Hebbe	R.	E. Louis Lindholm	R.
Shawano	Carl A. Peters	R.	M. Elizabeth Redman	R.
Sheboygan	Hans Fischer	D.	Darlene J. Navis	D.
Taylor	Alvin W. Sove	D.	Sally Strassburger	R.
Trempealeau	Vitus C. Kampa	R.	Nels Hegge	D.
Vernon	Alvin M. Hauge	R.	Vera J. Nelson	R.
Vilas	Elenor E. Gorz	R.	Dona Richter	D.
Walworth	Mark B. Schwartz	R.	Lois M. Ketterhagen	R.
Washburn	Alta F. Kallenbach	D.	Edward A. Melton	R.
Washington	Fredric A. Seefeldt	R.	John C. Steilen	R.
Waukesha	Dorothy MacDonald	R.	Michael J. Hasslinger	R.
Waupaca	John H. DeVaud	R.	Jean Breier	R.
Waushara	Mary L. Oligney	R.	Orville W. Lehr	R.
Winnebago	Ruth Bradley	R.	Marjorie H. Dahms	R.
Wood	Edward D. Rezin	R.	Walter D. Braun	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Clerk of Circuit Court	Party	District Attorney	Party
Adams	Shirley A. Smedbron	D.	Mark D. Thibodeau	D.
Ashland	Delsie E. Larson	R.	Matthew F. Anich	D.
Barron	Effie H. Beckwith	R.	James Babler	R.
Bayfield	Violet M. Weber	D.	William D. Bussey	D.
Brown	Mabel M. Tuttle	D.	Peter J. Naze	D.
Buffalo	Betty Brown	R.	Roger Hartman	R.
Burnett	Vera Wicklund	D.	Dennis Leider	R.
Calumet	Terence J. Owens	R.	Donald A. Poppy	R.
Chippewa	Janet Rubenzor Anderl	D.	Kristine A. Cusik	D.
Clark	Steven W. Hemersbach	D.	Darwin Zwieg	I.
Columbia	Mary Ellen Cross	R.	David E. Hoel	R.
Crawford	Paul L. Paulson	R.	Rodney J. Satter	R.
Dane	Cynthia Fokakis	D.	Harold Harlowe	D.
Dodge	James L. Hammer	R.	Kathleen Arthur	R.
Door	Sandra Christianson	R.	Gary Schuster	R.
Douglas	Merrill W. Hoven	D.	Keith J. Peterson	D.
Dunn	Janice Bradford	R.	Nancy L. Peterson	D.
Eau Claire	Eleanor Barrett	D.	Rodney A. Zemke	D.
Florence	Rita Pontbriand	R.	David Herrick	R.
Fond du Lac	C. Ruth Zickau	R.	Garrett Kavenaugh	D.
Forest	Karen Miller	D.	Kevin J. Kelley	D.
Grant	Diane Perkins	R.	Emil Everix	R.
Green	Charlene Erickson	R.	Nicholas Funkhouser	D.
Green Lake	Betty J. Hoffman	R.	William R. Wilde	R.
Iowa	Carolyn K. Olson	R.	Paul McLimans	R.
Iron	John J. Prospero	D.	James McKenzie	D.
Jackson	Claudia Koran	D.	Paul Bohac	D.
Jefferson	Kenneth M. Schopen	R.	Richard A. Perkins	R.
Juneau	Carol Gross	R.	Daniel M. Berkos	R.
Kenosha	Janet Meier	D.	Robert Zapf	D.
Kewaunee	David J. Brusky	D.	Douglas Messmann	R.
La Crosse	John A. Frost	R.	Michael J. Mulroy	R.
Lafayette	Verlene McGowan	R.	Humphrey J. Lynch	R.
Langlade	Victoria A. Adamski	D.	Carl K. Buesing	R.
Lincoln	Janet Beyer-Thums	R.	Christopher Coakley	R.
Manitowoc	Joan A. Hoffman	D.	Denis R. Vogel	D.
Marathon	Gerald G. Gertschen	D.	Rand L. Krueger	D.
Marinette	Don E. Phillips	R.	Tim A. Duket	R.
Marquette	Robert F. Robinson	R.	Coleen C. Higgins	I.
Menominee	Mary L. Grignon	D.	Gary R. Bruno	R.
Milwaukee	Gary J. Barczak	D.	E. Michael McCann	D.
Monroe	Eleanor Austin	R.	David Shudlick	R.
Oconto	Grace Peterson	R.	Patrick J. Madden	D.
Oneida	Barbara Loesch[3]	D.	John J. Hogan	R.
Outagamie	Ruth H. Janssen	R.	Michael W. Gage	R.
Ozaukee	Ellen A. Martin	R.	Mark S. Williams	R.
Pepin	Rosemary E. Carlisle	R.	Karl J. Goethel	D.
Pierce	June M. Lewis	D.	Warren Brandt	D.
Polk	Melvin A. Madsen	D.	John E. Schneider	D.
Portage	Alfred A. Lewandowski	D.	John D. Osinga	D.
Price	Louise A. Kenney	D.	Mary M. Liedtke	D.
Racine	Lawrence E. Flynn	D.	Gerald P. Ptacek	R.
Richland	Doris Bailey	R.	James J. Robb	R.
Rock	Betty Jo Bussie	R.	Stephen M. Needham	R.
Rusk	Renae R. Baxter	D.	Richard A. Ginkowski	R.
St. Croix	Marquerite Kobylarczyk	D.	Eric J. Lundell	R.
Sauk	Virginia Tourdot	R.	Bartley G. Mauch	R.
Sawyer	Stephen Lee Hand	R.	Thomas E. Van Roy	R.
Shawano	Edwin K. Krueger	R.	Gary R. Bruno	R.
Sheboygan	Jane A. Schetter	R.	L. Edward Stengel	D.
Taylor	Joyce A. McNamer	R.	Arthur Sexton	D.
Trempealeau	Evelyn J. Maldonado	R.	LaVerne Michalak	R.
Vernon	Morris Moon	R.	Russell L. Hanson	R.
Vilas	Sally Ayers	R.	James Mohr	D.
Walworth	Peggy L. Mackelfresh	R.	Robert J. Kennedy	R.
Washburn	Patrick E. Harrington	D.	Edwin Fischer	D.
Washington	Jon W. Sanfilippo	R.	David Resheske	R.
Waukesha	Virginia E. Hunkins	R.	John E. Fryatt	R.
Waupaca	Orin A. Stevenson	R.	Thomas A. Maroney	R.
Waushara	Peggy Klimke	R.	James Thomas	R.
Winnebago	Katherine Stadmueller	R.	Dee R. Dyer	R.
Wood	Edward J. Hellner	D.	Kevin Potter	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Sheriff	Party	Coroner/Medical Examiner	Party
Adams	Robert Faaber	R.	Mary Ann Henningsen	D.
Ashland	Donald W. Wilmot	R.	Donald R. Cameron	R.
Barron	Wallace Larson	D.	James Fullerton	D.
Bayfield	Richard Fredericks	D.	Wayne E. Peterson	D.
Brown	Leon Pieschek	D.	Timothy P. Blaney	D.
Buffalo	Robert L. Sing	R.	Jacquie Schnabl-Danzinger	R.
Burnett	Donald Chell	D.	David Swingle	D.
Calumet	Daniel A. Gillis	R.	Lawrence Adams	R.
Chippewa	James B. Revoir	D.	Katherine Gerrits	D.
Clark	David Bertz	R.	Robert F. Lulloff	R.
Columbia	Armin E. Ohnesorge	R.	Kenneth W. Reuhl	R.
Crawford	William Fillbach	D.	Jacqueline Johnsrud	D.
Dane	Jerome D. Lacke	R.	Clyde F. Chamberlain	D.
Dodge	Theodore Meekma	R.	John F. Omen	R.
Door	LeRoy Klein	R.	William Faller, M.D.	R.
Douglas	Frederick Johnson	D.	Alan A. Krahn	I.
Dunn	Richard Risler	R.	J. P. Springer, M.D.[4]	—
Eau Claire	Larry W. Jacobson	D.	Herbert M. Aitken, M.D.[4]	—
Florence	Jacob Neuens	R.	Robert Friberg	R.
Fond du Lac	Thomas W. Snyder	R.	K. Alan Stormo, M.D.	R.
Forest	Edgar R. Wilson	D.	Gerald W. Gibson	D.
Grant	Herbert P. Hottenstein	R.	William S. Letcher	R.
Green	Harold Lelle	D.	Wilbur Deininger	R.
Green Lake	Herman C. Rasmussen	R.	Richard L. Roycraft	R.
Iowa	Nicholas Basting	R.	Timothy A. Correll, M.D.	R.
Iron	Don Bugni	D.	Brian Erickson	D.
Jackson	Craig Amidon	R.	Barbara Haldeman	R.
Jefferson	Keith L. Mueller	R.	Ewald J. Reichert	R.
Juneau	Gervase Thompson	R.	Howard Fischer	R.
Kenosha	Daniel Piencikowski	D.	Thomas J. Dorff	D.
Kewaunee	Lee C. Ledvina	D.	Darwin W. Legois	D.
La Crosse	Sylvia Boma	R.	Robert E. Whiteway, M.D. [4]	—
Lafayette	Vernus Olson	R.	James L. Reilly	D.
Langlade	John H. Hoffman	R.	John T. Crawford	R.
Lincoln	Ronald W. Krueger	R.	James S. Janowiak, M.D.	R.
Manitowoc	Thomas H. Kocourek	D.	Marion F. Cumming	D.
Marathon	Louis F. Gianoli	R.	David Joswick	D.
Marinette	Joseph M. Larson	R.	Kenneth R. Mattison	R.
Marquette	Kelly J. Campion	R.	Walter A. Brudnowski	D.
Menominee	James Tourtillott	D.	Richard Herrera	D.
Milwaukee	William E. Klamm	D.	C.P. Erwin, M.D.[4]	D.
Monroe	Timothy Donovan	R.	Renee J. Fanning	R.
Oconto	Gerald Gehling	R.	John Fisher	R.
Oneida	Panayotis J. Drivas	D.	Harry H. Whidden[4]	—
Outagamie	Thomas Drootsan	R.	Philip E. Russell	R.
Ozaukee	Fernando R. Perez	R.	Barbara J. Aagerup	R.
Pepin	Roger D. Britton	R.	Richard J. Bryant, M.D.	R.
Pierce	Stanley Christianson	R.	Eugene Jonas, M.D.	R.
Polk	Kenneth A. Madsen	D.	John O. Simenstad	D.
Portage	Daniel V. Hintz	D.	Scott W. Rifleman	D.
Price	Michael H. Johnson	D.	Chester Brozek	D.
Racine	Robert L. Rohner	D.	John Esayian[4]	D.
Richland	William Breneman	R.	Bernard Covey	R.
Rock	Joseph Black	R.	Richard C. McCaul	D.
Rusk	William Volkman	D.	Gerald F. Siverling	R.
St. Croix	LuVerne J. Burke	R.	Jerome G. Koosmann	R.
Sauk	Alan B. Shanks	R.	Richard F.P. Olson	R.
Sawyer	Donald Sheehan	R.	Albert J. Bloom	R.
Shawano	James Knope	R.	Douglas K. Knope	R.
Sheboygan	Vernon Boeckmann	D.	Robert W. Sertich	D.
Taylor	Alfred Palmer	R.	Vinoo Cameron, M.D. [4]	—
Trempealeau	Noble E. Kleven	R.	Larry Hollister	R.
Vernon	Geoffrey M. Banta	R.	James R. Hanson	R.
Vilas	James Williquette	R.	Louis Federspiel	R.
Walworth	Donald E. Ketchpaw	R.	John T. Griebel	R.
Washburn	Marvin L. Anderson	R.	Lester J. Olson, M.D.	R.
Washington	Clarence A. Schwartz	R.	Robert H. Boltz	R.
Waukesha	Raymond J. Klink	R.	Donald J. Eggum	D.
Waupaca	William E. Mork	R.	Lloyd P. Maasch, M.D.	R.
Waushara	Norman Weiss	R.	Benjamin A. Brownell	R.
Winnebago	Terry Footit	R.	Michael A. Stelter	R.
Wood	Robert W. Bodette	D.	James Breitenstein	D.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Surveyor	Party
Adams	Greg P. Rhinehart	Appointed
Ashland	None	—
Barron	Steven J. Johnson	R.
Bayfield	None	—
Brown	Leslie D. Van Horn	Appointed
Buffalo	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Burnett	Gerald E. Wagner	Appointed
Calumet	None	Appointed
Chippewa	Dennis G. Mickesh	D.
Clark	Charles O. Offerman	Appointed
Columbia	Gregory A. Knuteson	R.
Crawford	Ronald R. Hayden	Appointed
Dane	George A. Weir	D.
Dodge	Richard J. Leaver	Appointed
Door	None	—
Douglas	R.H. Dann	D.
Dunn	Howard R. Kruse	Appointed
Eau Claire	Michael E. Sutliff	Appointed
Florence	None	—
Fond du Lac	Don E. Panetti	R.
Forest	None	—
Grant	None	R.
Green	None	—
Green Lake	Robert Bruce	Appointed
Iowa	John M. Halverson	R.
Iron	Peter De Rubeis	Appointed (inactive)
Jackson	John Ellingson	R.
Jefferson	Thomas Wollin	Appointed
Juneau	James J. Carroll	R.
Kenosha	Robert L. Smith	D.
Kewaunee	None	—
La Crosse	Ray Pelishek	Appointed
Lafayette	Laurence E. Schmit	Appointed
Langlade	William F. Kelly	R.
Lincoln	None	—
Manitowoc	None	—
Marathon	Chester Nowaczyk	Appointed
Marinette	Carl Elfstrom	Appointed
Marquette	None	Appointed
Menominee	None	—
Milwaukee	None	—
Monroe	Harley A. Sime	R.
Oconto	Kim H. Pritzlaff	Appointed
Oneida	Robert H. Winat	R.
Outagamie	Frank M. Charlesworth	Appointed
Ozaukee	Thomas J. Genske	Appointed
Pepin	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Pierce	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Polk	Ron Hoffman	Appointed
Portage	Joseph S. Glodowski	D.
Price	Alfred E. Schneider	Appointed
Racine	John H. Nielsen	Appointed
Richland	Matthew J. Janiak	Appointed
Rock	Donald A. Barnes	Appointed
Rusk	Alfred E. Schneider	Appointed
St. Croix	None	Appointed
Sauk	Donald L. McConaghy	R.
Sawyer	Ronald L. Peterson	R.
Shawano	Robert W. Nordin	Appointed
Sheboygan	A. Roger Laning	Appointed
Taylor	Charles O. Offerman	R.
Trempealeau	Terry L. Kerwin	Appointed
Vernon	None	—
Vilas	Robert E. Bandow	R.
Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	R.
Washburn	Lyle L. Elliott	Appointed
Washington	Ronald H. Greve	Appointed
Waukesha	Claude C. Johnson, Jr.	Appointed
Waupaca	Joseph S. Glodowski	Appointed
Waushara	Gary Schindler	R.
Winnebago	None	—
Wood	William C. Rohde	R.

[1] All county-wide elective officers except county board chairman, medical examiner, county administrator, who are appointed by the county board. County boards, under Section 59.12, Wis. Stats., are also allowed to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor. Elective officers serve 2-year terms except county executives, who serve 4-year terms.

[2] Serving as chairperson for the 1982-84 biennium. Term of office expires 4/20/84 excepting Milwaukee County, where term expires 4/19/86. The term for county board supervisors is 2 years excepting Milwaukee County, where the term is 4 years.

[3] Appointed by Judge Robert Kinney, Oneida County Circuit Court, to fill vacancy caused by the death of James Doherty.

[4] Medical examiner.

Sources: Wisconsin County Boards Association, December 1982; Wisconsin County Surveyors Association, "Directory of Wisconsin County Surveyors — 1983"; Wisconsin County Administrators and Executive Association, "County Administrators and Executives in Wisconsin", September 1982; Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, for coronor and medical examiner information, December 1982.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
October 1972-1981

Year	Employes*			October Payroll (in thousands)		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1972	52,057	144,783	196,840	46,475	111,847	158,322
1973	51,583	152,079	203,662	51,245	126,636	177,882
1974	50,438	157,003	207,441	53,194	136,100	189,294
1975	53,193	160,985	214,178	59,746	148,461	208,879
1976	53,350	161,414	214,764	62,980	157,453	220,433
1977	54,549	167,915	222,464	67,798	172,410	240,208
1978	55,540	163,121	218,661	72,260	186,119	258,379
1979	57,431	163,894	221,325	81,932	201,765	283,696
1980	59,531	166,382	225,913	92,794	232,371	325,165
1981	57,163	163,829	220,992	94,752	241,702	336,455

*To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1981*, August 1982, and previous editions.

NUMBER OF WISCONSIN STATE EMPLOYES

Employe Status	Oct. 31, 1981	Oct. 31, 1982
Classified	35,869	35,236
Unclassified	16,088	16,135
Limited term	4,178	4,352
Seasonal	388	481
Project	636	620
Other	5,072	5,168
TOTAL	62,231	61,992

Authorized Positions by Funds	Oct. 31, 1981*	Oct. 31, 1982*
State tax funded	29,435.3	29,357.7
User fee funded	12,907.3	13,450.0
Federally funded	9,015.9	8,930.5
Segregated funded	4,890.3	4,985.7
TOTAL	56,248.8	56,723.8

* Figures rounded off by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, "State Employment Report", November 1982 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1981

Unit of Government	Number of Employes: Total	Number of Employes: Full-Time Only	Number of Employes: Full-Time Equivalent	Total Payroll (in thousands)	Average Earnings Full-Time Employes: All	Average Earnings Full-Time Employes: Excluding Education
State	80,749	50,805	57,163	$ 94,752	$1,668	$1,667
Local (total)	219,475	152,437	163,829	241,702	1,484	1,401
School districts	90,682	58,941	63,989	100,337	1,581	—
Municipalities	71,545	52,311	55,306	84,089	1,528	1,546
Counties	45,835	37,510	40,348	50,952	1,275	1,275
Townships	10,321	2,753	3,259	4,498	1,285	1,285
Special districts	1,092	922	927	1,827	1,940	1,940
TOTAL	300,224	203,242	220,992	$336,455	$1,530	$1,471

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment In 1981*, Table 9, August 1982.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY FUNCTION October 1981

Function	Total Payrolls (in thousands)	Number of Employes*: Total	Number of Employes*: Per 10,000 Population
Education	$182,392	115,707	244.0
Schools (local)	120,718	78,803	166.2
Higher education institutions	59,070	35,480	74.8
Education (other)	2,604	1,424	3.0
Hospitals	21,351	17,345	36.6
Police protection	19,579	11,936	25.2
Highways	16,869	11,193	23.6
General control	14,397	9,552	20.1
Public welfare	12,184	9,964	21.0
Financial administration	8,667	5,262	11.1
Fire protection (local)	7,621	4,227	8.9
Correction	6,572	4,064	8.6
Health	5,025	3,405	7.2
Local parks and recreation	4,134	3,132	6.6
Natural resources	4,015	2,971	6.3
Utilities, transit	3,847	2,226	4.7
Sewerage (local)	3,772	2,164	4.6
Employment security administration	3,271	1,833	3.9
Utilities, water supplies	2,704	1,734	3.7
Local libraries	2,300	1,869	3.9
Sanitation (other)	2,159	1,991	4.2
Utilities, gas and electric	1,348	843	1.8
Other and unallocable	12,816	8,659	18.3
TOTAL (except education)	$154,063	105,285	222.0
GRAND TOTAL	$336,455	220,992	466.0

*To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on the wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment in 1981*, Tables 10, 11, 12, August 1982.

COMPOSITION OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WORK FORCE[1]
October 2, 1982

Employe Status	Total Employes	Total Minority Employes	Minority Composition											
			Black		Hispanic		Asian		American Indian		Handicapped[2]		Veterans[2]	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent classified	36,168	1,413	811	—	249	—	179	—	175	—	846	2.34	3,967	10.97
Male	18,396	680	347	0.96	147	0.41	85	0.24	101	0.28	—	—	—	—
Female	17,772	733	464	1.28	102	0.28	94	0.26	74	0.20	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	453	35	20	—	7	—	6	—	2	—	5	1.10	36	7.95
Male	310	19	12	2.65	4	0.88	1	0.27	2	0.44	—	—	—	—
Female	143	16	8	1.77	3	0.66	5	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limited term	6,702	398	184	—	77	—	79	—	58	—	24	0.36	28	0.42
Male	2,800	203	93	1.39	39	0.58	32	0.48	39	0.58	—	—	—	—
Female	3,902	195	91	1.36	38	0.57	47	0.70	19	0.28	—	—	—	—
Seasonal	583	42	15	—	12	—	4	—	11	—	9	1.54	20	3.43
Male	187	11	3	0.51	4	0.69	—	—	4	0.69	—	—	—	—
Female	396	31	12	2.06	8	1.37	4	0.69	7	1.20	—	—	—	—
Project	639	42	21	—	9	—	17	—	1	—	11	1.72	8	1.25
Male	245	22	5	0.78	6	0.94	11	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	394	26	16	2.50	3	0.47	6	0.94	1	0.16	—	—	—	—
Other	795	76	53	—	8	—	4	—	11	—	21	2.64	—	—
Male	362	58	41	5.16	6	0.75	2	0.25	9	1.13	—	—	—	—
Female	433	18	12	1.51	2	0.25	2	0.25	2	0.25	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	45,340	2,013	1,104	—	362	—	289	—	258	—	916	2.02	4,059	8.95
Male	22,300	993	501	1.10	206	0.45	131	0.29	155	0.34	—	—	—	—
Female	23,040	1,020	603	1.33	156	0.34	158	0.35	103	0.23	—	—	—	—

[1] Includes *only* centralized employe payroll monitored by the Department of Employment Relations, not all state employes.
[2] Not complete totals; several state agencies do not maintain these figures.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, "AAIS Workforce Analysis Report", October 2, 1982.

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT, BY STATE, 1982[1]

State	Total All Local Govts.	Local Governments Other Than School Districts					School Districts
		Total	Counties[1]	Municipalities[2]	Townships[3]	Special Districts	
Alabama	1,018	891	67	434	—	390	127
Alaska	156	157	8	142	—	6	—
Arizona	458	228	14	76	—	137	231
Arkansas	1,429	1,053	75	472	—	506	376
California	4,111	2,996	57	428	—	2,511	1,115
Colorado	1,567	1,360	62	267	—	1,031	207
Connecticut	480	464	—	33	149	282	16
Delaware	218	199	3	56	—	140	19
Florida	971	876	66	391	—	419	95
Georgia	1,270	1,082	158	534	—	390	188
Hawaii	18	18	3	1	—	14	—
Idaho	1,017	900	44	198	—	658	117
ILLINOIS	6,463	5,413	102	1,280	1,434	2,597	1,050
Indiana	2,872	2,566	91	565	1,008	902	306
IOWA	1,873	1,416	99	955	—	362	457
Kansas	3,818	3,492	105	627	1,380	1,380	326
Kentucky	1,252	1,072	119	426	—	527	180
Louisiana	468	402	62	301	—	39	66
Maine	807	709	16	22	475	196	98
Maryland	442	442	23	152	—	267	—
Massachusetts	798	717	12	39	312	354	81
MICHIGAN	2,645	2,044	83	532	1,245	184	601
MINNESOTA	3,529	3,093	87	855	1,795	356	436
Mississippi	859	690	82	292	—	316	169
Missouri	3,127	2,568	114	929	324	1,201	559
Montana	1,044	632	54	126	—	452	412
Nebraska	3,335	2,255	93	535	469	1,158	1,080
Nevada	185	168	16	17	—	135	17
New Hampshire	506	357	10	13	221	113	149
New Jersey	1,596	1,043	21	323	244	455	553
New Mexico	319	230	33	96	—	101	89
New York	3,300	2,527	57	615	932	923	773
North Carolina	909	909	100	484	—	325	—
North Dakota	2,797	2,472	53	365	1,360	694	325
Ohio	3,352	2,725	88	941	1,318	378	627
Oklahoma	2,261	1,608	77	582	—	949	653
Oregon	1,459	1,105	36	241	—	828	354
Pennsylvania	5,316	4,698	66	1,019	1,549	2,064	618
Rhode Island	124	121	—	8	31	82	3
South Carolina	651	559	46	265	—	248	92
South Dakota	1,767	1,572	64	312	996	200	195
Tennessee	913	900	94	335	—	471	13
Texas	4,191	3,066	254	1,121	—	1,691	1,125
Utah	505	465	29	224	—	212	40
Vermont	667	393	14	57	237	85	274
Virginia	407	407	95	229	—	83	—
Washington	1,734	1,434	39	265	—	1,130	300
West Virginia	636	581	55	231	—	295	55
WISCONSIN	2,595	2,186	72	580	1,269	265	409
Wyoming	400	344	23	91	—	230	56
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
United States	82,637	67,605	3,041	19,083	16,748	28,733	15,032

[1] Preliminary data.
[2] In Wisconsin, "municipalities" refer to cities and villages.
[3] Includes "town" governments in the 6 New England states and in Minnesota, New York, and WISCONSIN.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Governments, Governmental Units in 1982*, Table 1, June 1982.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE
October 1981

State	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population						Education Employes[3]		
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local	All Employes	Rank	Local Sch.	Higher Ed.	All Other Employes
Alabama	189,422	60,272	129,150	484	29	154	330	$1,185	47	$1,244	$2,332	$1,122
Alaska	33,086	18,031	15,055	803	1	438	365	2,394	1	2,624	2,223	2,409
Arizona	137,092	38,742	98,350	491	24	139	352	1,592	8	1,694	2,827	1,573
Arkansas	103,753	35,837	67,916	452	40	156	296	1,078	50	1,169	2,364	1,037
California	1,107,725	246,663	861,062	458	38	102	356	1,869	3	2,020	2,802	1,872
Colorado	150,356	43,289	107,067	507	14	146	361	1,542	12*	1,559	2,243	1,541
Connecticut	140,880	49,635	91,245	450	42*	158	291	1,407	22	1,624	1,769	1,318
Delaware	31,691	16,423	15,268	530	9	275	255	1,360	26	1,582	2,270	1,235
Florida	461,614	106,410	355,204	453	39	104	349	1,288	32	1,406	2,454	1,261
Georgia	292,395	77,299	215,096	525	11	139	386	1,157	49	1,259	2,309	1,143
Hawaii	48,694	37,074	11,620	496	22	378	118	1,531	14	1,645	2,308	1,474
Idaho	46,010	15,351	30,659	480	30	160	320	1,271	34	1,335	1,769	1,264
ILLINOIS	503,506	121,822	381,684	439	46*	106	333	1,597	7	1,768	2,598	1,553
Indiana	243,627	65,801	177,826	446	44	120	325	1,301	30	1,548	2,545	1,138
IOWA	143,189	43,878	99,311	494	23	151	343	1,394	23	1,520	2,457	1,310
Kansas	128,801	40,286	88,515	540	8	169	371	1,249	36	1,344	2,135	1,198
Kentucky	151,101	56,975	94,126	413	50	156	257	1,259	35	1,445	2,419	1,190
Louisiana	219,344	81,301	138,043	509	13	189	320	1,247	37	1,465	2,015	1,162
Maine	51,110	17,751	33,359	451	41	157	294	1,200	44	1,247	1,920	1,210
Maryland	218,762	78,997	139,765	513	12	185	328	1,542	12*	2,011	1,895	1,413
Massachusetts	271,769	74,691	197,078	471	34	129	341	1,440	21	1,686	2,056	1,352
MICHIGAN	406,961	118,222	288,739	442	45	128	314	1,790	4	2,100	2,534	1,741
MINNESOTA	199,930	54,422	145,508	488	28	133	355	1,498	19	1,407	2,544	1,552
Mississippi	127,026	38,729	88,297	502	16*	153	349	1,035	51	1,136	2,126	962
Missouri	222,114	59,759	162,355	450	42*	121	329	1,204	42	1,299	1,878	1,201
Montana	43,293	14,848	28,445	546	6	187	359	1,349	27	1,455	2,057	1,294
Nebraska	91,347	26,840	64,507	579	4	170	409	1,291	31	1,405	2,031	1,291
Nevada	42,017	11,927	30,090	497	21	141	356	1,558	10	1,578	2,418	1,592
New Hampshire	40,573	14,026	26,547	433	49	150	284	1,202	43	1,247	1,823	1,195
New Jersey	362,858	86,270	276,588	490	25*	117	374	1,523	18	1,953	2,585	1,340
New Mexico	76,726	32,801	43,925	578	5	247	331	1,286	33	1,442	2,291	1,196
New York	955,067	232,565	722,502	543	7	132	410	1,674	6	2,069	2,396	1,567
North Carolina	291,483	88,685	202,798	490	25*	149	341	1,232	39	1,381	2,013	1,186
North Dakota	32,821	12,468	20,353	499	18*	189	309	1,530	15*	1,805	2,325	1,374
Ohio	467,974	114,893	353,081	434	48	107	328	1,382	24	1,608	2,274	1,284
Oklahoma	163,221	57,719	105,502	527	10	186	340	1,191	45	1,247	2,410	1,157

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE
October 1981—Continued

State	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population						Education Employes[3]		
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local	All Employes	Rank	Local Sch.	Higher Ed.	All Other Employes
Oregon	133,568	40,897	92,671	504	15	154	350	1,545	11	1,619	1,869	1,548
Pennsylvania	471,730	124,594	347,136	397	51	105	292	1,450	20	1,678	2,679	1,368
Rhode Island	44,103	20,745	23,358	463	37	218	245	1,560	9	1,915	2,110	1,447
South Carolina	157,958	59,118	98,840	499	18*	187	312	1,192	46	1,258	2,270	1,139
South Dakota	34,415	12,166	22,249	502	16*	177	324	1,177	48	1,186	1,984	1,174
Tennessee	219,761	64,405	155,356	476	32	140	337	1,222	40	1,436	2,334	1,132
Texas	706,018	169,267	536,751	478	31	115	364	1,332	28	1,381	2,445	1,326
Utah	66,659	25,918	40,741	439	46*	171	268	1,373	25	1,431	1,861	1,445
Vermont	24,511	10,937	13,574	475	33	212	263	1,237	38	1,192	2,200	1,247
Virginia	270,217	96,494	173,723	498	20	178	320	1,323	29	1,426	2,427	1,261
Washington	196,589	68,880	127,709	466	35*	163	303	1,725	5	2,019	2,465	1,698
West Virginia	95,418	35,805	59,613	489	27	183	305	1,206	41	1,439	2,270	1,064
WISCONSIN	220,992	57,163	163,829	466	35*	121	345	1,530	15*	1,649	1,977	1,471
Wyoming	32,144	9,588	22,556	653	3	195	458	1,525	17	1,599	2,484	1,465
D.C.	45,725	—	45,725	717	2	—	717	1,948	2	2,438	2,712	1,904
TOTAL	10,917,146	3,086,679	7,830,467	476		135	341	$1,464		$1,629	$2,362	$1,419

[1] Full-time equivalent employes in October 1981.
[2] Full-time state and local government employes for October 1981.
[3] Instructional personnel only.
* Tie in ranking.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1981*, August 1982. Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS STATISTICS SUMMARY

More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other conflict in which the United States has been involved. Vietnam ranks second.

Since the inception of various programs for veterans that began with World War II, 454,405 Wisconsin veterans have benefited from the state's programs, and over $1.5 billion has been expended on these programs. Benefits take the form of economic and educational grants and of loans for economic assistance and housing mortgages. Educational grants far outweigh those for other purposes, while the overwhelming proportion of loans is for housing.

Total membership in the Wisconsin Veterans Home was 658 in 1982. The number was near 700 for most of the 1970s as more World War I and World War II veterans and dependents entered the home.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on military and veterans affairs.

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME*
1888 to 1982

Year	Civil and Indian Wars	Spanish-American	World War I		World War II		Korean War		Total
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1888	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
1889	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
1890	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
1895	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339
1900	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680
1910	699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699
1920	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532
1930	254	108	10	14	—	—	—	—	386
1940	89	196	101	130	—	—	—	—	516
1950	27	156	189	93	5	1	—	—	471
1960	4	74	203	94	40	5	—	—	450
1961	3	66	221	88	39	8	—	—	427
1962	3	66	223	82	52	9	—	—	431
1963	3	67	235	87	57	10	—	—	459
1964	3	63	237	105	61	16	—	—	485
1965	2	62	247	112	77	16	—	—	516
1966	1	56	258	112	86	21	—	—	534
1967	1	46	272	120	93	20	—	—	555
1968	1	48	253	123	93	16	—	—	534
1969	1	43	253	145	101	14	—	—	560
1970	1	35	279	146	153	20	1	0	635
1971	1	39	316	160	184	31	2	0	723
1972	0	28	279	155	199	39	2	0	702
1973	0	25	285	108	199	37	0	1	715
1974	0	21	279	175	185	37	0	2	699

	Spanish-American		World War I		World War II		Korean War		
	Veta.	Depends.	Veta.	Depends.	Veta.	Depends.	Veta.	Depends.	Total
1975	1	18	272	171	198	40	3	2	705
1976	1	14	254	167	209	40	2	2	689
1977	1	13	270	164	205	41	4	2	700
1978	1	11	261	158	218	38	3	2	692
1979	1	11	244	146	227	37	4	1	672
1980	1	8	242	144	241	36	5	1	678
1981	0	8	224	139	264	40	8	2	685
1982	0	7	189	124	282	43	11	2	658

*Name changed from Grand Army Home by Chapter 33, Laws of 1973.
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, October 1982.

DIRECT STATE BENEFITS TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1982

1943-1961

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Funds*	Disbursed from Housing Fund*	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43 to 46	6,359	$ 975,173	$ —	$ 975,173
1947	10,701	2,207,914	—	2,207,914
1948	9,578	3,511,527	—	3,511,527
1949	6,086	2,512,517	—	2,512,517
1950	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
1951	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106
1952	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
1953	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
1954	4,507	1,502,748	2,917,282	4,420,030
1955	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
1956	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
1957	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
1958	2,779	660,994	4,251,239	4,912,233
1959	2,954	670,262	4,749,347	5,419,609
1960	3,345	591,272	6,750,650	7,341,922
1961	3,081	584,426*	6,069,763*	6,654,189

1962-1982

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Grants		Loans					Total Funds to Veterans
		Economic	Educational	Economic Assistance	Second Mortgage Housing	Vietnam Educational Grants	Revenue Bond Housing Loans	G.O. Bond Housing Loans	
1962	3,073	53,891	2,100	515,008	6,110,586	—	—	—	6,681,585
1963	2,835	64,152	3,654	416,836	5,633,475	—	—	—	6,118,117
1964	2,514	79,702	8,540	422,850	4,098,378	—	—	—	4,609,470
1965	2,384	100,751	13,654	359,705	3,263,149	—	—	—	3,737,259
1966	3,272	113,710	36,294	677,311	4,333,245	—	—	—	5,160,560
1967	6,366	112,526	164,921	1,450,836	6,174,864	—	—	—	7,903,147
1968	7,117	128,691	191,355	2,393,521	6,806,438	—	—	—	9,520,005
1969	7,258	150,793	262,126	2,603,989	4,962,464	—	—	—	7,979,372
1970	8,296	193,044	289,743	3,605,092	5,177,305	—	—	—	9,265,183
1971	9,087	248,906	283,652	3,851,973	6,250,247	—	—	—	10,634,778
1972	10,241	299,603	332,319	4,005,623	8,570,346	—	—	—	13,207,891
1973	18,280	434,170	608,959	6,733,164	16,350,799	407,069	—	—	24,534,161
1974	35,280	549,417	1,021,859	7,704,081	14,338,853	1,834,337	—	—	25,568,069
1975	39,637	607,279	1,240,917	9,098,837	10,076,963	1,836,207	46,694,662	—	69,554,865
1976	38,057	536,855	1,245,312	9,537,622	4,371,839	1,861,901	6,332,640	192,591,387	216,678,556
1977	39,499	658,110	1,360,835	9,198,256	1,073,815	1,682,805	—	243,804,763	254,076,834
1978	39,045	496,715	1,232,768	9,819,842	760,546	1,196,114	—	195,435,266	208,941,251
1979	32,336	455,621	1,217,333	8,907,225	809,132	901,368	—	217,202,848	229,493,527
1980	28,391	362,556	1,099,266	6,735,632	843,433	731,672	—	187,896,184	197,668,743
1981	19,224	424,041	1,092,510	4,323,114	1,345,430	479,232	67,130,619	15,388,921	90,183,867
1982	15,267	378,614	1,159,025	3,656,939	1,062,015	469,347	8,400,780	1,094,338	16,221,058
TOTAL 1943-82	454,405								1,509,410,926

*The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, October 1982.

ARMY UNITS

Hq. State Area Command (STARC) — Madison
Troop Command, Wis. Army NG — Milwaukee
Wisconsin Military Academy — Camp Williams
112th Public Affairs Det. — Madison
132nd Army Band — Madison
Co. D (-) 47th Aviation Battalion — Madison
1122nd Transportation Det. — Madison
122nd Ordinance Det. — Green Bay
Hq. and Hq. Co., 264th Engineer Group — Eau Claire
724th Engineer Battalion
- Hq. and Hq. Co. — Superior
- Co. A (-) — Ashland
- Det. 1, Co. A — Phillips
- Co. B (-) — Hayward
- Det. 1, Co. B — Spooner
- Co. C (-) — Tomahawk
- Det. 1, Co. C — Rhinelander
- Co. D (-) — Medford
- Det. 1, Co. D — Abbotsford

Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion — Onalaska
229th Engineer Co. (-) — Prairie du Chien
Det. 1, 229th Engineer Co. — Platteville
273rd Engineer Co. — Onalaska
106th Supply and Service Co. — Black River Falls
Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-), 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Whitefish Bay
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry., 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Two Rivers
1st Battalion, 121st Field Artillery
- Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Whitefish Bay
- Btry. A — Whitefish Bay
- Btry. B. (-) — Plymouth
- Det. 1, Btry. B — Sheboygan
- Btry. C. — Whitefish Bay
- Service Btry. — Whitefish Bay

1st Battalion, 126th Field Artillery
- Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Kenosha
- Btry. A — Oak Creek
- Btry. B — Racine
- Btry. C — Racine
- Service Btry. — Kenosha

64th Support Center — Milwaukee
32nd Military Police Co. (-) — Milwaukee
Det. 1, 32nd Military Police Co. — Janesville
1157th Transportation Co. (-) — Oshkosh
Det. 1, 1157th Transportation Co. — Berlin
1158th Transportation Co. — Monroe
135th Medical Co. — Milwaukee
2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry (TLAT)
- Hq. and Hq. Det. — Elkhorn
- Co. A — Oconomowoc
- Co. B (-) — Oak Creek
- Det. 1, Co. B — Burlington
- Co. C (-) — Watertown
- Det. 1, Co. C — Hartford
- Co. D — Fort Atkinson
- Co. E — Whitewater

Hq. and Hq. Det., 732nd Maintenance Battalion — Tomah
105th Light Equipment Maintenance Co. — Milwaukee
107th Maintenance Co. (-) — Sparta
Det. 1, 107th Maintenance Co. — Viroqua
108th Maintenance Co. (-) — Mauston
Det. 1, 108th Maintenance Co. — Tomah
13th Evacuation Hospital (-) — Madison
Det. 1, 13th Evacuation Hospital — Marshfield

32nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)

Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) — Milwaukee
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co. — West Bend
32nd Engineer Co. (-) — Onalaska
Det. 1, 32nd Engineer Co. — Neillsville
Troop E (-) 105th Cavalry — Baraboo
Det. 1, Troop E 105th Cavalry — Reedsburg
127th Signal Det. — Waukesha
2nd Battalion, 127th Infantry
- Hq. and Hq. Co. — Appleton
- Co. A (-) — Waupun
- Det. 1, Co. A — Ripon
- Det. 2, Co. A — Fond du Lac
- Co. B — Green Bay
- Co. C — Oshkosh
- Combat Support Co. (-) — Appleton
- Det. 1, Combat Support Co. — Green Bay

1st Battalion, 128th Infantry
- Hq. and Hq. Co. — Eau Claire
- Co. A (-) — Menomonie
- Det. 1, Co. A — Arcadia
- Co. B (-) — New Richmond
- Det. 1, Co. B — River Falls
- Co. C — Rice Lake
- Support Co. — Chippewa Falls

1st Battalion, 632nd Armor
- Hq. and Hq. Co. — Wausau
- Co. A — Merrill
- Co. B — Antigo
- Co. C — Marinette
- Combat Support Co. (-) — Mosinee
- Det. 1, Combat Support Co. — Wausau

1st Battalion, 120th Field Artillery
- Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) — Wisconsin Rapids

Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Stevens Point
- Btry. A — Marshfield
- Btry. B (-) — Clintonville
- Det. 1, Btry. B — Waupaca
- Btry. C. — Stevens Point
- Service Btry. — Wisconsin Rapids

132nd Support Battalion
- Hq. and Hq. Co. — Madison
- Co. A — Milwaukee
- Co. B — Milwaukee
- Co. C — Janesville
- Co. D (-) — Portage
- Det. 1, Co. D — Madison

AIR UNITS

Madison Units

Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard
128th Tactical Fighter Wing
- 176th Tactical Fighter Squadron
- 115th Combat Support Squadron
- 115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
- 115th Communications Electronics Maintenance Squadron
- 115th Resources Management Squadron
- 115th Communications Flight
- 115th Civil Engineer Flight
- 115th Tactical Hospital

Milwaukee Units

128th Air Refueling Group
- 126th Air Refueling Squadron
- 128th Combat Support Squadron
- 128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
- 128th Resources Management Squadron
- 128th Security Police Flight
- 126th Weather Flight
- 128th Communications Flight
- 128th Civil Engineer Flight
- 128th USAF Clinic

128th Tactical Control Flight

Abbreviations: Hq., Headquarters; Co., Company; Btry., Battery; Det., Detachment.
Source: Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, November 1982.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY MANPOWER

War	Number Served	Number Killed
Civil War	91,379	12,216
Spanish-American War	5,469	134[1]
Mexican Border Service	4,168	NA
World War I	122,215	3,932
World War II	332,200[2]	7,980
Korean Conflict	132,000[2]	800
Vietnam	152,000[3]	1,142[4]

[1] Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments. No details from Navy, Marines or other Army units.
[2] U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.
[3] U.S. Veterans Administration report, July 1, 1976.
[4] 946 deaths resulting from hostile action, 196 deaths resulting from other causes.
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, based on data supplied by the U.S. Department of Defense, November 1982.

NEWS MEDIA STATISTICS SUMMARY

There are 38 daily newspapers in Wisconsin. Green Bay and Madison each have 2, while Milwaukee has 3, one of which is primarily a legal and construction publication. There are 230 weekly or biweekly newspapers published in the state.

There are 22 commercial television stations and 8 educational stations in the state. 38 of the 248 radio stations are not commercial. There are also 86 cable franchises.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on news media.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Daily Newspapers

Municipality	Newspapers	Publisher
Antigo, 612 Superior St. 54409	Daily Journal	Marie F. Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54912	Post-Crescent	Post Corporation
Ashland, 122 W. 3rd 54806	Daily Press	John B. Murphy
Baraboo, 219 First St. 53913	News-Republic	John M. Lavine
Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave. 53916	Daily Citizen	James E. Conley, Jr., & Francis W. Connors
Beloit, 149 State St. 53511	News	William D. Behling
Chippewa Falls, 20 W. Central 54729	Herald-Telegram	John M. Lavine
Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell 54701	Leader-Telegram	Eau Claire Press Co.
Fond du Lac, 33 W. Second St. 54935	Reporter	L.A. Lange, Jr.
Fort Atkinson, 28 Milwaukee Ave., W. 53538	Jefferson County Union	B.V. Knox
Green Bay, P.O. Box 2467, 54306	News-Chronicle	Frank A. Wood
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut 54305	Press-Gazette	Michael B. Gage
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53545	Gazette	Robert W. Bliss
Kenosha, 715 58th St. 53140	News	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 401 N. Third St. 54601	Tribune	Kenneth O. Blanchard
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53713	Capital Times	Frederick W. Miller
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53713	Wisconsin State Journal	J. Martin Wolman
Manitowoc, P.O. Box 688, 54220	Herald-Times-Reporter	Arden Draeger
Marinette, 1809 Dunlap Ave. 54143	Eagle-Star	Dennis J. Colling
Marshfield, 111 W. Third 54449	News-Herald	Ben Lewis
Milwaukee, 704 W. Wisconsin Ave. 53233	Daily Reporter	Webster & Winifred Woodmansee
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Journal	Warren Heyse
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Sentinel	Warren Heyse
Monroe, 1065 4th Ave., West 53566	Evening Times	Larry E. Lund
Neenah, 512 N. Commercial St. 54956	News-Record	Post. Corp.
Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54901	Northwestern	Samuel W. Heaney & A. Thomas Schwalm

Note: A "newspaper" listed here is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c) of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports of happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader..."
Source: "1983 Directory and Rate Book", Wisconsin Newspaper Association, and questionnaires sent to publishers.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspapers	Publisher
Portage, 309 DeWitt 53901	Daily Register	John M. Lavine
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403	Journal-Times	Richard Gottlieb
Rhinelander, 314 Courtney St. 54501	News	Richard W. Timmons
Shawano, 1464 E. Green Bay St. 54166	Evening Leader	John M. Lavine
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53081	Press	Timothy B. Werner
Stevens Point, 1200 Third St. 54481	Daily Journal	Weldon C. Leahy
Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880	Evening Telegram	John B. Murphy
Watertown, 113-115 W. Main St. 53094	Daily Times	John D. Clifford
Waukesha, 200 Park Place 53187	Freeman	Paul Kritzer
Wausau, 800 Scott St., 54401	Daily Herald	Frank Plano
West Bend, 100 S. 6th Ave. 53095	News	Post Corp.
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave., S. 54494	Daily Tribune	William Huffman

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford 54405	Tribune-Phonograph	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Adams 53910	Adams Co. Times	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Albany 53502	Agenda	Thurs.	William & Helen Capellaro
Albany 53502	Herald	Thurs.	George Martin
Algoma 54201	Record-Herald	Wed.	Tri-County Publishing
Alma 54610	Buffalo Co. Journal	Thurs.	L.C. & Mabel Purrington
Amery 54001	Free Press	Tues.	Palmer H. Sondreal
Arcadia 54612	News-Leader	Thurs.	Charles Blaschko
Argyle 53504	Agenda	Thurs.	William & Helen Capellaro
Ashwaubenon 54304	Press	Fri.	Lois Aubinger
Augusta 54722	Area Times	Thurs.	Michael D. Jensen
Baldwin 54002	Bulletin	Wed.	William C. Hawley
Balsam Lake 54810	Polk Co. Ledger	Thurs.	Curtis B. Gaylord
Barron 54812	Barron Co. News-Shield	Wed.	Jim Bell
Bayfield 54814	Bayfield Co. Press	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran
Belleville 53508	Recorder	Thurs.	John P. Adams
Berlin 54923	Journal	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Black Earth 53515	Dane Co. News, Mazomanie Sickle & Cross Plains Arrow	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte
Black River Falls 54615	Banner Journal	Wed.	Craig & Sharon Bucher
Blair 54616	Press	Thurs.	Gerald Hjornevik
Blanchardville 53516	Blade-Atlas	Thurs.	Henry Schroeder
Bloomer 54724	Advance	Thurs.	Alfred Bauer, Jr.
Boscobel 53805	Dial	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Boyceville 54725	Press-Reporter	Thurs.	Lyle A. Christianson
Brillion 54110	News	Thurs.	Zane & Noel Zander
Brodhead 53520	Independent-Register	Wed.	M.D. and R.G. Markham
Brookfield 53005	News	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Burlington 53105	Standard Press	Mon. & Wed.	William E. Branen
Cadott 54727	Sentinel	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Cambridge 53523	News	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Campbellsport 53010	News	Thurs.	Gerald F. Ninnemann
Cashton 54619	Record	Wed.	Thomas G. Beal
Cedarburg 53012	News Graphic Pilot	Mon. & Wed.	Robert A. Schroeder
Cedar Grove 53013	Villager	Thurs.	Shirley Sager
Chetek 54728	Alert	Thurs.	Paul H. Lange & Ida I. Mason
Chilton 53014	Times Journal	Thurs.	Gary & Linda Vercauteren
Clear Lake 54005	Star	Thurs.	W. Kirt Smith
Clinton 53525	Topper	Thurs.	Frederick N. Wagner
Clintonville 54929	Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane 54622	Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Colfax 54730	Messenger	Thurs.	Lyle A. Christianson
Columbus 53925	Journal-Republican	Mon.	Marshall Bernhagen
Cornell 54732	Cornell & Lake Holcombe Courier	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Crandon 54520	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Russell H. Steel
Cuba City 53807	Tri-County Press	Wed.	Rex Goldthorpe
Cudahy 53110	Reminder-Enterprise	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Cudahy-St. Francis 53110	Advisor Press	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak
Cumberland 54829	Advocate	Wed.	James F. Dorrance & Warren D. Leary
Darlington 53530	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Larry E. Lund
Deerfield 53531	Independent	Thurs.	Dan Royle
DeForest 53532	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Richard Emerson
Delavan 53115	Enterprise	Tues & Thurs.	A.L. Petermann
Denmark 54208	Press	Thurs.	Frank A. Wood
De Pere 54115	Journal	Thurs.	Paul J. Creviere
Dodgeville 53533	Chronicle	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Dousman 53118	Index	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Durand 54736	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	William A. Ender
Eagle River 54521	Vilas Co. News Review	Wed.	Daniel & Robert Satran
East Troy 53120	News	Wed.	Robert E. & Debra A. Collins
Eau Claire 54702	The Country Today	Wed.	Eau Claire Press Co.
Edgar 54405	Record-Review	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Edgerton 53534	Reporter	Wed.	Harland E. Everson
Elkhorn 53121	Independent	Thurs.	Frank Eames
Ellsworth 54011	Pierce Co. Herald	Thurs.	Jay V. & Sandee Griggs
Elm Grove 53005	Elm Leaves	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Elmwood 54767	Argus	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Elroy 53929	Tribune Keystone	Thurs.	Richard C. Dahlke
Evansville 53536	Review	Wed.	M. Vivian & Frank H. Gildner
Fennimore 53809	Times	Wed.	Thomas S. Beebe
Fitchburg 53593	Star	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Florence 54121	Mining News	Wed.	Calvin C. Erickson
Fox Lake 54923	Representative	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Frederic 54837	Inter-County Leader	Wed.	Inter-County Co-op. Pub. Assn.
Friendship 53934	Reporter	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Galesville 54630	Republican	Thurs.	Rudah Tentis
Gays Mills 54631	Crawford Co. Independent Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	Ralph Goldsmith
Germantown 53022	Banner-Press	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Glenwood City 54013	Tribune	Wed.	Carlton De Witt
Glidden 54527	Enterprise	Wed.	Hart Pub. Co.
Grantsburg 54840	Burnett Co. Sentinel	Wed.	Marjorie Nelson
Green Lake 54923	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Greendale 53129	Village Life	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Greenfield 53220	Observer	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Hales Corners 53130	Franklin/Hales Corners Hub	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Hammond 54015	Central St. Croix News	Tues.	Barbara Gardner
Hartford 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hartland 53029	Lake Country Reporter	Tues. & Thurs.	Edward J. McLoone
Hayward 54843	Sawyer Co. Record & Hayward Republican	Wed.	Gordon H. Skamser
Hilbert 54129	Favorite	Thurs.	Donald Gast
Hillsboro 54634	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Eileen & Alfred R. Evans
Horicon 53032	Reporter	Thurs.	Marolla Press
Hudson 54016	Star-Observer	Thurs.	Willis H. Miller
Hurley 54534	Iron Co. Miner	Thurs.	Howard W. Moore
Independence 54747	News-Wave	Thurs.	O.J. Evenson
Iola 54945	Herald	Thurs.	Little Wolf Pub. Corp.
Iron River 54847	Pioneer	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Jefferson 53549	Banner	Thurs.	Gerald R. & Betty Jane Tennyson
Juneau 53039	Dodge Co. Independent-News	Thurs.	D.L. Royle
Kaukauna 54130	Times	Tues. & Thurs.	James W. Lang
Kewaskum 53040	Statesman	Fri.	W.J. & Marcella M. Harbeck
Kewaunee 54216	Enterprise	Wed.	C.F. & Mabel Temby
Kiel 53042	Tri-County Record	Thurs.	Earl A. & Michael E. Mathes
Ladysmith 54848	News	Thurs.	Thomas D. Bell
La Farge 54639	Epitaph News	Thurs.	Todd Taylor
Lake Geneva 53147	Regional News	Thurs.	Donald Bearder
Lake Mills 53551	Leader	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Lancaster 53813	Grant Co. Herald Independent	Wed.	Dan & Maija Rettler
Lodi 53555	Enterprise	Thurs.	Keith & Patricia Hansen
Loyal 54446	Tribune-Record-Gleaner	Wed.	Robert E. & Florence J. Berglund
Luxemburg 54217	News	Thurs.	C.F. & Mabel Temby
Madison 53719	The Cheese Reporter	Fri.	Harry A. Palmer
Manawa 54949	Advocate	Thurs.	Little Wolf Pub. Co.
Marion 54950	Advertiser	Thurs.	Leland H. Krueger
Markesan 53946	Herald	Thurs.	Donald V. & Dana E. Evans
Mauston 53948	Juneau Co. Star-Times	Wed.	L.L. Arnold
Mayville 53050	News	Thurs.	Warren Gehrke
McFarland 53558	Community Life	Wed.	Donald Huibregtse
Medford 54451	Star News	Wed.	Robert D. Anderson
Mellen 54546	Weekly Record	Thurs.	James Christl
Melrose 54642	Chronicle	Thurs.	Thomas G. Beal
Menomonee Falls 53051	News	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Menomonie 54751	Dunn Co. News	Wed.	F.J. & R.J. Flint
Middleton 53562	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Milton 53563	Courier	Thurs.	Michael P. Flaherty
Milwaukee 53206	Courier	Thurs.	Jerrel W. Jones
Milwaukee 53203	Deutsche Zeitung	Wed., Fri. & Sun.	Abendpost Co.
Milwaukee 53206	Star	Tues.	Jerrel W. Jones
Mineral Point 53565	Democrat-Tribune	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Minocqua 54548	Lakeland Times	Thurs.	Donald P. Walker
Minong 54859	Riverway Echo	Tues.	Paul Jans
Mondovi 54755	Herald-News	Thurs.	June Nyseth-Ender
Monona 53716	Community Herald	Wed.	Don Huibregtse
Montello 53949	Marquette Co. Tribune	Thurs.	Daniel Witte
Monticello 53570	Messenger	Thurs.	William & Helen Capellaro
Mosinee 54455	Times	Thurs.	Gretchen Bruske
Mount Horeb 53572	Mail	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte
Mukwonago 53149	Chief	Wed.	Raymond De Visser
Muscoda 53573	Progressive	Thurs.	Wendell Smith
Muskego 53150	Sun	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Neillsville 54456	Clark Co. Press	Thurs.	Gary & Jane Slaats
New Berlin 53151	Citizen	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
New Glarus 53574	Post	Wed.	William & Helen Capellaro
New Holstein 53061	Reporter	Thurs.	David Cooley
New London 54961	Press-Star	Thurs.	Howard Sanstadt
New Richmond 54017	News	Thurs.	Robert L. Bradford
Niagara 54151	Journal	Wed.	Jeffrey J. & Karen Klenke
Oak Creek 53154	Pictorial	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Oconomowoc 53066	Enterprise	Thurs.	Bruce C. & Douglas B. Brown
Oconto 54153	Oconto Co. Reporter	Wed.	William Borneman
Oconto Falls 54154	Oconto Co. Times-Herald	Wed.	R.E. Shellman
Omro 54923	Herald	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Oregon 53575	Observer	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Orfordville 53576	Orfordville Journal and Footville News	Wed.	George E. Stewart, II
Osceola 54020	Sun	Tues.	Thomas G. Larson
Osseo 54758	Tri-County News	Thurs.	M.D. Jensen
Owen 54460	Enterprise	Thurs.	Virgina A. Barager
Palmyra 53156	Enterprise	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Pardeeville 53954	Mid-County Times	Wed.	Steven J. Thompson
Park Falls 54552	Herald	Thurs.	Donald & Phyllis MacGregor
Peshtigo 54157	Times	Wed.	Mrs. Charles Gordon
Phillips 54555	Bee	Thurs.	Ted Kempkes
Pittsville 54466	Record	Thurs.	Michael C. McKee
Platteville 53818	Journal	Tues. & Thurs.	Richard Brockman
Plymouth 53073	Review	Tues. & Thurs.	Robert S. Johanson
Port Washington 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schanen, III
Poynette 53955	Press	Wed.	William K. Smith
Prairie du Chien 53821	Courier-Press	Mon. & Wed.	E.B. Howe
Prescott 54021	Journal	Thurs.	Francis L. Harper
Princeton 54923	Times-Republic	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Racine 53403	Shoreline Leader	Thurs.	Norman T. Monson
Randolph 53956	Advance	Thurs.	Dave & Bonnie Gneiser
Random Lake 53075	Sounder	Thurs.	Ray Scholler
Reedsburg 53959	Times-Press	Thurs.	William E. Branen
Rice Lake 54868	Chronotype	Wed.	Warren Leary, Jr.
Richland Center 53581	Observer	Thurs.	James E. Olson
Ripon 54971	Commonwealth-Press	Thurs.	A. Douglas Lyke
River Falls 54022	Journal	Thurs.	George M. Kremer
St. Croix Falls 54024	Standard Press	Thurs.	Phyllis Vezina
Sauk City 53583	Sauk-Prairie Star	Thurs.	Dan & Curtis G. Witte
Seymour 54165	Times Press	Thurs.	Tom Duffey
Sharon 53585	Reporter	Thurs.	Times-Reporter, Inc.
Sheboygan Falls 53085	News	Wed.	Robert S. Johanson
Shell Lake 54871	Washburn Co. Register	Thurs.	John & Bernadette Friedell
Somerset 54025	Star	Tues.	F.L. Harper
South Milwaukee 53172	News-Graphic	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
South Milwaukee 53172	Voice-Journal	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak
Sparta 54656	Herald	Mon.	Theodore C. Radde
Sparta 54656	Monroe Co. Democrat	Thurs.	Fred P. Heffling
Spooner 54801	Advocate	Thurs.	William W. Stewart, III
Spring Green 53588	Home News	Wed.	James E. Olson
Spring Valley 54767	Sun	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Stanley 54768	Republican	Thurs.	B.J. Fazendin
Stoughton 53589	Courier-Hub	Thurs.	John Lebeck & Dick Anderson
Stratford 54484	Journal	Wed.	Paul Hale
Sturgeon Bay 54235	Door Co. Advocate	Tues. & Thurs.	C.F. Harris

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Sun Prairie 53590	Star Countryman	Thurs.	D.L. Royle
Sussex 53089	Sun	Tues.	Jim McLoone
Thorp 54771	Courier	Thurs.	John & Joyce LaGasse
Three Lakes 54562	News	Wed.	Daniel & Robert Satran
Tomah 54660	Journal	Thurs.	John R. Kenny
Tomah 54660	Monitor-Herald	Mon.	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk 54487	Leader	Wed.	Larry M. & Kathleen A. Tobin
Turtle Lake 54889	Times	Thurs.	James P. Slack
Union Grove 53182	Sun	Thurs.	Darlene Philbrick
Union Grove 53182	Westline Report	Thurs.	William E. Branen
Valders 54245	Journal	Thurs.	Marion Brockman
Verona 53593	Press	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Viroqua 54665	Vernon Co. Broadcaster Censor	Thurs.	Arthur Lundell, Merland Lind & Ardelle Terwilliger
Walworth-Fontana 53184	Times	Thurs.	Times-Reporter, Inc.
Washburn 54891	Times	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Waterford 53185	Post	Wed.	Roger W. & Lynn A. Imes
Waterloo 53594	Courier	Thurs.	Daniel L. Royle
Waunakee 53597	Tribune	Thurs.	Arthur M. & Anita I. Drake
Waupaca 54981	Waupaca Co. Post	Thurs.	Mark & Scott Turner
Waupaca 54981	Wis. State Farmer	Fri.	Mark & Scott Turner
Waupun 53963	Leader-News	Wed.	Marshall Bernhagen
Wautoma 54982	Argus	Wed.	Byron McNutt
Wauwatosa 53213	News Times	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
West Salem 54669	La Crosse Co.Countryman	Thurs.	Helen Humbel
Westby 54667	Times	Thurs.	Raymond C. Way
Weyauwega 54983	Chronicle	Thurs.	Mark & Scott Turner
Whitefish Bay, Shorewood, Glendale, Fox Point, Bayside, River Hills & Brown Deer	Herald	Thurs.	Duane Dunham
Whitehall 54773	Times	Thurs.	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater 53190	Register	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Winneconne 54986	News	Wed.	John A. Rogers
Winter 54896	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Thurs.	Lucille R. Martin
Wisconsin Dells 53965	Events	Thurs.	Jay Walch
Wittenberg 54499	Enterprise	Thurs.	R.E. Best, D.W. Hanke & J.J. Hartleben
Wonewoc 53968	Reporter	Thurs.	Richard C. Dahlke
Woodville 54028	Leader	Wed.	Arthur M. Best

Periodicals

Name	Issued	Publisher
AAA World Magazine	Bi-monthly	AAA Wisconsin, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Abstract Bulletin of the Institute of Paper Chemistry	Monthly	Institute of Paper Chemistry, P.O. Box 1039, Appleton 54912
Accent on You	Weekly (during school year)	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc., 13050 W. Bluemound Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Ad Search	Weekly	Doris M. Morey, P.O. Box 2083, Milwaukee 53201
Affirm	Quarterly	Balance Inc., 4040 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Agri-View	Weekly	Gerald J. Petcher, P.O. Box 730, Marshfield 54449
Agronomy Journal	Bi-monthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Airwaves	Monthly	Friends of WHA-TV, Inc., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Alumni News	Quarterly	UW-Milwaukee, Alumni Office, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
American Christmas Tree Journal	Quarterly	Phillip Jones, 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
AFL-CIO Milwaukee Labor Press	Bi-weekly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, 633 S. Howley Road, Milwaukee 53214
AFSCME	Monthly	AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Angle Orthodontist, The	Quarterly	Angle Orthodontists Research and Education Foundation, Inc., No. 1010, 103 W. College Ave., Appleton 54911

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
ARC News	Quarterly	Assn. for Retarded Citizens in Wis., 5522 University Ave., Madison 53705
Arctic Anthropology	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St. Madison 53715
Astronomy	Monthly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Athletic Purchasing & Facilities	Monthly	Gretchen Kelsey, P.O. Box 7006, Madison 53707
Backyard Poultry	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Road, Waterloo 53594
Badger Birder	11 per yr.	Wis. Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Common 'Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Badger Herald	Thurs.	Badger Herald, Inc., 638 State St., Madison 53703
Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Wisconsin American Legion, 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Badger Lutheran	Bi-weekly	Greater Milwaukee Federation of Lutheran Churches - Missouri Synod-Inc., P.O. Box 18024, Milwaukee 53218
Badger Rails	6 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Railroad Passengers, No. 4, 1638 N. Mason St., Appleton 54911
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Gary Vercauteren, 19 E. Main, Chilton 53014
Bank Note Reporter	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Beloit Magazine	3 per yr.	Beloit College, Beloit 53511
Bowling Magazine	Monthly	American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bridge Building	Bi-monthly	Wis. Board on Aging and Long Term Care, Rm. 17, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53702
Building Operating Management	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Buyer's Guide Reports	24 per yr.	Pace Publications Inc., 1410 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53211
Buying for the Farm	12 per yr.	H. Lee Schwanz, P.O. Box 363, Brookfield 53005
Capitol Update	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Catholic Herald	Weekly	Milwaukee Catholic Press Apostolate, P.O. Box 27587, Wauwatosa 53226
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly (13 summer weeks)	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Challenge	Monthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, Suite 720, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Checkered Flag Racing News, The	Weekly (Apr. through Sept.), monthly (Oct. through March)	J/D Enterprises, P.O. Box 314, Watertown 53094
City Lights	Bi-weekly	David Chandler, 302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Coins Magazine	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Columns	Bi-monthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Communicator, The	Bi-weekly	Wis. Assn. of Homes for the Aging, Inc., Suite 2, 222 S. Hamilton, Madison 53703
Compass, The	Weekly	Bishop Aloysius J. Wycislo, P.O. Box 909, Green Bay 54305
Confectioner	Bi-monthly	Gertrude Kluck Publisher, 3224 N. Hackett Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Consumer Protection Report	Quarterly	Dept. of Justice, Office of Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 7856, Madison 53707
Contemporary Literature	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Cooking for Profit	Monthly	William Dittrich, P.O. Box 267, Fond du Lac 54935
Country Chronicle	Weekly	Frank A. Wood, P.O. Box 278, Denmark 54208
Countryside	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Courier, The	Monthly	Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946
Credit Union Executive	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Credit Union Management	Monthly	Credit Union Executives Society, Suite 300, 6320 Monona Dr., Madison 53716
Current	Monthly	Donald Walsh and Donald Webb, P.O. Box 817, La Crosse 54601
Daily Cardinal	Daily	The New Daily Cardinal Corp., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Dairy Goat Guide	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594
Dairymen's Digest	Monthly	Associated Milk Producers, Inc., P.O. Box 350, Fond du Lac 54935
Diesel Progress-North American	Monthly	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Dollar Saver	Weekly	L.A. Lang, Jr., P.O. Box 630, Fond du Lac 54935
Drum Corps World	20 per yr.	Steven Don Vickers, P.O. Box 8052, Madison 53708
Easter Seal News of Wisconsin	Quarterly	Easter Seal Society of Wis., 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Eco-Bulletin	Monthly	Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc., 114 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Electric Comfort Conditioning News	Monthly	Phillip L. Rane, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53704
Escape to Wisconsin	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707
Everybody's Money	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Exclusively Yours	15 per yr.	Wallace F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Exponent	Weekly	UW-Platteville, Student Center, 725 W. Main, Platteville 53818
Farm & Ranch Living	Bi-monthly	Farm & Ranch Living, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farm Building News	8 per yr.	American Farm Building Services, Inc., 260 Regency Ct., Waukesha 53186
Farm Wife News	Monthly (except July, August)	Roy J. Reimer, P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farmer's Digest	10 per yr.	H. Lee Schwanz, P.O. Box 363, Brookfield 53005
Fishing Facts Magazine	Monthly	George J. Pazik, N84 W13660 Leon Rd., P.O. Box 609, Menomonee Falls 53051
Food Service Marketing	Monthly	Phillip L. Rane, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53704
Forest Products Journal	Monthly	Forest Products Research Society, 2801 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
Foto News	Weekly	James O'Day, P.O. Box 606, Merrill 54452
40th Engineer News	2 per yr.	40th Combat Engineer National Assn., 7208 Dorchester Ln., Greendale 53129
Forward	5 per yr.	League of Women Voters of Wis., 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Fox River Patriot	Monthly	Mike Jacobi, P.O. Box 54, Princeton 54968
Fur Rancher	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 120, 450 N. Sunny Slope Rd., Brookfield 53005
Gargoyle	Quarterly	Wis. Law Alumni Assn., UW Law School, Madison 53706
Grain Age	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 120, 450 N. Sunny Slope Rd., Brookfield 53005
Guide	Monthly	Equitable Reserve Assn., P.O. Box 448, Neenah 54956
Gwiazda Polarna	Weekly	Worzalla Publishing Co., 3535 Jefferson St., Stevens Point 54481
Harmonizer, The	Bi-monthly	Society for the Preservation & Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing, Inc., P.O. Box 575, Kenosha 53141
Health in Wisconsin	Quarterly	Div. of Health, Dept. of Health and Social Services, P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701
Health Insurance Underwriter	Monthly	Nat. Assn. of Health Insurance Underwriters, 145 North Ave., P.O. Box 278, Hartland 53029
Hi-Time	Weekly (during school yr.)	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc., 13050 W. Bluemound Rd., Elm Grove 53122

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Hoard's Dairyman	Semi-monthly	W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave. W., Fort Atkinson 53538
Horizons	Quarterly	Medical College of Wis., 8701 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Hummer	6 per yr. (Sept. through Feb.)	Tom Anderson, 6400 Monona Dr., Madison 53716
Ideals	Every 6 weeks	Ideals Publishing Corp., 11315 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226
IMI Maintenance Newsletter	Bi-monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Impact	Quarterly	Wis. Park & Recreation Assn., 453 Enderis, UW-Milwukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
In Business	Monthly	Suzanne Beecher, 1717 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Inscriptions	5 per yr.	Wis. State Old Cemetery Society, 4875 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
Journal of Consumer Affairs	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Extension	Bi-monthly	Extension Journal, Inc., 805 Extension Bldg., 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Journal of Human Resources	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of the Wis. Dental Association	Monthly	Wis. Dental Asan., 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Journal of the Wis. Optometric Association	Bi-monthly	Wis. Optometric Assn., 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Kenosha Labor	Weekly	Joe Schackelman, 1008 56th St., Kenosha 53140
Lac Courte Oreilles Journal	Monthly	Paul Demmain, P.O. Box 5355, Hayward 54843
Laker	6 per yr. (May-Aug.)	Curtis B. Gaylord, Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Land Economics	Quarterly	UW-Madison, Rm. 109, 427 Lorch St., Madison 53706
Landmark	Quarterly	Waukesha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 833, Waukesha 53187
Landscape Journal	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 North Murray St., Madison 53715
Legislative Service	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Linacre Quarterly	Quarterly	National Federation of Catholic Physicians' Guilds, 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Living Church	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation Inc., 407 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Looking Glass	Monthly	Youth Policy & Law Center, Rm. 904, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Luso-Brazilian Review	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Madison Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Madison Newsletter	8 per yr.	Office of Information Services, UW-Madison, 19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706
Madison Magazine	Monthly	James D. Selk, P.O. Box 1604, Madison 53701
Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Tribune	Wed. & Fri.	Marquette University, 1131 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Midwest Flyer	Monthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 9701, Madison 53715
Midwest Racing News	Weekly (May-Sept.) Bi-monthly (April) Monthly (Oct. & Dec.)	Midwest Racing News, Inc., 6646 W. Fairview Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Milk and Liquid Food Transporter	Monthly	Karl F. Ohm III, P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53051
Milwaukee Comunity Journal	Weekly	Patricia Thomas, 3612 N. Green Bay Ave., Milwaukee 53212
Milwaukee Engineering	10 per yr.	Engineers & Scientists of Milwaukee, 6228 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Milwaukee Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Milwaukee History	Quarterly	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Milwaukee Railroader, The	Quarterly	Milwaukee Road Railfans Assn., c/o Wendell Murphy, 7504 W. Ruby Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Mirror	Bi-weekly	Lakeland College, P.O. Box 723, Sheboygan 53081
Model Railroader	Monthly	James J. King, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Modern Haiku	3 per yr.	Robert Spiess, P.O. Box 1752, Madison 53701
Modern Language Journal	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Monatshefte	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Moteru Dirva	Bi-monthly	American-Lithuanian R.C. Women's Alliance, 3005 N. 124th St., Brookfield 53005
Muir View, The	Monthly	Sierra Club, 111 King St., Madison 53703
Municipality	Monthly	League of Wis. Municipalities, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
National Dairy News, The	Weekly	Jerry Dryer, Managing Editor, P.O. Box 951, Madison 53701
New Perspective, The	Bi-monthly (during school yr.)	Lake Country Reporter, 100 W. East Ave., Waukesha 53186
News and Views	Monthly	Wis. Education Assn. Council, 101 W. Beltline Hwy., P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
Newsletter	Monthly (except June & July)	Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53707
No-Till Farmer	Monthly	No-Till Farmer, Inc., P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53005
N.O.W. News (coins)	Quarterly	Kurt R. Krueger, 160 N. Washington St., Iola 54945
North American Mentor Magazine	Quarterly	John Westberg Associates, 1745 Madison St., Fennimore 53809
Northwestern Lutheran, The	Bi-monthly (except July & Dec.)	The Northwestern Publishing House, 3624 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Northwestern Wisconsin Planning Newsletter	Monthly	Northwest Wis. Regional Planning Com., 302 Walnut St., Spooner 54801
Numismatic News	Weekly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State, Iola 54990
Odyssey	Monthly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Old Cars	Weekly	Chester Krause, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old Cars Price Guide	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old West	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
On Wisconsin	4 per yr.	UW Office of Information Services, 25 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706
Oshkosh Advance-Titan	Weekly	UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Park Maintenances	Monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Pharmacy in History	Quarterly	Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Building, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Photoletter, The	22 per yr.	Rohn Engh, Osceola 54020
Pointer Magazine	Weekly	Stevens Point Journal Co., 113 CAC, Stevens Point 54481
Polk County Farmer	Monthly (second Fri.)	Curtis B. Gaylord, Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Professional, The	9 per yr.	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Progressive, The	Monthly	Ronald A. Carbon, 409 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Pro Report: Milwaukee Bucks	9 per year	Sean Callahan, P.O. Box 878, Menominee Falls 53051
Psychophysiology	Bi-monthly	Society for Psychophysiological Research, 2380 Lisa Lane, Madison 53711
Quarterly, The	Quarterly	College of Agricultural & Life Sciences, UW-Madison, 440 Henry Mall, Madison 53706
Rabbits	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Racine Labor	Weekly	Union Labor Publishing Co., 1337 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Racquet	Weekly (Thursday)	Cresent Printing, 1001 Commercial Ct., Onalaska 54650
Region, The	Monthly	West Central Wis. Regional Planning Commission, 124-1/2 Graham Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Renascence	Quarterly	Marquette University Press, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Report to the Wisconsin Master Plumbers	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of Plumbing Contractors, Suite 104A, Bldg. 2, 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Ripon College Magazine	5 per yr.	Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon 54971
Sailing	Monthly	Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Sanitary Maintenance	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
School Sister	3 per yr.	School Sisters of Notre Dame, Notre Dame of the Lake, Mequon 53092
Search	Quarterly	Palmer Publications Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Serb World Magazine	Quarterly	Neven Publishing Corp., P.O. Box 18577, Milwaukee 53214
Sheep!	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594
Small Business Newsletter	6 per yr.	UW Small Business Development Center, 1 S. Park St., Madison 53706
SnoTimes	Weekly (Dec.-Feb.)	Daniel & Robert Satran, Eagle River 54521
Soo Quarterly, The	Quarterly	Soo Line Historical Society, P.O. Box 1126, Manitowoc 54220
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter	Bi-monthly	Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Commission, P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53187
Space World	10 per yr.	Palmer Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Spectator, The	Weekly	UW-Eau Claire, Eau Claire 54701
Stoutonia, The	Weekly (school yr.)	UW-Stout, Memorial Student Center, Menomonie 54751
Student Life & News Today (SLANT)	Monthly	Madison Area Technical College, 211 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Sub-Stance	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Tap Room Talk	Monthly	Tavern Hosts of Wis., Rt. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843
Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis., 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Telescope Making	Quarterly	Astro Media Corp., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee 53202
Times Review	Weekly (45 per yr.)	Bishop F.W. Freking, P.O. Box 937, La Crosse 54601
Topical Time	Bi-monthly	Amer. Topical Association, Inc., 3306 N. 50th St., Milwaukee 53216
Touchstone	4 per yr.	University-Industry Research Program, UW-Madsion, Rm. 1215 WARF Bldg., 610 Walnut St., Madison 53706
Trains	Monthly	David P. Morgan, 1027 N. Seventh St., Milwaukee 53233
Trans-Fax	6 per yr.	Transportation Development Assn., 22 N. Carroll St., Rm. 203, Madison 53703
Trend	Weekly	Wis. Telephone Co., 722 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
True West	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Tyomies-Eteenpain	Weekly	Tyomies Society, Inc., 1411 Banks Ave., P.O. Box 549, Superior 54880
Union Labor News	Monthly	Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 1602 S. Park St., Madison 53715
UW Memo	16 per yr.	UW System Administration, 1856 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
UWM Post, The	Bi-weekly	Post Company, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Union Box 88, Milwaukee 53201

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Vacation Week	Weekly (June-Aug.)	Daniel and Robert Satran, Eagle River 54521
Walleye Street Journal	Weekly (Wed.)	Thomas J. Forster, 8293 Main St., P.O. Box 127, Presque Isle 54557
Western Builder Construction & Engineering News	Weekly	John A. Keyes, 6526 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213
Westosha Report	Weekly	William F. Brahen, P.O. Box 592, Twin Lakes 53181
Wheeler Report, The	Daily (during leg. session, bi-weekly otherwise)	Wheeler News Service Inc., 1016 Surrey Dr., Sun Prairie 53590
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Wis. Administrative Register	Semi-monthly	Revisor of Statutes Bureau, 411 W. Capitol, Madison 53702
Wis. Agriculturist	Semi-monthly	Donald J. Nicolay, 2976 Triverton Pike, P.O. Box 4420, Madison 53711
Wis. Alumnus	6 per yr.	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 Lake St., Madison 53706
Wis. Apprentice	Bi-monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707
Wis. Archeologist	Quarterly	Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Wis. Athlete	8 per yr.	Donald D. Kuhl, 5708 Monona Dr., Madison 53716
Wis. Bar Bulletin	Monthly	State Bar, Wis., 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Beverage Journal	Monthly	Herbert D. Zien, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Business Journal	Monthly	Spencer M. Dean, Jr., Suite 120, 450 N. Sunny Slope Rd., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Business Woman	Bi-monthly	Wis. Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs Inc., 928 E. Windfield Pl., Appleton 54911
Wis. Clubwoman	3 per yr.	Wis. Federation of Women's Clubs, Suite 506, 25 W. Main, Madison 53703
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. County Boards Assn.,122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Development	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707
Wis. Employment & Economic Indicators	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Employment Review	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53702
Wis. Engineer	5 per yr.	Wis. Engineering Journal Assn., Room 460, Mechanical Engineering Bldg., 513 University Ave., Madison 53706
Wis. Farmers Union News	Semi-monthly	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. Farm Reporter	Semi-monthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 9160, Madison 53715
Wis. Gardens	Bi-monthly	Wis. Garden Club Federation, 125 Frigate Dr., Madison 53705
Wis. Industrial Product News	10 per yr.	S.I.C. Publishing Corp, Inc., 8705 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Wis. Jewish Chronicle	Weekly	Marcia L. Stein, 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Law Review	Bi-monthly	UW-Madison, Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Library Bulletin	Quarterly	Div. for Library Services, Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Wis. Lion	Bi-monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wis., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Wis. Motor Carrier	Quarterly	Tom Howells, 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Wis. Natural Resources	Bi-monthly	Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Wis. Observer	Monthly	Socialist Party of Wisconsin, 1011 N. Third St., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Papernews	Semi-annually	Wis. Paper Council, 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Wis. Pharmacist	Monthly	Wis. Pharmaceutical Assn., 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. Police Journal	Quarterly	Wis. Professional Police Assn., 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Wis. Press	Quarterly	Romain C. Brandt, 702 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Wis. Professional Engineer	7 per yr.	Wis. Society of Professional Engineers, 1045 E. Dayton Madison 53703
Wis. Public Documents	Monthly (with annual accumulations)	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Real Estate Update	Quarterly	UW-Extension, 1 S. Park St., Madison 53706
Wis. Realtor	Monthly	Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. R.E.C. News	Monthly	Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Wis. Reservist, The	3 per yr.	Reserve Officers Assn., Dept. of Wis., 5109 Flambeau Rd., Madison 53705
Wis. Report	Weekly	Virginia L. Meves, 18310 Bennington Dr., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Restaurateur	Monthly (Nov.-Dec. combined)	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Safety & Health News	Monthly	Wis. Council of Safety Div., Wis. Assn. of Manufacturers & Commerce, Suite 1600, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. School Musician	Quarterly	Richard G. Gaarder, 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Bds., Inc., P.O. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
Wis. Small Business Forum	3 per yr.	UW-Extension, 7th Floor, 1 S. Park St., Madison 53706
Wis. Sportsman	Bi-monthly	Thomas Petrie, P.O. Box 2266, Oshkosh 54903
Wis. Sheriff and Deputy	Quarterly	Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter	Quarterly	Mrs. Sturges Bailey, 5049 La Crosse Lane, Madison 53705
Wis. State Podiatry Journal, The	6 per yr.	Wis. Society of Podiatric Medicine, Suite 304, Mayfair Professional Bldg., 2500 N Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Wis. State Review	Quarterly	Wis. Conservative Union, Inc., MacKenzie Bldg., Oxford 53952
Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Towns Report	Monthly	Wis. Towns Assn., Ed K. Krueger, R4-Box 320, Shawano 54166
Wis. Traffic Safety Reporter	Bi-monthly	Office for Highway Safety, Wis. Dept. of Transportation, P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707
Wis. Trails Magazine	Bi-monthly	Howard W. Mead, P.O. Box 5650, Madison 53705
Wis. Triangle	Quarterly	Jaycees of Wis. Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Wis. Veterans of Foreign Wars News, The	Monthly (except July)	V.F.W. Dept. of Wis., P.O. Box 1623, Madison 53701
Wis. Vocational Educator	3 per yr.	Vocational Studies Center, UW Madison, 964 Educational Sciences Bldg., 1025 W. Johnson St., Madison 53706
Woman Bowler, The	10 per yr.	Women's International Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Wood Science	Quarterly	Forest Products Research Society, 2801 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
Wooden Canoe	Quarterly	Wooden Canoe Heritage Assn., Ltd., P.O. Box 5634, Madison 53705
World Coin News	Weekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
YABA World	Monthly (Nov.-Apr.)	Young American Bowling Alliance, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Your Wisconsin Government	Weekly (during leg. session, semi-monthly otherwise)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Note

If you know of any additional permanent Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience - please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702. This will enable the Editor to list that publication in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
Commercial Television Stations					
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13	Milwaukee	WCGV-TV	24
Eau Claire	WQOW	18	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Green Bay	WLRE	26	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Rhinelander	WAEO-TV	12
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Superior (Duluth)	KBJR-TV	6
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	Suring	WSCO	14
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Tomah	WTMB-TV	43
Madison	WKOW-TV	27	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WMTV	15	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7
Educational Television Stations					
Green Bay	WPNE[2]	38	Milwaukee	WMVS[3]	10
La Crosse	WHLA-TV[2]	31	Milwaukee	WMVT[3]	36
Madison	WHA-TV[4]	21	Park Falls	WLEF-TV[2]	36
Menomonie	WHWC-TV[2]	28	Wausau	WHRM-TV[2]	20
Commercial Radio Stations					
Amery	WXCE	1260	Green Bay	WDUZ	1400
Antigo	WATK	900	Green Bay	WDUZ-FM	98.5
Antigo	WRLO-FM	105.3	Green Bay	WGEE	1360
Appleton	WHBY	1230	Green Bay	WIXX-FM	101.1
Appleton	WVMS	1570	Green Bay	WNFL	1440
Appleton	WAPL-FM	105.7	Hartford	WTKM	1540
Ashland	WATW	1400	Hartford	WTKM-FM	104.9
Ashland	WATW-FM	95.9	Hayward	WHSM	910
Baraboo	WRPQ	740	Hayward	WHSM-FM	101.7
Baraboo	WLVE-FM	94.9	Hayward	WRLS-FM	92.1
Beaver Dam	WBEV	1430	Jackson	WYLO	540
Beaver Dam	WXRO-FM	95.3	Janesville	WCLO	1230
Beloit	WBEL	1380	Janesville	WJVL-FM	99.9
Beloit	WGEZ	1490	Kaukauna	WKAU	1050
Berlin	WISS	1090	Kaukauna	WKAU-FM	104.9
Berlin	WISS-FM	102.3	Kenosha	WJZQ-FM	95.1
Black River Falls	WWIS	1260	Kenosha	WLIP	1050
Chippewa Falls	WAYY	1150	Kenosha	WKZN-FM	96.9
Chippewa Falls	WCFW-FM	105.5	Kewaunee	WAUN-FM	92.7
Clintonville	WRJQ[5]	1380	Kimberly	WYNE	1150
Cornell	WOGO[5]	680	La Crosse	WIZM	1410
Dodgeville	WDMP	810	La Crosse	WIZM-FM	93.3
Dodgeville	WDMP-FM	99.3	La Crosse	WKTY	580
Durand	WRDN	1430	La Crosse	WSPL-FM	95.9
Durand	WRDN-FM	95.9	La Crosse	WLCX	1490
Eagle River	WERL	950	La Crosse	WLXR-FM	104.9
Eagle River	WERL-FM	94.3	Ladysmith	WLDY	1340
Eau Claire	WAXX-FM	104.5	Ladysmith	WWIB-FM	103.7
Eau Claire	WBIZ-FM	100.7	Lake Geneva	WMIR	1550
Eau Claire	WEAQ	790	Lancaster	WGLR	1280
Eau Claire	WIAL-FM	94.1	Lancaster	WAXL[5]	97.7
Eau Claire	WJJK	1400	Madison	WHIT	1550
Eau Claire	WOKL	1050	Madison	WIBA	1310
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	1450	Madison	WIBA-FM	101.5
Fond du Lac	WFON-FM	107.1	Madison	WISM	1480
Fort Atkinson	WFAW	940	Madison	WISM-FM	98.1
Fort Atkinson	WSJY-FM	107.3	Madison	WTSO	1070

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel
Madison	WWQM	1550
Madison	WZEE-FM	104.1
Manitowoc	WCUB	980
Manitowoc	WKKB-FM	92.1
Manitowoc	WOMT	1240
Marinette	WCJL	1300
Marinette	WLST-FM	95.1
Marinette	WMAM	570
Marshfield	WDLB	1450
Marshfield	WLJY-FM	106.5
Mauston	WRJC	1270
Mauston	WRJC-FM	92.1
Medford	WIGM	1490
Medford	WIGM-FM	99.3
Menomonee Falls	WXJY-FM	98.3
Menomonie	WMNE	1360
Menomonie	WMEQ-FM	92.1
Merrill	WJMT	730
Merrill	WJMT-FM	93.5
Middleton	WWQM-FM	106.3
Milwaukee	WMKE	1340
Milwaukee	WBCS-FM	102.9
Milwaukee	WEMP	1250
Milwaukee	WLUM-FM	102.1
Milwaukee	WMYX-FM	99.1
Milwaukee	WFMR-FM	96.5
Milwaukee	WISN	1130
Milwaukee	WLPX-FM	97.3
Milwaukee	WNOV	860
Milwaukee	WKTI-FM	94.5
Milwaukee	WOKY	920
Milwaukee	WQFM-FM	93.3
Milwaukee	WTMJ	620
Milwaukee	WZUU	1290
Milwaukee	WZUU-FM	95.7
Minocqua	WFBZ	1570
Minocqua	WWMH-FM	95.9
Monroe	WEKZ	1260
Monroe	WEKZ-FM	93.7
Neenah-Menasha	WEMI-FM	100.1
Neenah-Menasha	WNAM	1280
Neenah-Menasha	WROE-FM	94.3
Neillsville	WCCN	1370
Neillsville	WCCN-FM	107.5
New London	WNBK-FM	93.5
New Richmond	WIXK	1590
New Richmond	WIXK-FM	107.1
Oconto	WOCO	1260
Oconto	WOCO-FM	107.1
Oshkosh	WAGO	690
Oshkosh	WAHC-FM	96.7
Oshkosh	WYTL	1490
Oshkosh	WOSH-FM	103.9
Park Falls	WNBI	980
Park Falls	WNBI-FM	98.3
Pewaukee	WCQL	1370
Platteville	WSWW	1590
Platteville	WSWW-FM	107.1
Plymouth	WPLY	1420
Portage	WPDR	1350
Portage	WDDC-FM	100.1
Port Washington	WGLB	1560
Port Washington	WGLB-FM	100.1
Poynette	WIBU	1240
Prairie du Chien	WPRE	980
Prairie du Chien	WPRE-FM	94.3
Racine	WFNY-FM	92.1
Racine	WRJN	1400
Racine	WWEG	1460
Racine	WRKR-FM	100.7
Reedsburg	WRDB	1400
Reedsburg	WRDB-FM	104.9
Rhinelander	WOBT	1240
Rhinelander	WRHN-FM	107.9
Rice Lake	WAQE	1090
Rice Lake	WAQE-FM	97.7
Rice Lake	WJMC	1240
Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.3
Richland Center	WRCO	1450
Richland Center	WRCO-FM	100.9
Ripon	WCWC	1600
Ripon	WYUR-FM	96.9
River Falls	WEVR	1550
River Falls	WEVR-FM	106.3
Sauk City	WVLR-FM	96.7
Shawano	WOWN-FM	99.3
Shawano	WTCH	960
Sheboygan	WHBL	1330
Sheboygan	WWJR-FM	97.7
Sheboygan	WKTS	950
Shell Lake	WCSW	940
Shell Lake	WGMO-FM	95.3
Sparta	WCOW	1290
Sparta	WCOW-FM	97.1
Stevens Point	WSPT-FM	97.9
Stevens Point	WXYQ	1010
Sturgeon Bay	WDOR	910
Sturgeon Bay	WDOR-FM	93.9
Sturgeon Bay	WSBW-FM	100.1
Sun Prairie	WMAD-FM	92.1
Sun Prairie	WERU	1190
Superior	WAKX	970
Superior	WAKX-FM	98.9
Superior	KZIO-FM	102.5
Superior	WDSM	710
Suring	WRVM-FM	102.7
Tomah	WTMB	1460
Tomah	WTMB-FM	98.9
Tomahawk	WJJQ	810
Two Rivers	WQTC-FM	102.3
Two Rivers	WRTR	1590
Viroqua	WGBM-FM	102.3
Viroqua	WISV	1360
Washburn	WBWA	105.9
Watertown	WTTN	1280
Watertown	WTTN-FM	94.1
Waukesha	WAUK	1510
Waukesha	WMIL-FM	106.1
Waupaca	WDUX	800
Waupaca	WDUX-FM	92.7
Waupun	WLKE	1170
Waupun	WGGQ-FM	99.3
Wausau	WDEZ-FM	101.9
Wausau	WIFC-FM	95.5
Wausau	WIRG	1400
Wausau	WSAU	550
Wausau	WXCO	1230
Wauwatosa	WEZW-FM	103.7
West Allis	WAWA	1590
West Bend	WBKV	1470
West Bend	WBKV-FM	92.5
Whitehall	WHTL-FM	102.3
Wisconsin Dells	WNNO	900
Wisconsin Dells	WNNO-FM	107.1
Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1320
Wisconsin Rapids	WWRW-FM	103.3

Noncommercial Radio Stations

Appleton (Lawrence Univ.)	WLFM-FM	91.1
Auburndale	WLBL[2]	930
Beloit (Beloit Coll.)	WBCR-FM	88.1
Brule	WHSA-FM[2]	89.9
Burlington (Burlington Area Sch. Dist.)	WBSD-FM	89.1
Delafield	WHAD-FM[2]	90.7
Eau Claire (UW-Eau Claire)	WUEC-FM[4]	89.7
Green Bay (Premontre Bd. of Educ.)	WGBP-FM	90.1
Green Bay (UW-Green Bay)	WGBW-FM[4]	91.5
Green Bay	WPNE-FM[2]	89.3

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
Highland	WHHI-FM[2]	91.3	Platteville (UW-Platteville)	WSUP-FM[4]	90.5
Kenosha (Gateway VTAE)	WGTD-FM	91.1	Reserve	WOJB-FM	88.9
La Crosse	WHLA-FM[2]	90.3	Ripon (Ripon Coll.)	WRPN-FM	90.1
La Crosse (UW-La Crosse)	WLSU-FM[4]	88.9	River Falls (UW-River Falls)	WRFW-FM[4]	88.7
Madison	WERN-FM[2]	88.7	Schofield (D.C. Everest Area Sch. Dist.)	WPLD	89.1
Madison (UW-Madison)	WHA[4]	970	Sheboygan (Sheboygan Bd. of Educ.)	WSHS-FM	91.7
Madison (Northwestern Coll.)	WNWC-FM	102.5	Stevens Point (UW-Stevens Pt.)	WWSP-FM[4]	89.9
Madison	WORT-FM	89.7	Superior (UW-Superior)	WSSU-FM[4]	91.3
Menomonie	WHWC-FM[2]	88.3	Washburn (Washburn Public Schools)	WHLJ-FM	88.9
Menomonie (UW-Stout)	WVSS-FM[4]	90.7	Waukesha (Carroll Coll.)	WCCX-FM	88.1
Milton (Milton Coll.)	WMDF-FM	89.9	Wausau	WHRM-FM[2]	90.9
Milwaukee	WMSE-FM	91.7	Whitewater (UW-Whitewater)	WSUW-FM[4]	91.7
Milwaukee (UW-Milwaukee)	WUWM-FM[4]	89.7			
Milwaukee	WVCY-FM	107.7			
Milwaukee (Milw. Bd. of Educ.)	WYMS-FM	88.9			
Oshkosh (UW-Oshkosh)	WRST-FM[4]	90.3			

[1] There are 86 operating cable broadcasting franchises in Wisconsin with 225,469 subscribers.
[2] Operated by the Wis. Educational Communications Board.
[3] Operated by the Milwaukee Area Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.
[4] Licensed to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.
[5] Not on the air; target date unknown.
Source: *1982 Broadcasting Yearbook.*

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY

Wisconsin has a 1980 census population of 4,705,642.

Prior to statehood, it totaled 30,945. The greatest increase in population occurred between 1840 and 1850, when it leaped 886.9 percent, and the smallest increase occurred between 1970 and 1980 — 6.5 percent. While less than 10 percent lived in urban areas at the beginning of statehood, about two-thirds of the population are now urban.

Between 1970 and 1980, the counties with the largest percentage increase were Adams, Burnett, Door, Florence, Marquette, Menominee, Oneida, Ozaukee, Polk, Portage, Sawyer, St. Croix, Vilas, Washburn, Washington, Waushara and Waukesha Counties, which increased over 20 percent. Counties which declined in population included Douglas, Lafayette and Milwaukee, with Milwaukee's 8.47 percent decline being the largest.

In 1980, Milwaukee County had the largest Black population — 149,435, while Racine with 13,894, Dane with 5,688, and Rock with 4,696 rank next.

In 1980, females outnumbered males in Wisconsin by 94,913. Blacks and other races represented 262,732 of Wisconsin's 4.7 million population.

Between 1890 and 1980, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased by 4.9 percent. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Blacks have been since 1950. The nonwhite population now constitutes 5.6 percent of the population.

Between 1890 and 1980, the Wisconsin Indian population increased by approximately 19,390 people. The 1980 population is 29,320, an increase of 54.49 percent from the 1970 population figure of 18,924.

In 1970, 41 percent of the Wisconsin Indian population resided in urbanized areas, 37 percent lived on reservations, and 22 percent in rural areas.

Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations. In 1980, the Oneida Reservation had the largest population (13,389) and Mole Lake had the smallest (105).

The marriage rate in Wisconsin in 1981 was 8.6 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate has fluctuated too much, however, to discern any trend. The state with the highest rate was Nevada with 131.1, and the state with the lowest was Delaware with 7.6. Only 8 states had a lower marriage rate than Wisconsin, but two states were tied with Wisconsin.

The divorce rate in the state was 3.9 per 1,000 estimated population in 1981, continuing the increasing trend. The high state, Nevada, had a 14.4 rate, while Pennsylvania and Massachusetts shared the lowest rate, 3.3.

In 1981, Wisconsin had 74,309 live births or 15.7 per 1,000 (71,976 or 16.1 per 1,000 in 1971); 767 infant deaths or 10.3 per 1,000 (1,157 or 16.1 per 1,000 in 1971); and 40,495 total deaths or 8.5 per 1,000 (40,381 or 9.1 per 1,000 in 1971).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on population and vital statistics.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1980

Year	Population	Increase	% Increase	Urban	Rural	% Urban	Density[1]
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,845	—	.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	207,099	847,471	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.7	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,987,888[2]	1,446,687[2]	57.9	62.7
1960	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	2,522,179	1,429,598	63.8	72.2
1970	4,417,933[3]	466,156	11.8	2,910,418	1,507,313	65.9	81.1
1980	4,705,642[3]	287,709	6.5	3,020,732	1,685,035	64.2	86.5

[1] Population per square mile of land area.

[2] The definition of urban was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

[3] Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the census to reflect this correction.

Sources. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 1; 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 2 and 9.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY AGE, SEX AND RACE*

Age	1970 Total	1980 Total	1980 Male	1980 Female	1980 White	1980 Black	1980 Spanish Origin[1]
Under 5 years	382,227	346,940	178,111	168,829	316,240	20,409	9,109
5 to 9 years	461,184	344,804	176,843	167,961	313,835	21,530	7,487
10 to 14 years	474,178	392,247	200,634	191,613	362,555	21,218	6,783
15 to 19 years	433,153	466,612	235,736	230,876	436,852	21,150	7,105
20 to 24 years	337,098	450,026	224,250	225,776	421,067	19,841	7,447
25 to 29 years	272,746	401,915	202,273	199,642	376,189	17,495	6,066
30 to 34 years	233,701	348,115	174,497	173,618	327,841	13,878	4,558
35 to 39 years	226,021	271,661	134,821	136,840	257,318	9,762	3,129
40 to 44 years	244,225	230,312	114,330	115,982	218,574	8,140	2,547
45 to 49 years	243,723	219,866	108,401	111,465	209,858	7,068	2,131
50 to 54 years	232,208	233,079	114,761	118,318	224,205	6,534	1,920
55 to 59 years	215,918	229,046	110,278	118,768	222,159	5,066	1,466
60 to 64 years	188,484	206,947	96,830	110,117	202,048	3,579	965
65 to 69 years	155,811	184,729	84,318	100,404	180,912	2,733	743
70 to 74 years	128,259	145,693	62,950	82,743	143,054	1,856	634
75 to 79 years	94,220	107,568	43,289	64,279	105,806	1,211	475
80 to 84 years	56,987	70,577	25,539	45,038	69,629	604	263
85 years and over	37,588	55,637	17,566	38,071	54,893	518	144
TOTAL	4,417,933[2]	4,705,642[2]	2,305,427	2,400,340	4,443,035	182,592	62,972
Median age	27.2	29.4	28.3	30.4	29.9	21.7	20.6
1-17 years	1,583,643	1,357,820	695,496	662,324	1,248,692	75,850	27,521
18, 29, 20 years	241,070	287,952	142,904	145,048	270,082	12,469	4,522
65 years	472,865	564,197	233,662	330,535	554,294	6,922	2,259

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

[2] Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 19 and 20.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE, 1890 to 1980

Population Totals, 1890-1980

U.S. Census Year	Total Population[1]	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	1,693,330	1,680,828	2,444	9,930	9	119	—	—
1900	2,069,042	2,057,911	2,542	8,372	5	212	—	—
1910	2,333,860	2,320,555	2,900	10,142	34	226	—	3
1920	2,632,067	2,616,938	5,201	9,611	60	251	3	3
1930	2,939,006	2,916,255	10,739	11,548	24	363	64	13
1940	3,137,587	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	23	290	75	24
1950	3,434,575	3,392,690	28,182	12,196	529	590	—	388
1960	3,951,777	3,858,903	74,546	14,297	1,425	1,010	401	1,195
1970	4,417,933	4,258,959	128,224	18,924	2,648	2,700	1,209	5,067
1980	4,705,642	4,443,035	182,592	29,320	2,237	4,097	2,698	41,788

Population Percentages, 1890-1980

U.S. Census Year	White	Nonwhite Total	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	—	—	—[2]	—
1900	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—
1910	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1920	99.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1930	99.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—
1940	99.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1950	98.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1960	97.6	2.4	1.9	0.4	—	—	—	—
1970	96.4	3.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
1980	94.4	5.6	3.9	0.6	—	0.1	0.1	0.9

[1] Total population is corrected total. Detailed distributions have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.
[2] Included with "all other".

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 15; 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 17 and 18; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 17.

WISCONSIN INDIANS

Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900-1980

Year	Total	Male	Female
1900	8,372	4,321	4,051
1910	10,142	5,231	4,911
1920	9,611	4,950	4,661
1930	11,548	5,951	5,597
1940	12,265	6,354	5,911
1950	12,196	6,274	5,922
1960	14,297	7,195	7,102
1970	18,924	9,251	9,673
1980	29,320	14,489	14,831

Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Population and Acreage

Tribe	Reservation/ Location	1980 Population	1970 Land Status (acres) Tribally Owned	Allotted Land	Government Owned
Chippewa	Bad River	916	8,325	33,477	13,110
	Ashland Co.	916			
	Iron Co.	—			
Chippewa	Lac Courte Oreilles	1,699	3,945	26,584	13,190
	Sawyer Co.	1,699			
Chippewa	Lac du Flambeau	2,211	29,110	15,326	40
	Iron Co.	65			
	Oneida Co.	8			
	Vilas Co.	2,138			
Menominee	Menominee[1]	2,672	221,549	—	—
	Menominee Co.	2,672			
Chippewa	Mole Lake[2]	105	1,694	—	(280)[4]
	Forest Co.	105			
Oneida	Oneida	13,389	2,109	466	—
	Brown Co.	9,890			
	Outagamie Co.	3,499			
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	224	11,267	400	—
	Forest Co.	224			
	Oconto Co.	—			
Chippewa	Red Cliff	686	5,122	2,145	—
	Bayfield Co.	686			
Chippewa	St. Croix	427	1,715	515	—
	Barron Co.	88			
	Burnett Co.	259			
	Polk Co.	80			
Mahican/Munsee	Stockbridge-Munsee	1,272	2,250	—	13,077
	Shawano Co.	1,272			
Winnebago	Winnebago	416	—	(3,386)[3]	290
	Jackson Co.	40			
	Juneau Co.	124			
	Monroe Co.	81			
	Sauk Co.	83			
	Shawano Co.	9			
	Wood Co.	79			
TOTAL		23,987	287,086	78,914	39,707

[1] Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399), and again acknowledged the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

[2] In the 1980 Census data, Mole Lake Reservation is listed as Sokaogon Chippewa Community.

[3] Restricted free allotment.

[4] Non-Indian land.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Federal Indian Reservations 1972; Semi-Annual Labor Reports*, March 1971; *Report of the Labor Force, March 1978*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, PC (1) B51 Wisconsin; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 55.

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN
By County 1970-1980

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 14, August 1982.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY COUNTY AND RACE

County	1970				1980				
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Percent Black[2]
Adams	9,234	9,139	28	67	13,457[2]	13,049	261	147	1.93
Ashland	16,743	15,972	23	748	16,783	15,618	25	1,140	0.02
Barron	33,955	33,854	9	92	38,730	38,464	11	255	0.03
Bayfield	11,683	11,071	3	609	13,822	12,855	4	963	0.02
Brown	158,244	155,992	368	1,884	175,280	171,224	506	3,550	0.29
Buffalo	13,743	13,726	—	17	14,309	14,258	2	49	0.01
Burnett	9,276	9,010	9	257	12,340	11,883	11	446	0.09
Calumet	27,604	27,514	2	88	30,867	30,635	9	223	0.03
Chippewa	47,717	47,606	9	102	52,127	51,843	27	257	0.05
Clark	30,361	30,263	17	81	32,910	32,715	31	164	0.09
Columbia	40,150	40,007	30	113	43,222	42,892	29	301	0.07
Crawford	15,252	15,219	10	23	16,556	16,486	14	56	0.08
Dane	290,272	284,387	3,124	2,561	323,545	311,203	5,688	6,654	1.76
Dodge	69,004	68,319	484	201	75,064	73,635	829	500	1.10
Door	20,106	19,962	6	138	25,029	24,737	36	256	0.14
Douglas	44,657	44,203	89	365	44,421	43,481	114	826	0.26
Dunn	29,154	28,976	57	121	34,314	33,821	170	323	0.50
Eau Claire	67,219	66,865	100	254	78,805	77,891	140	774	0.18
Florence	3,298	3,270	14	14	4,172	4,138	9	25	0.22
Fond du Lac	84,567	84,195	132	240	88,964	88,181	125	658	0.14
Forest	7,691	7,291	107	293	9,044	8,426	89	529	0.98
Grant	48,398	48,184	72	142	51,736	51,419	106	211	0.21
Green	26,714	26,622	13	79	30,012	29,881	12	119	0.00
Green Lake	16,878	16,856	7	15	18,370	18,242	14	114	0.08
Iowa	19,306	19,270	15	21	19,802	19,724	10	68	0.05
Iron	6,533	6,514	2	17	6,730	6,681	20	29	0.30
Jackson	15,325	14,855	21	449	16,831	16,266	35	530	0.21
Jefferson	60,060	59,820	84	156	66,152	65,272	106	774	0.02
Juneau	18,455	18,143	54	258	21,039	20,748	19	272	0.09
Kenosha	117,917	115,623	1,930	364	123,137	117,862	2,886	2,389	0.23
Kewaunee	18,961	18,924	3	34	19,539	19,486	7	46	0.04
La Crosse	80,468	80,114	70	284	91,056	90,159	172	725	0.19
Lafayette	17,456	17,423	6	27	17,412	17,355	1	56	0.00
Langlade	19,220	19,045	10	165	19,978	19,843	1	134	0.00
Lincoln	23,499	23,432	16	51	26,555	26,376	27	152	0.10
Manitowoc	82,294	82,006	5	283	82,918	81,994	70	854	0.08
Marathon	97,457	97,246	19	192	111,270	110,488	38	744	0.03
Marinette	35,810	35,718	4	88	39,314	39,091	13	210	0.03
Marquette	8,865	8,842	2	21	11,672	11,561	25	86	0.21
Menominee	2,607	292	1	2,314	3,373	352	0	3,021	0.00
Milwaukee	1,054,249	939,989	106,033	8,041	964,988	788,729	149,435	26,824	15.49
Monroe	31,610	31,374	74	162	35,074	34,654	46	374	0.13
Oconto	25,553	25,443	12	98	28,947	28,744	7	196	0.02
Oneida	24,427	24,272	4	151	31,216	30,949	7	260	0.02
Outagamie	119,429	118,035	58	1,263	128,730	126,115	62	2,553	0.05
Ozaukee	54,461	54,197	92	132	66,981	66,029	442	510	0.66
Pepin	7,319	7,313	—	6	7,477	7,448	1	28	0.01
Pierce	26,652	26,526	44	82	31,149	30,863	77	209	0.25
Polk	26,666	26,496	28	142	32,351	32,026	29	296	0.09
Portage	47,541	47,283	75	183	57,420	56,670	108	642	0.19
Price	14,520	14,485	1	34	15,788	15,707	7	74	0.04
Racine	170,838	159,511	10,572	755	173,132	155,206	13,894	4,032	8.03
Richland	17,079	17,044	15	20	17,476	17,383	23	70	0.13
Rock	131,970	128,399	3,165	406	139,420	133,367	4,696	1,357	3.37
Rusk	14,238	14,182	8	48	15,589	15,440	19	130	0.12
St. Croix	34,354	34,244	22	88	43,262	43,005	22	235	0.05
Sauk	39,057	38,858	25	174	43,469	43,133	31	305	0.07
Sawyer	9,670	8,803	3	864	12,843	11,416	3	1,424	0.00
Shawano	32,650	31,644	2	1,004	35,928	34,490	7	1,431	0.02
Sheboygan	96,660	96,169	150	341	100,935	99,526	309	1,100	0.31
Taylor	16,958	16,926	4	28	18,817	18,732	1	84	0.00
Trempealeau	23,344	23,298	5	41	26,158	26,070	6	82	0.00
Vernon	24,557	24,522	4	31	25,642	25,546	8	88	0.03
Vilas	10,958	10,041	1	916	16,535	15,323	4	208	0.02
Walworth	63,444	62,879	287	278	71,507	69,841	419	1,247	0.59
Washburn	10,601	10,518	14	69	13,174	13,053	13	108	0.10
Washington	63,839	563,652	45	142	84,848	84,304	67	477	0.08
Waukesha	231,338	230,205	362	798	280,203	276,105	733	3,365	0.26
Waupaca	37,780	37,642	2	136	42,831	42,535	5	291	0.01
Waushara	14,795	14,752	8	35	18,526	18,289	13	224	0.07
Winnebago	130,011	129,266	146	519	131,779	130,100	380	299	0.29
Wood	65,362	65,021	8	333	72,799	72,002	26	771	0.04
TOTAL	4,417,933[1]	4,258,959	128,224	30,548	4,705,642[1]	4,443,035	182,592	78,024	3.88

[1] Corrected population total: corrected race population data not available.
[2] Percentages supplied by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 16 and 20; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 15.

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

Part 1: 1970 and 1980 Census Corrections [Population columns from Maple Grove (Manitowoc County) through Plover (Marathon County) were inadvertently reversed in the 1981-1982 Blue Book.]

County and Minor Civil Division	1970	1980
Manitowoc County	82,294	82,918
Maple Grove, town	910	962
Maribel, village	316	363
Meeme, town	1,480	1,535
Mishicot, town	1,743	1,334
Mishicot, village	938	1,503
Newton, town	2,256	2,332
Reedsville, village	994	1,134
Rockland, town	971	936
St. Nazianz, village	718	738
Schleswig, town	1,542	1,633
Two Creeks, town	580	489
Two Rivers, city	13,553	13,354
Two Rivers, town	2,806	2,663
Valders, village	821	973
Whitelaw, village	557	649
Marathon County	97,457	111,270
Abbotsford, city (part)	267	500
Athens, village	856	988
Bergen, town	402	478
Berlin, town	758	820
Bern, town	497	487
Bevent, town	735	983
Brighton, town	593	600
Brokaw, village	312	298
Cassel, town	953	899
Cleveland, town	777	958
Colby, city (part)	293	345
Day, town	962	989
Easton, town	912	1,046
Eau Pleine, town	796	759
Edgar, village	928	1,194
Elderon, town	506	628
Elderon, village	185	191
Emmet, town	850	757
Fenwood, village	147	165
Frankfort, town	725	743
Franzen, town	535	571
Green Valley, town	379	355
Guenther, town	302	297
Halsey, town	576	548
Hamburg, town	760	749
Harrison, town	422	354
Hatley, village	315	300
Hewitt, town	486	496
Holton, town	924	945
Hull, town	1,080	1,402
Johnson, town	936	933
Knowlton, town	742	1,153
Kronenwetter, town	2,595	5,012
McMillan, town	1,255	1,433
Maine, town	2,155	2,163
Marathon, town	918	1,114
Marathon City, village	1,214	1,552
Marshfield, city (part)	59	237
Mosinee, city	2,395	3,015
Mosinee, town	910	1,464
Norrie, town	682	808
Plover, town	405	553

Part 2: 1980 Town Census Revisions by U.S. Census.

County and Civil Division	As Shown in 1981-1982 Blue Book	Revision
Buffalo County		
Nelson, town	703	675
Calumet County		
Rantoul, town	1,184	879
Dane County		
Middleton, town	2,667	2,598
Dodge County		
Lomira, town	1,824	1,391
Williamstown, town	335	657
Jefferson County		
Koshkonong, town	3,115	2,979
Sumner, town	837	973
Juneau County		
Germantown, town	643	638
Kildare, town	534	465
Lemonweir, town	1,327	1,317
Marion, town	280	362
Lincoln County		
Merrill, town	2,347	2,591
Manitowoc County		
Kossuth, town	2,148	2,097
Liberty, town	1,181	1,170
Outagamie County		
Grand Chute, town	9,491	9,529
Vandenbroek, town	1,490	1,538
Richland County		
Richland, town	1,516	1,442
St. Croix County		
Cady, town	719	724
Somerset, town	2,443	1,833
Troy, town	2,309	2,326
Taylor County		
Medford, town	1,834	1,809
Walworth County		
Bloomfield, town	3,288	3,277
Linn, town	2,053	2,064
Lyons, town	2,664	2,659
Washington County		
Hartford, town	3,382	3,269
Waukesha County		
Summit, town	4,173	4,050
Waukesha, town	6,714	6,668
Winnebago County		
Algoma, town	3,220	3,249
Menasha, town	12,226	12,307
Neenah, town	2,793	2,864

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureu of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristcs of the Population*, Volume I, Chapter B, Wisconsin, Part 51, August 1982.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS
1910 — 1981

Year	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Death		Total Deaths[4]		Marriages		Divorces, Annulments[5]	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[2]	No.	Rate[3]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
1910	51,435	22.0	5,621	109.3	225	49.6	28,213	12.1	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	58,014	23.3	4,520	77.9	291	50.1	26,676	10.7	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	59,269	22.4	4,566	77.0	338	57.0	29,859	11.3	22,294	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	58,024	20.7	3,861	66.5	294	50.7	29,380	10.5	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	56,643	19.2	3,149	55.6	298	52.6	30,488	10.4	15,328	5.2	2,553	.9
1935	52,402	17.2	2,413	46.0	193	36.8	30,404	10.0	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1940	56,324	17.9	2,030	36.0	151	26.8	31,457	10.0	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1
1945	61,577	20.9	1,890	30.7	81	13.2	31,776	10.7	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2
1950	82,364	23.9	2,098	25.5	35	4.2	33,573	9.7	29,081	8.4	4,845	1.4
1955	92,333	25.2	2,175	23.6	22	2.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3
1960	99,493	25.1	2,173	21.8	27	2.7	38,121	9.6	24,573	6.2	3,672	.9
1965	82,919	19.7	1,829	22.1	13	1.6	40,146	9.5	28,410	6.7	5,232	1.2
1970	77,455	17.5	1,308	16.9	6	0.8	40,820	9.2	34,415	7.8	8,930	2.0
1971	71,976	16.1	1,157	16.1	10	1.4	40,381	9.1	34,858	7.8	8,927	2.0
1972	64,719	14.3	984	15.2	9	1.4	42,074	9.3	38,608	8.5	10,492	2.3
1973	62,796	13.8	900	14.3	7	11.1	41,293	9.1	40,098	8.8	11,595	2.6
1974	65,150	14.3	898	13.8	3	4.6	40,811	8.9	38,248	8.4	12,470	2.7
1975	65,145	14.2	881	13.5	3	4.6	39,916	8.7	35,888	7.8	13,187	2.9
1976	65,042	14.1	818	12.6	6	9.1	40,191	8.7	36,024	7.8	14,579	3.2
1977	68,548	14.7	774	11.2	7	10.2	39,325	8.5	37,430	8.0	14,792	3.2
1978	68,573	14.6	769	11.2	8	11.7	40,285	8.6	38,189	8.2	16,129	3.4
1979	73,209	15.6	790	10.8	3	4.1	39,145	8.4	39,556	8.5	17,161	3.7
1980	74,763	15.9	763	10.2	5	6.7[6]	40,801	8.7	41,113	8.7	17,589	3.7
1981	74,309	15.7	767	10.3	3	4.0[6]	40,495	8.5	41,114	8.7	18,459	3.9

[1] Per 1,000 estimated population.
[2] Per 1,000 live births.
[3] Per 10,000 live births.
[4] Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).
[5] Pre-1960 data include legal separations.
[6] Per 100,000 live births.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, "Public Health Statistics, Wisconsin - 1977", and departmental data, January 1983.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN 1977-1981

County	Live Births					Deaths				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Adams	127	163	162	179	177	134	134	157	136	137
Ashland	247	268	243	279	302	228	193	212	219	207
Barron	578	593	656	654	693	383	406	403	411	426
Bayfield	182	175	198	219	212	165	160	152	146	158
Brown	2,715	2,624	2,790	2,802	2,824	1,129	1,188	1,122	1,181	1,287
Buffalo	217	217	232	236	197	146	132	144	129	138
Burnett	151	154	215	167	203	128	143	120	168	149
Calumet	489	462	485	546	519	210	205	219	205	214
Chippewa	797	825	882	903	924	448	443	436	456	486
Clark	547	536	542	641	581	317	362	285	316	325
Columbia	590	637	623	667	668	423	424	446	436	421
Crawford	268	246	255	293	284	163	156	159	167	176
Dane	4,242	4,183	4,469	4,685	4,638	1,788	1,943	1,785	1,928	2,000
Dodge	1,112	1,107	1,110	1,186	1,173	679	705	640	678	718
Door	411	374	409	412	397	272	256	254	262	246
Douglas	606	657	688	702	713	423	502	504	457	454
Dunn	460	466	510	537	536	226	278	250	240	248
Eau Claire	1,039	1,062	1,083	1,117	1,265	620	598	569	646	626
Florence*	63	36	69	55	64	48	48	42	52	49
Fond du Lac	1,413	1,361	1,461	1,512	1,460	791	782	797	824	771
Forest*	141	150	131	140	161	115	114	109	104	123
Grant	839	791	867	867	814	469	492	440	454	479
Green	425	428	456	446	471	309	314	282	311	299
Green Lake	218	248	306	262	325	231	227	217	208	215
Iowa	325	268	356	345	342	201	215	174	204	221
Iron*	84	66	70	84	72	101	96	84	93	90
Jackson	284	273	291	276	271	206	202	163	179	166
Jefferson	948	918	1,034	973	1,029	574	607	535	605	502
Juneau	328	333	379	347	355	202	220	235	221	247
Kenosha	1,767	1,711	1,796	1,826	1,815	1,008	964	1,007	1,093	1,021
Kewaunee	282	330	327	323	347	205	180	165	166	192
La Crosse	1,195	1,250	1,318	1,350	1,396	749	799	780	768	747
Lafayette	291	302	289	289	339	156	158	163	139	206
Langlade	305	308	301	287	313	201	239	207	207	239
Lincoln	396	367	423	406	406	280	264	252	284	293
Manitowoc	1,195	1,232	1,290	1,338	1,262	704	748	719	779	750
Marathon	1,752	1,707	1,934	1,930	1,806	786	834	815	853	769
Marinette	571	599	580	662	671	450	465	449	446	473
Marquette*	168	154	172	167	163	128	157	128	134	135
Menominee*	83	96	99	111	96	31	33	30	36	38
Milwaukee	14,898	14,555	15,680	15,842	15,806	9,045	9,088	8,857	9,278	8,980
Monroe	491	503	555	607	582	324	325	333	339	351
Oconto	410	460	446	469	435	325	290	320	300	333
Oneida	396	379	444	423	467	312	285	270	316	293
Outagamie	2,058	2,070	2,268	2,340	2,229	924	844	854	895	945
Ozaukee	978	898	936	992	963	391	419	406	437	421
Pepin	108	119	157	128	127	75	90	70	107	91
Pierce	452	452	504	507	527	231	204	187	234	227
Polk	434	496	499	506	561	320	343	328	319	339
Portage	831	926	841	928	891	375	378	347	360	398
Price	227	218	247	242	232	151	214	196	211	198
Racine	2,620	2,697	2,857	2,980	2,855	1,343	1,387	1,370	1,393	1,390
Richland	257	274	270	275	302	156	181	167	184	172
Rock	2,005	2,109	2,222	2,256	2,115	1,097	1,174	1,119	1,205	1,136
Rusk	239	230	251	222	251	140	165	162	135	154
St. Croix	700	739	741	835	773	328	324	343	303	317
Sauk	606	603	692	654	696	438	409	387	433	442
Sawyer	157	175	182	219	239	141	146	144	155	166
Shawano	478	516	549	528	543	396	401	377	414	395
Sheboygan	1,505	1,406	1,559	1,588	1,595	948	906	929	954	896
Taylor	321	332	357	379	339	175	179	186	159	186
Trempealeau	351	364	384	373	416	306	313	291	314	296
Vernon	340	336	384	408	440	325	278	313	325	288
Vilas	190	172	200	228	218	183	198	177	204	185
Walworth	991	969	944	1,026	971	600	612	634	626	623
Washburn	195	180	222	226	202	157	153	147	136	123
Washington	1,318	1,342	1,428	1,442	1,422	548	563	542	562	531
Waukesha	3,507	3,596	3,841	3,841	3,824	1,480	1,646	1,665	1,605	1,681
Waupaca	598	683	673	697	690	483	569	567	618	619
Waushara	263	208	276	243	236	195	210	195	214	201
Winnebago	1,650	1,754	1,882	1,901	1,867	1,076	1,080	1,061	1,099	1,076
Wood	1,117	1,134	1,216	1,199	1,211	510	525	539	583	601
TOTAL	68 548	68,573	73,209	74,763	74,309	39,325	40,285	39,145	40,801	40,495

* Vital statistics are by county of occurrence. Since nearly all births and deaths occur in hospitals, the number which occurs in Florence, Forest, Iron, Marquette and Menominee Counties is small because they have no hospitals. Caution must be used in making inferences based on these data.

Sources: Dept. of Health and Social Services, Div. of Health, "Public Health Statistics, Wis. 1977", Table 9; departmental data, January 1983.

MARRIAGES, BY STATE
1960 to 1981

State	Number (in thousands)				Rate (per 1,000 population)			
	1960	1970	1980	1981*	1960	1970	1980	1981
Alabama	31.9	47.0	49.0	47.3	9.8	13.6	12.6	12.1
Alaska	1.9	3.4	5.3	5.8	8.2	11.2	13.1	14.1
Arizona	10.2	18.5	30.2	31.8	7.8	10.4	11.1	11.4
Arkansas	18.3	23.3	25.2	26.7	10.3	12.1	11.0	11.6
California	105.4	172.4	218.4	214.7	6.7	8.6	9.2	8.9
Colorado	15.9	25.0	34.1	36.5	9.1	11.3	11.7	12.3
Connecticut	17.9	25.0	25.9	25.5	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.2
Delaware	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.4	7.8	7.4	7.6
Florida	39.3	69.2	110.6	111.7	7.9	10.2	11.2	11.0
Georgia	49.4	63.9	69.4	70.5	12.5	13.9	12.7	12.6
Hawaii	5.2	10.6	11.7	12.3	8.3	13.8	12.0	12.5
Idaho	10.1	10.9	13.1	14.4	15.1	15.3	13.8	15.0
ILLINOIS	87.5	115.5	110.7	109.4	8.7	10.4	9.7	9.5
Indiana	42.1	55.2	57.8	55.7	9.0	10.6	10.5	10.2
IOWA	24.8	24.6	27.5	27.0	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.3
Kansas	15.8	22.4	24.9	26.2	7.3	10.3	10.5	11.0
Kentucky	26.5	36.3	34.3	35.2	8.7	11.3	9.4	9.6
Louisiana	23.5	35.4	41.7	44.1	7.2	9.7	9.9	10.2
Maine	7.9	11.0	14.3	12.5	8.1	11.0	12.7	11.1
Maryland	40.3	52.2	46.0	46.8	13.0	13.3	10.9	11.0
Massachusetts	34.1	47.4	49.0	46.3	6.6	8.3	8.5	8.0
MICHIGAN	61.1	89.7	89.6	85.8	7.8	10.1	9.7	9.3
MINNESOTA	23.6	31.3	37.8	37.9	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.3
Mississippi	21.2	26.3	28.0	27.5	9.7	11.9	11.1	10.9
Missouri	35.7	50.1	55.5	53.2	8.3	10.7	11.3	10.8
Montana	5.9	6.9	8.4	8.2	8.7	10.0	10.6	10.4
Nebraska	10.6	15.7	14.2	14.4	7.5	10.6	9.0	9.1
Nevada	59.4	97.6	115.4	110.8	208.1	199.7	143.0	131.1
New Hampshire	7.3	10.0	9.3	9.9	12.1	13.6	10.1	10.6
New Jersey	39.8	56.6	55.0	57.7	6.6	7.9	7.4	7.8
New Mexico	11.1	12.4	16.3	17.1	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.9
New York	123.6	161.2	141.3	150.0	7.4	8.9	8.0	8.5
North Carolina	31.7	48.3	46.3	48.0	6.9	9.5	7.9	8.1
North Dakota	4.0	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.4	8.6	9.4	9.4
Ohio	68.0	90.1	99.5	99.6	7.0	8.5	9.2	9.2
Oklahoma	28.5	39.0	46.5	48.1	12.2	15.2	15.3	15.5
Oregon	10.6	17.3	23.1	22.7	6.0	8.3	8.8	8.6
Pennsylvania	71.8	94.5	95.4	92.4	6.3	8.0	8.0	7.8
Rhode Island	5.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.8	7.9	7.5	7.9
South Carolina	39.0	57.9	53.9	55.0	16.4	22.3	17.2	14.4
South Dakota	5.8	11.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	16.6	12.9	12.7
Tennessee	30.7	45.4	58.8	59.9	8.6	11.6	12.8	13.0
Texas	91.7	139.5	187.1	192.4	9.6	12.5	13.1	13.0
Utah	7.1	11.7	17.1	18.3	8.0	11.0	11.6	12.1
Vermont	3.3	4.5	5.2	5.2	8.4	10.2	10.1	10.1
Virginia	37.5	52.0	60.2	61.5	9.5	11.2	11.2	11.3
Washington	28.2	41.3	46.6	48.9	9.9	12.1	11.2	11.6
West Virginia	13.6	15.9	17.4	16.7	7.3	9.1	8.9	8.6
WISCONSIN	24.6	34.4	40.9	40.9	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.6
Wyoming	3.3	4.5	6.8	7.0	9.9	13.5	14.4	14.3
D.C	8.6	7.3	5.1	5.3	11.3	9.6	8.1	8.4

* Preliminary. Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued, or intentions filed.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1981", December 1982.

DIVORCES, BY STATE
1960 to 1981

State	Number (in thousands)[2]				Rates (per 1,000 population)			
	1960	1970	1980	1981[1]	1960	1970	1980	1981[1]
Alabama	17.3	15.1	26.9	26.4	5.3	4.4	6.9	6.8
Alaska	0.8	1.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.6	8.5	8.6
Arizona	4.8	12.7	19.9	21.0	3.7	7.2	7.3	7.5
Arkansas	5.4	9.3	21.8	18.4	(s)[3]	4.8	9.5	8.0
California	49.3	112.9	134.3	134.4	3.1	5.7	5.7	5.6
Colorado	4.7	10.4	18.1	18.4	2.7	4.7	6.3	6.2
Connecticut	2.5	5.8	11.9	12.9	1.0	1.9	3.8	3.8
Delaware	0.7	1.7	2.3	2.9	1.6	3.2	3.9	4.9
Florida	19.6	27.2	71.4	75.5	3.9	5.5	7.2	7.4
Georgia	8.9	18.6	33.6	35.3	2.3	4.1	6.1	6.3
Hawaii	1.3	2.6	4.4	4.3	2.0	3.4	4.5	4.3
Idaho	2.6	3.6	6.6	6.7	3.9	5.1	7.0	7.0
ILLINOIS	21.8	36.5	50.5	52.8	2.2	3.3	4.4	4.6
Indiana	12.8	15.2	—	—	2.7	2.9	—	—
IOWA	4.6	7.2	11.8	12.2	1.7	2.5	4.0	4.2
Kansas	4.8	8.8	13.4	14.4	2.2	3.9	5.7	6.1
Kentucky	7.5	10.7	17.0	17.6	(s)[3]	3.3	4.6	4.8
Louisiana	4.1	5.1	—	—	(s)[3]	1.4	—	—
Maine	2.2	3.9	6.2	6.4	2.2	3.9	5.5	5.6
Maryland	5.1	9.3	16.3	16.0	1.7	2.4	3.9	3.8
Massachusetts	5.6	11.0	16.5	19.1	1.1	1.9	2.9	3.3
MICHIGAN	16.4	30.0	40.8	46.4	2.1	3.4	4.4	5.0
MINNESOTA	4.1	8.3	15.1	15.9	1.2	2.2	3.7	3.9
Mississippi	5.2	8.2	13.5	13.1	2.4	3.7	5.3	5.2
Missouri	11.5	17.9	27.8	27.3	2.7	3.8	5.6	5.5
Montana	2.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	4.4	6.3	6.3
Nebraska	2.2	3.7	6.5	6.8	1.5	2.5	4.1	4.3
Nevada	8.5	9.1	13.7	12.2	29.6	18.7	16.9	14.4
New Hampshire	1.1	2.4	5.2	5.2	1.8	3.3	5.7	5.5
New Jersey	4.6	10.8	25.9	28.9	0.8	1.5	3.5	3.9
New Mexico	2.8	4.4	10.4	10.6	3.0	4.3	8.0	8.0
New York	7.2	26.4	54.2	63.1	0.4	1.5	3.1	3.6
North Carolina	6.0	13.7	28.2	29.7	1.3	2.7	4.8	5.0
North Dakota	0.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.6	3.3	3.5
Ohio	23.0	39.3	58.2	58.3	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.4
Oklahoma	10.7	16.8	24.2	25.0	4.6	6.6	8.0	8.1
Oregon	5.7	9.6	17.9	17.7	3.2	4.6	6.8	6.7
Pennsylvania	14.4	22.6	34.8	39.1	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.3
Rhode Island	1.0	1.7	3.6	3.4	1.1	1.8	3.8	3.6
South Carolina	3.0	5.8	13.8	14.1	1.3	2.3	4.4	4.5
South Dakota	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.8	1.2	2.0	4.1	4.1
Tennessee	9.0	16.6	30.1	31.8	2.5	4.2	6.6	6.9
Texas	34.7	51.5	97.2	99.0	3.6	4.6	6.8	6.7
Utah	2.2	3.9	8.0	8.3	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.4
Vermont	0.5	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.2	2.3	4.9	4.6
Virginia	7.4	11.9	23.6	25.3	1.9	2.6	4.4	4.7
Washington	9.3	17.9	28.4	29.2	3.3	5.2	6.9	6.9
West Virginia	3.6	5.6	9.9	11.1	1.9	3.2	5.1	5.7
WISCONSIN	3.7	8.9	17.9	18.3	0.9	2.0	3.8	3.9
Wyoming	1.3	1.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	5.4	8.4	8.4
D.C	1.1	2.3	3.5	3.6	1.5	3.0	5.5	5.8

[1] Provisional figures.
[2] Includes reported annulments.
[3] (s) Does not meet the publication standards of the U.S. Bureau of the Census because reporting was less than 90% complete.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistic, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1981", Table 3, December 1982.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES[1] 1983

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Abbotsford, Clark	54405
Abrams, Oconto	54101
Adams, Adams	53910
Adell, Sheboygan	53001
Afton, Rock	53501
Albany, Green	53502
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201
Allenton, Washington	53002
Alma, Buffalo	54610
Alma Center, Jackson	54611
Almena, Barron	54805
Almond, Portage	54909
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720
Alvin, Forest	49936
CPO of Iron River, Michigan	
Amberg, Marinette	54102
Amery, Polk	54001
Amherst, Portage	54406
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407
Aniwa, Shawano	54408
Antigo, Langlade	54409
Appleton, Outagamie	54911
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612
Arena, Iowa	53503
Argonne, Forest	54511
Argyle, Lafayette	53504
Arkansaw, Pepin	54721
Arkdale, Adams	54613
Arlington, Columbia	53911
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103
Arpin, Wood	54410
Ashippun, Dodge	53003
Ashland, Ashland	54806
Ashwaubenon, Brown	54304
Br. of Green Bay	
Astico, Dodge	53912
CPO of Columbus	
Athelstane, Marinette	54104
Athens, Marathon	54411
Auburndale, Wood	54412
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722
Avalon, Rock	53505
Avoca, Iowa	53506
Babcock, Wood	54413
Bagley, Grant	53801
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810
Bancroft, Portage	54921
Bangor, La Crosse	54614
Baraboo, Sauk	53913
Barneveld, Iowa	53507
Barron, Barron	54812
Barronett, Barron	54813
Bassett, Kenosha	53101
Bay City, Pierce	54723
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814
Bear Creek, Outagamie	54922
Beaver, Marinette	54105
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916
Beetown, Grant	53802
Beldenville, Pierce	54003
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004
Belleville, Dane	53508
Belmont, Lafayette	53510
Beloit, Rock	53511
Benet Lake, Kenosha	53102
CPO of Trevor	
Bennett, Douglas	54815
Benoit, Bayfield	54816
Benton, Lafayette	53803
Berlin, Green Lake	54923
Big Bend, Waukesha	53103
Big Falls, Waupaca	54926
Birchwood, Washburn	54817
Birnamwood, Shawano	54414
Black Creek, Outagamie	54106
CPO of Center Valley	
Black Earth, Dane	53515
Black River Falls, Jackson	54615
Blair, Trempealeau	54616
Blanchardville, Lafayette	53516
Blenker, Wood	54415
Bloom City, Richland	54617
Bloomer, Chippewa	54724
Bloomington, Grant	53804
Blue Mounds, Dane	53517
Blue River, Grant	53518
Bonduel, Shawano	54107
Boscobel, Grant	53805
Boulder Junction, Vilas	54512
Bowler, Shawano	54416
Boyceville, Dunn	54725
Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Branch, Manitowoc	54203
Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Brantwood, Price	54513
Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Brill, Barron	54818
Brillion, Calumet	54110
Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Brodhead, Green	53520
Brokaw, Marathon	54417
Brookfield, Waukesha	53005
Brooklyn, Green	53521
Brooks, Adams	53921
Brown Deer, Milwaukee	53209
Br. of Milwaukee	
Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Browntown, Green	53522
Bruce, Rusk	54819
Brule, Douglas	54820
Brussels, Door	54204
Bryant, Langlade	54418
Burlington, Racine	53105
Burnett, Dodge	53922
Butler, Waukesha	53007
Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
Butternut, Ashland	54514
Byron, Fond du Lac	53009
CPO of Brownsville	
Cable, Bayfield	54821
Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Caledonia, Racine	53108
Cambria, Columbia	53923
Cambridge, Dane	53523
Cameron, Barron	54822
Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Canton, Barron	54823
Caroline, Shawano	54928
Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Cashton, Monroe	54619
Cassville, Grant	53806
Cataract, Monroe	54620
Catawba, Price	54515
Cato, Manitowoc	54206

[1] Does not include stations. CPO-Community Post Office; Br.-Branch.

[2] Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine are multicoded cities. For last two digits of ZIP Code for any specific city street, consult the local post office. The ZIP Code given is for the main post office in the city.

Source: U.S. Post Office, *1983 National Five Digit ZIP Code And Post Office Directory.*

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Cavour, Forest	54516
CPO of Rhinelander	
Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Cecil, Shawano	54111
Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Center Valley, Outagamie	54106
CPO of Black Creek	
Center 90, La Crosse	54650
CPO of Onalaska	
Centuria, Polk	54824
Chaseburg, Vernon	54621
Chelsea, Taylor	54419
Chetek, Barron	54728
Chili, Clark	54420
Chilton, Calumet	53014
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729
Clam Falls, Polk	54825
CPO of Frederic	
Clam Lake, Ashland	54517
Clayton, Polk	54004
Clear Lake, Polk	54005
Clearwater Lake, Oneida	54518
CPO of Three Lakes	
Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015
Clinton, Rock	53525
Clintonville, Waupaca	54929
Clyman, Dodge	53016
Cobb, Iowa	53526
Cochrane, Buffalo	54622
Colby, Clark	54421
Coleman, Marinette	54112
Colfax, Dunn	54730
Colgate, Washington	53017
Collins, Manitowoc	54207
Coloma, Waushara	54930
Columbus, Columbia	53925
Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113
Comstock, Barron	54826
Conover, Vilas	54519
Conrath, Rusk	54731
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623
Cornell, Chippewa	54732
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527
Couderay, Sawyer	54828
Crandon, Forest	54520
Crivitz, Marinette	54114
Cross Plains, Dane	53528
Cuba City, Grant	53807
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110
Cumberland, Barron	54829
Curtiss, Clark	54422
Cushing, Polk	54006
Custer, Portage	54423
Dale, Outagamie	54931
Dallas, Barron	54733
Dalton, Green Lake	53926
Danbury, Burnett	54830
Dane, Dane	53529
Darien, Walworth	53114
Darlington, Lafayette	53530
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424
Deerfield, Dane	53531
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007
De Forest, Dane	53532
Delafield, Waukesha	53018
Delavan, Walworth	53115
Dellwood, Adams	53927
CPO of Friendship	
Denmark, Brown	54208
De Pere, Brown	54115
Deronda, Polk	54008
De Soto, Vernon	54624
Dickeyville, Grant	53808
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533
Dorchester, Clark	54425
Dousman, Waukesha	53118
Downing, Dunn	54734
Downsville, Dunn	54735
Doylestown, Columbia	53928
Dresser, Polk	54009
Drummond, Bayfield	54832
Dunbar, Marinette	54119
CPO of Pembine	
Durand, Pepin	54736
Eagle, Waukesha	53119
Eagle River, Vilas	54521
Earl, Washburn	54833
East Ellsworth, Pierce	54010
CPO of Ellsworth	
Eastman, Crawford	54626
East Troy, Walworth	53120
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54701
Eau Galle, Dunn	54737
Eden, Fond du Lac	53019
Edgar, Marathon	54426
Edgerton, Rock	53534
Edgewater, Sawyer	54834
Edmund, Iowa	53535
Egg Harbor, Door	54209
Eland, Shawano	54427
Elcho, Langlade	54428
Elderon, Marathon	54429
Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932
Eleva, Trempealeau	54738
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020
Elkhorn, Walworth	53121
Elk Mound, Dunn	54739
Ellison Bay, Door	54210
Ellsworth, Pierce	54011
Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122
Elmwood, Pierce	54740
Elroy, Juneau	53929
Elton, Langlade	54430
Embarrass, Waupaca	54933
Emerald, St. Croix	54012
Endeavor, Marquette	53930
Ephraim, Door	54211
Ettrick, Trempealeau	54627
Eureka, Winnebago	54934
Evansville, Rock	53536
Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Fairchild, Eau Claire	54741
Fairview, Milwaukee	53219
Br. of Milwaukee	
Fair Water, Fond du Lac	53931
Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Fall River, Columbia	53932
Fence, Florence	54120
Fennimore, Grant	53809
Fenwood, Marathon	54431
Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Fifield, Price	54524
Fish Creek, Door	54212
Florence, Florence	54121
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	54935
Fontana, Walworth	53125
Footville, Rock	53537
Forest Junction, Calumet	54123
Forestville, Door	54213
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Foxboro, Douglas	54836
Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
Franklin, Milwaukee	53132
CPO of Hales Corners	
Franksville, Racine	53126
Frederic, Polk	54837
Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Freedom, Outagamie	54131
CPO of Kaukauna	
Fremont, Waupaca	54940
French Island, La Crosse	54601
Br. of La Crosse	
Friendship, Adams	53934
Friesland, Columbia	53935
Galesville, Trempealeau	54630
Galloway, Marathon	54432
CPO of Wittenberg	

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127
Genoa, Vernon	54632
Genoa City, Walworth	53128
Germantown, Washington	53022
Gile, Iron	54525
Gillett, Oconto	54124
Gillingham, Richland	54633
Gilman, Taylor	54433
Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
Gleason, Lincoln	54435
Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Glen Haven, Grant	53810
Glenwood City, St. Croix	54013
Glidden, Ashland	54527
Goodman, Marinette	54125
Gordon, Douglas	54838
Gotham, Richland	53540
Grafton, Ozaukee	53024
Grand Marsh, Adams	53936
Grand View, Bayfield	54839
Granton, Clark	54436
Grantsburg, Burnett	54840
Gratiot, Lafayette	53541
Green Bay, Brown	54305[2]
Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026
Greendale, Milwaukee	53129
Greenfield, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53220
Green Lake, Green Lake	54941
Greenleaf, Brown	54126
Green Valley, Shawano	54127
Greenville, Outagamie	54942
Greenwood, Clark	54437
Gresham, Shawano	54128
Gurney, Iron	54528
Hager City, Pierce	54014
Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130
Hamburg, Marathon	54438
Hammond, St. Croix	54015
Hancock, Waushara	54943
Hannibal, Taylor	54439
Hanover, Rock	53542
Harshaw, Oneida	54529
Hartford, Washington	53027
Hartland, Waukesha	53029
Hatley, Marathon	54440
Haugen, Barron	54841
Haven, Sheboygan	53030
Hawkins, Rusk	54530
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842
Hayward, Sawyer	54843
Hazel Green, Grant	53811
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531
Heafford Junction, Lincoln CPO of Wausau	54532
Helenville, Jefferson	53137
Herbster, Bayfield	54844
Hertel, Burnett	54845
Hewitt, Wood	54441
High Bridge, Ashland	54846
Highland, Iowa	53543
Hilbert, Calumet	54129
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634
Hillsdale, Barron	54744
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031
Hixton, Jackson	54635
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745
Hollandale, Iowa	53544
Holmen, La Crosse	54636
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138
Horicon, Dodge	53032
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944
Howard, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54303
Howards Grove-Millersville CPO of Sheboygan	53081
Hubertus, Washington	53033
Hudson, St. Croix	54016
Humbird, Clark	54746
Hurley, Iron	54534
Hustisford, Dodge	53034
Hustler, Juneau	54637
Independence, Trempealeau	54747
Ingram, Rusk	54535
Iola, Waupaca	54945
Irma, Lincoln	54442
Iron Belt, Iron	54536
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035
Iron River, Bayfield	54847
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036
Jackson, Washington	53037
Janesville, Rock	53545
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549
Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748
Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038
Juda, Green	53550
Jump River, Taylor CPO of Gilman	54434
Junction City, Portage	54443
Juneau, Dodge	53039
Kansasville, Racine	53139
Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130
Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215
Kempster, Langlade	54444
Kendall, Monroe	54638
Kennan, Price	54537
Kenosha, Kenosha	53141[2]
Keshena, Menominee	54135
Kewaskum, Washington	53040
Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216
Kiel, Manitowoc	53042
Kieler, Grant	53812
Kimberly, Outagamie	54136
King, Waupaca	54946
Kingston, Green Lake	53939
Knapp, Dunn	54749
Knowles, Dodge	53043
Kohler, Sheboygan	53044
Krakow, Shawano	54137
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas	54538
La Crosse, La Crosse	54601
Ladysmith, Rusk	54848
La Farge, Vernon	54639
Lake Delton, Sauk	53940
Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147
Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539
Lakewood, Oconto	54138
Lancaster, Grant	53813
Land O'Lakes, Vilas	54540
Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Laona, Forest	54541
La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Larsen, Winnebago	54947
La Valle, Sauk	53941
Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Ledgeview, Brown Br. of DePere	54115
Lena, Oconto	54139
Leopolis, Shawano	54948
Lewis, Polk	54851
Lily, Langlade	54445
Limeridge, Sauk	53942
Linden, Iowa	53553
Little Chute, Outagamie	54140
Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Livingston, Grant	53554
Lodi, Columbia	53555
Loganville, Sauk	53943
Lomira, Dodge	53048
Lone Rock, Richland	53556
Long Lake, Florence	54542
Loretta, Sawyer	54852
Lowell, Dodge	53557
Loyal, Clark	54446
Lublin, Taylor	54447

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Luck, Polk	54853
Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944
Lynxville, Crawford	54640
CPO of Ferryville	
Lyons, Walworth	53148
McFarland, Dane	53558
McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Madison, Dane	53707[2]
Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
Manawa, Waupaca	54949
Manchester, Green Lake	53945
Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220
Maple, Douglas	54854
Maplewood, Door	54226
Marathon, Marathon	54448
Marengo, Ashland	54855
Maribel, Manitowoc	54227
Marinette, Marinette	54143
Marion, Waupaca	54950
Markesan, Green Lake	53946
Marquette, Green Lake	53947
Marshall, Dane	53559
Marshfield, Wood	54449
Mason, Bayfield	54856
Mather, Juneau	54641
Mattoon, Shawano	54450
Mauston, Juneau	53948
Mayville, Dodge	53050
Mazomanie, Dane	53560
Medford, Taylor	54451
Medina, Outagamie	54951
CPO of Hortonville	
Mellen, Ashland	54546
Melrose, Jackson	54642
Melvina, Monroe	54619
CPO of Cashton	
Menasha, Winnebago	54952
Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051
Menomonie, Dunn	54751
Mequon, Ozaukee	53092
Br. of Thiensville	
Mercer, Iron	54547
Merrill, Lincoln	54452
Merrillan, Jackson	54754
Merrimac, Sauk	53561
Merton, Waukesha	53056
Middle Inlet, Marinette	54148
CPO of Crivitz	
Middleton, Dane	53562
Br. of Madison	
Midway, Brown	54301
Br. of Green Bay	
Mikana, Barron	54857
Milan, Marathon	54453
Milladore, Wood	54454
Millston, Jackson	54643
Milltown, Polk	54858
Milton, Rock	53563
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53201[2]
Mindoro, La Crosse	54644
Mineral Point, Iowa	53565
Minocqua, Oneida	54548
Minong, Washburn	54859
Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228
Mondovi, Buffalo	54755
Monico, Oneida	54549
Monona, Dane	53716
Br. of Madison	
Monroe, Green	53566
Montello, Marquette	53949
Montfort, Grant	53569
Monticello, Green	53570
Montreal, Iron	54550
Morrisonville, Dane	53571
Mosinee, Marathon	54455
Mountain, Oconto	54149
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057
Mount Hope, Grant	53816
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149
Muscoda, Grant	53573
Muskego, Waukesha	53150
Nashotah, Waukesha	53058
Navarino, Shawano	54108
CPO of Bonduel	
Necedah, Juneau	54646
Neenah, Winnebago	54956
Neillsville, Clark	54456
Nekoosa, Wood	54457
Nelson, Buffalo	54756
Nelsonville, Portage	54458
Neopit, Menominee	54150
Neosho, Dodge	53059
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960
Newald, Forest	54551
CPO of Rhinelander	
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757
New Berlin, Waukesha	53151
Br. of Waukesha	
Newburg, Washington	53060
New Franken, Brown	54229
New Glarus, Green	53574
New Holstein, Calumet	53061
New Lisbon, Juneau	53950
New London, Waupaca	54961
New Munster, Kenosha	53152
New Richmond, St. Croix	54017
Newton, Manitowoc	53063
Niagara, Marinette	54151
Nichols, Outagamie	54152
North Freedom, Sauk	53951
North Lake, Waukesha	53064
North Prairie, Waukesha	53153
Norwalk, Monroe	54648
Oak Creek, Milwaukee	53154
Oakdale, Monroe	54649
Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065
Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066
Oconto, Oconto	54153
Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154
Odanah, Ashland	54861
Ogdensburg, Waupaca	54962
Ogema, Price	54459
Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862
Okauchee, Waukesha	53069
Omro, Winnebago	54963
Onalaska, La Crosse	54650
Oneida, Outagamie	54155
Ontario, Vernon	54651
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070
Oregon, Dane	53575
Orfordville, Rock	53576
Osceola, Polk	54020
Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901
Osseo, Trempealeau	54758
Owen, Clark	54460
Oxford, Marquette	53952
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156
Pardeeville, Columbia	53954
Park Falls, Price	54552
Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Pearson, Langlade	54462
Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Pell Lake, Walworth	53157
Pembine, Marinette	54156
Pence, Iron	54553
Pepin, Pepin	54759
Peshtigo, Marinette	54157
Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Phelps, Vilas	54554
Phillips, Price	54555
Phlox, Langlade	54464
CPO of Antigo	
Pickerel, Forest	54465
Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Pine River, Waushara	54965

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Pittsville, Wood	54466
Plain, Sauk	53577
Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Platteville, Grant	53818
Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	53158
Plover, Portage	54467
Plum City, Pierce	54761
Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Polar, Langlade	54418
CPO of Bryant	
Poplar, Douglas	54864
Portage, Columbia	53901
Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Poskin, Barron	54866
Potosi, Grant	53820
Potter, Calumet	54160
Pound, Marinette	54161
Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
Poynette, Columbia	53955
Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967
Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821
Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578
Prairie Farm, Barron	54762
Prentice, Price	54556
Prescott, Pierce	54021
Presque Isle, Vilas	54557
Princeton, Green Lake	54968
Pulaski, Brown	54162
Pulcifer, Shawano	54164
CPO of Gillett	
Racine, Racine	53401[2]
Radisson, Sawyer	54867
Randolph, Columbia	53956
Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075
Readfield, Waupaca	54969
Readstown, Vernon	54652
Redgranite, Waushara	54970
Reedsburg, Sauk	53959
Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230
Reeseville, Dodge	53579
Rewey, Iowa	53580
Rhinelander, Oneida	54501
Rib Lake, Taylor	54470
Rice Lake, Barron	54868
Richfield, Washington	53076
Richland Center, Richland	53581
Ridgeland, Dunn	54763
Ridgeway, Iowa	53582
Ringle, Marathon	54471
Rio, Columbia	53960
Rio Creek, Kewaunee	54231
CPO of Algoma	
Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971
River Falls, Pierce	54022
Roberts, St. Croix	54023
Rochester, Racine	53167
Rock Falls, Dunn	54764
CPO of Mondovi	
Rockfield, Washington	53077
Rockland, La Crosse	54653
Rock Springs, Sauk	53961
Root River, Milwaukee	53227
Br. of Milwaukee	
Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974
Rosholt, Portage	54473
Rothschild, Marathon	54474
Royalton, Waupaca	54975
Rubicon, Dodge	53078
Rudolph, Wood	54475
St. Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024
St. Francis, Milwaukee	53207
Br. of Milwaukee	
St. Germain, Vilas	54558
St. Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232
Salem, Kenosha	53168
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765
Sarona, Washburn	54870
Sauk City, Sauk	53583
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080
Saxeville, Waushara	54976
Saxon, Iron	54559
Sayner, Vilas	54560
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977
Schofield, Marathon	54476
Seneca, Crawford	54654
Sextonville, Richland	53584
Seymour, Outagamie	54165
Sharon, Walworth	53585
Shawano, Shawano	54166
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085
Sheldon, Rusk	54766
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871
Sherwood, Calumet	54169
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170
Shopiere, Tiffany	53511
Br. of Beloit	
Shorewood, Milwaukee	53211
Br. of Milwaukee	
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824
Siren, Burnett	54872
Sister Bay, Door	54234
Slinger, Washington	53086
Sobieski, Oconto	54171
CPO of Krakow	
Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655
Solon Springs, Douglas	54873
Somers, Kenosha	53171
Somerset, St. Croix	54025
South Byron, Fond du Lac	53087
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172
South Range, Douglas	54874
South Wayne, Lafayette	53587
Sparta, Monroe	54656
Spencer, Marathon	54479
Spooner, Washburn	54801
Springbrook, Washburn	54875
Springfield, Walworth	53176
Spring Green, Sauk	53588
Spring Valley, Pierce	54767
Stanley, Chippewa	54768
Starlake, Vilas	54561
Star Prairie, St. Croix	54026
Stetsonville, Taylor	54480
Steuben, Crawford	54657
Stevens Point, Portage	54481
Stiles, Oconto	54172
CPO of Lena	
Stitzer, Grant	[illegible]
Stockbridge, Calumet	53088
Stockholm, Pepin	54769
Stoddard, Vernon	54658
Stone Lake, Washburn	54876
Stoughton, Dane	53589
Stratford, Marathon	54484
Strum, Trempealeau	54770
Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235
Sturtevant, Racine	53177
Suamico, Brown	54173
Sullivan, Jefferson	53178
Summit Lake, Langlade	54485
Sunnyslope, Waukesha	53151
Br. of Waukesha	
Sun Prairie, Dane	53590
Superior, Douglas	54880
Suring, Oconto	54174
Sussex, Waukesha	53089
Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	53090
Taylor, Jackson	54659
Theresa, Dodge	53091
Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092
Thorp, Clark	54771
Three Lakes, Oneida	54562
Tiffany, Rock	53592
Tigerton, Shawano	54486
Tilleda, Shawano	54978
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Tomah, Monroe	54660
Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487
Tony, Rusk	54563
Townsend, Oconto	54175
Trego, Washburn	54888
Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Trevor, Kenosha	53179
Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Tuckaway, Milwaukee	53221
Br. of Milwaukee	
Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Underhill, Oconto	54176
Union Center, Juneau	53962
Union Grove, Racine	53182
Unity, Marathon	54488
Upson, Iron	54565
Valders, Manitowoc	54245
Valley Fair, Outagamie	54911
Br. of Appleton	
Vandyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Verona, Dane	53593
Br. of Madison	
Vesper, Wood	54489
Viola, Richland	54664
Viroqua, Vernon	54665
Wabeno, Forest	54566
Waldo, Sheboygan	53093
Wales, Waukesha	53183
Walworth, Walworth	53184
Warrens, Monroe	54666
Wascott, Douglas	54890
Washburn, Bayfield	54891
Washington Island, Door	54246
Waterford, Racine	53185
Waterloo, Jefferson	53594
Watertown, Jefferson	53094
Waubeka, Ozaukee	53021
CPO of Fredonia	
Waukau, Winnebago	54980
Waukesha, Waukesha	53186
Waumandee, Buffalo	54622
CPO of Cochrane	
Waunakee, Dane	53597
Waupaca, Waupaca	54981
Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963
Wausau, Marathon	54401
Wausaukee, Marinette	54177
Wautoma, Waushara	54982
Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	53226
Br. of Milwaukee	
Wauzeka, Crawford	53826
Wayside, Brown	54126
CPO of Greenleaf	
Webster, Burnett	54893
Wentworth, Douglas	54894
West Allis, Milwaukee	53214
Br. of Milwaukee	
West Bend, Washington	53095
Westboro, Taylor	54490
Westby, Vernon	54667
Westfield, Marquette	53964
West Salem, La Crosse	54669
Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983
Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895
Wheeler, Dunn	54772
Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773
White Lake, Langlade	54491
Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Willard, Clark	54493
Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Wilson, St. Croix	54027
Wilton, Monroe	54670
Winchester, Vilas	54567
CPO of Manitowish Waters	
Wind Lake, Racine	53185
Br. of Waterford	
Windsor, Dane	53598
Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Winter, Sawyer	54896
Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494
Withee, Clark	54498
Wittenberg, Shawano	54499
Wonewoc, Juneau	53968
Wood, Milwaukee	53193
Woodford, Lafayette	53599
Woodland, Dodge	53099
Woodman, Grant	53827
Woodruff, Oneida	54568
Woodville, St. Croix	54028
Woodworth, Kenosha	53194
Wrightstown, Brown	54180
Wyeville, Monroe	54671
Wyocena, Columbia	53969
Yuba, Richland	54634
Br. of Hillsboro	
Zachow, Shawano	54182
Zenda, Walworth	53195

REVENUE STATISTICS SUMMARY

In fiscal year 1981-82 the Wisconsin state government received $8.32 billion in revenue from all sources and expended $7.54 billion. Of these expenditures, $5.52 billion was for general fund purposes and $2.02 billion was from segregated funds. There was a net surplus of over $70.8 million.

Of the total state budget allocations of $14.71 billion for the 1981-83 biennium, 39.2 percent ($5.8 billion) was for state operations, while 35.1 percent ($5.2 billion) was for local assistance. The remaining 25.7 percent ($3.8 billion) was for aids to individuals and organizations.

Total state tax receipts (all funds) in fiscal year 1981-82 were $3.74 billion, of which $3.43 billion was general purpose taxes. Revenue from income taxes totaled $2.01 billion. Sales and excise taxes totaled $1.2 billion. Other major general purpose taxes include public utility taxes and death and gift taxes.

In fiscal year 1981-82 net available revenue from motor vehicle taxes and fees totaled $460.9 million, of which 42 percent was expended on the state and local highway program, 29 percent on local aids, and 11 percent on collection and enforcement. The remaining expenditures went for transportation facilities management, other transportation systems, charges of other agencies, administration and miscellaneous purposes.

Wisconsin ranked 9th in fiscal year 1981-82 among the states in per capita revenue from all state taxes ($771.32). Alaska ($5,765.38) and Hawaii ($1,128.16) ranked first and second, while New Hampshire ($291.63) and Tennessee ($426.57) ranked last and next to last in total per capita state taxes. The U.S. average was $662.82.

In per capita total state and local government revenue in fiscal year 1980-81, Wisconsin (at $1,969.30) ranked 17th nationally from the highest state (the U.S. average was $1,868.94). Alaska and D.C. ranked first and second, while New Hampshire and Arkansas ranked last.

In fiscal year 1981-82, by far the largest proportion of Wisconsin's state expenditures went to human relations and resources (30.9% — $2.33 billion) and education (28.7% — $2.16 billion). In declining order, the next largest sums were spent on general functions (including shared taxes), general executive, environmental resources, the building program, commerce, judicial and legislative.

Wisconsin returned a total of $862.6 million to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 1981-82. $232.5 million was in property tax relief and $525.4 million in shared revenue.

Of $352.7 million in state aid payments to counties in calendar year 1981, $262.0 million was devoted to health and social services, $48.8 million to transportation and $19.7 million to education. Counties also received $79.0 million in state shared taxes.

In fiscal year 1980-81 Wisconsin ranked 16th nationally in total general state and local government per capita expenditures with $1,928.99 (the U.S. average was $1,790.25). Alaska ranked first ($7,210.72) and Arkansas last ($1,303.35). Wisconsin spent more than the national average on education, highways, police protection and public welfare; below average on health and hospitals; about average for fire protection.

Wisconsin ranked 10th nationally in total dollar amount of state payments to local units of government in fiscal year 1981-82, with school districts receiving the largest proportion, followed by counties, municipalities, towns and special districts.

On a per capita basis, in fiscal year 1981-82 Wisconsin ranked 5th nationally (with $600.49) in state payments to local units of government, following Alaska ($1,533.72), California ($742.74), Wyoming ($705.01) and New York ($628.73). The per capita amount state government in Wisconsin paid local units for education was $219.49; for public welfare, $123.62; and for highways, $39.07.

Total general property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 1981 amounted to $2.44 billion. The net amount by county after all tax relief is applied ranged from $535.8 million in Milwaukee County to $730 thousand in Menominee County, with a total of $2.18 billion (net).

Historically, in the last 10 years Wisconsin's general property assessment has tripled and general property taxes levied have nearly doubled (calendar year 1971 to 1981), with 1981 totals being: local assessment, $70.6 billion; state full value assessment, $112.9 billion; and total tax levy, $2.44 billion.

Of the total general property taxes of $2.44 billion levied in Wisconsin in 1981, real estate accounted for $2.34 billion (primarily residential, merchantile, agricultural and manufacuturing) and a declining amount of personal property $99.7 million.

Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin as of March 1983 amounted to $2.09 billion, of which $1.05 billion was tax supported, and $1.04 billion was self-amortizing. Total state indebtedness at the end of 1981 constituted 1.76 percent of state assessed valuation and amounted to $422.85 per capita. Local debt in 1981 totaled $2.36 billion, or $20.19 per $1,000 of state equalized valuation. Among state political subdivisions, city debt was largest ($998.9 million).

Wisconsin's per capita state and local indebtedness in fiscal year 1980-81 ($1,297.88) ranked 34th among the states, with the highest being Alaska ($13,009.79) and Indiana lowest ($797.51).

Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 1980-81 totaled $10.63 billion, with by far the largest amount derived from individual income and employment taxes ($8.65 billion).

Federal aids to Wisconsin in fiscal year 1981-82 totaled $1.56 billion, of which $203.3 million was channeled to local units of government. Over 67 percent of this aid was in the functional area of human relations and resources, followed by education and environmental resources.

Federal funds distributed in Wisconsin counties in fiscal year 1979-80 totaled $7.56 billion. Milwaukee County ($1.76 billion) and Dane County ($936.2 million) were highest, while Menominee County ($9.4 million) and Florence County ($7.9 million) were lowest.

In fiscal year 1980-81 Wisconsin (at $421.99) ranked 22nd among the states in per capita federal aid to state and local governments. The District of Columbia was highest ($1,780.17) and Texas lowest ($291.90). The national average was $398.57. When federal aid is taken as a percentage of state and local revenue, Wisconsin (at 21.4 percent) ranked 30th. The District of Columbia was high (46.4 percent) and Alaska low (8.4 percent). The national average was 21.3 percent.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

WISCONSIN RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

Type of Receipts	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL PURPOSE TAX REVENUE (GPR) ...	$3,202,871,606	$3,425,769,514
Income Taxes	$1,910,525,933*	$2,010,075,592*
Individual	1,654,862,534	1,687,137,091
Corporation	255,663,399	322,938,501
Sales and Excise Taxes	$1,031,348,404*	$1,122,474,051*
General sales and use	901,496,223	981,068,410
Cigarette and tobacco	88,296,422	114,232,630
Liquor and wine	30,276,423	36,930,230
Malt beverage (beer)	11,279,336	10,242,781
Public Utility Taxes	$ 155,493,509*	$ 180,296,837*
Telephone	80,919,823	96,807,225
Private light, heat and power	61,447,375	71,547,160
Electric cooperative	5,847,052	5,850,352
[illegible]	4,811,825	4,549,929
Freight line	1,934,875	1,887,516
Municipal light, heat and power	365,682	451,393
Telegraph	106,151	107,648
Conservation and regulation	60,726	64,220
Railroads	(968,606)	
Death and Gift Taxes	$ 54,515,127*	$ 59,482,789*
Inheritance and estate	51,095,769	56,550,121
Gift	3,419,358	2,932,668
Miscellaneous Taxes	$ 50,988,633*	$ 53,440,245*
Insurance companies (premiums)	40,225,619	42,621,480
Real estate transfer fee	2,244,305	5,261,730
Lawsuits (courts)	3,810,989	4,126,959
Insurance — fire dept. dues[1]	4,159,108	732,216
Other	548,612	697,860
PROGRAM TAX RECEIPTS	$ 58,255*	$ 4,189,765*
Fire dues[1]	——	4,123,797
Boxing clubs (90%)	57,094	64,777
Occupational mink	1,161	1,191
TOTAL GENERAL FUND TAX RECEIPTS (GPR Program)	$3,202,929,861	$3,429,959,279
TRANSPORTATION FUND	$ 213,301,172*	$ 290,852,695*
Motor Fuel Tax	209,605,985	285,383,999
Railroad	2,091,400	3,152,075
Air-carrier	1,603,787	1,994,640
Aviation fuel	——	321,981
PATIENT COMPENSATION PANELS	$ 3,240	$ 3,773
INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT	——	$ 137,143
CONSERVATION FUND	$ 22,235,485*	$ 23,243,192*
2/10 mill forestry property tax	21,691,305	22,565,135
Forest crop taxes	544,180	678,057
TOTAL STATE TAX RECEIPTS	$3,438,469,758	$3,744,196,082
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	$4,198,975,976*	$4,068,816,372*
Federal aid	1,661,268,607	1,564,269,614
Contributions	745,928,589	812,490,905
Investment income	815,130,922	606,328,962
Services general	323,679,818	331,982,136
Fees	201,685,237	214,086,239
Licenses and permits	171,183,248	195,172,385
Sale of products	78,123,054	83,909,525
Gifts and grants	37,592,674	40,980,264
Other receipts	164,383,827	217,596,342
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	$ 436,441,387	$ 508,961,420
TOTAL RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS	$8,073,887,121	$8,321,973,874

*Total of detail immediately following.
[1]Fire dues have been changed in 1981-82 from General Purpose Revenue to Program Revenues.
Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1982 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1982.

WISCONSIN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Years 1962-63 to 1981-82

Fiscal Year	Total-All Funds			General Fund		Segregated Funds	
	Revenue	Expenditures	Net Surplus*	Revenue	Expenditures	Revenue	Expenditures
1962-63	977,913,019	950,140,568	(-) 27,312,957	630,506,038	652,928,723	347,406,981	297,211,842
1963-64	1,150,084,013	1,019,636,507	28,908,405	769,905,300	714,992,829	380,178,713	304,643,678
1964-65	1,209,535,953	1,094,218,664	47,465,079	815,741,416	791,430,537	393,794,537	302,788,525
1965-66	1,370,764,945	1,254,850,303	68,403,905	940,057,825	909,896,738	430,707,120	344,953,565
1966-67	1,624,999,848	1,536,290,479	58,672,293	1,078,307,888	1,097,113,072	535,691,960	439,177,407
1967-68	1,802,767,636	1,742,885,168	32,832,616	1,239,927,690	1,281,632,123	562,839,946	461,253,044
1968-69	2,004,312,430	1,910,569,596	(-) 6,991,266	1,387,471,904	1,242,159,592	616,840,526	486,410,004
1969-70	2,535,050,554	2,278,578,176	20,489,702	1,665,629,753	1,634,853,285	869,420,801	643,724,891
1970-71	2,720,080,792	2,507,247,425	34,839,575	1,790,956,738	1,780,702,690	929,124,054	726,544,735
1971-72	3,058,053,667	2,729,040,050	116,914,292	2,096,084,107	2,031,896,152	961,969,560	697,143,898
1972-73	3,593,347,464	3,088,336,698	217,404,264	2,480,747,761	2,296,679,255	1,112,599,703	791,657,443
1973-74	3,801,842,378	3,595,577,451	241,359,153	2,687,516,857	2,729,853,879	1,114,325,521	865,723,572
1974-75	4,218,954,231	4,073,423,281	78,120,259	2,966,531,871	3,148,968,325	1,252,422,342	924,454,956
1975-76	5,153,845,687	4,722,528,843	86,473,015	3,476,690,404	3,439,062,080	1,677,155,203	1,283,466,763
1976-77	5,694,897,753	5,089,321,662	166,587,115	3,807,747,984	3,712,595,168	1,887,149,769	1,376,726,494
1977-78	6,116,276,711	5,440,486,383	407,769,819	4,240,298,315	3,994,220,433	1,875,978,396	1,446,285,950
1978-79	6,822,975,820	6,317,162,016	280,561,149	4,622,610,987	4,696,263,244	2,200,364,833	1,620,898,772
1979-80	7,381,467,740	6,834,083,527	72,627,045	4,900,275,048	5,027,130,229	2,481,324,036	1,809,839,941
1980-81	8,073,887,121	7,380,977,662	14,065,031	5,335,426,934	5,452,247,350	2,738,491,138	1,922,648,116
1981-82	8,321,973,874	7,542,077,948	70,810,975	5,564,585,451	5,520,811,461	2,757,388,423	2,021,266,487

* General fund unappropriated (unreserved) balance, fiscal year ending June 30.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1982 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1982 and prior issues.

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE OF REVENUE SOURCE Fiscal Years 1981-82 and 1982-83

Revenue: Type and Allocation	1981-82	1982-83	Biennial Total 1981-83	Percent of Total (by type)
GROSS GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUES	$3,512,568,100*	$4,259,367,100*	$7,771,935,200*	52.8%*
State operations	902,308,000	983,345,300	1,885,653,300	12.8
Local assistance	1,836,409,200	2,428,996,500	4,265,405,700	29.0
Aids to ind. and org	773,850,990	847,025,300	1,620,876,200	11.0
PROGRAM REVENUE — TOTAL	2,166,900,200*	2,294,505,800*	4,461,406,000*	30.3*
State operations	947,951,500	994,710,500	1,942,662,000	13.2
Local assistance	251,874,700	241,510,900	493,385,600	3.3
Aids to ind. and org	967,074,000	1,058,284,400	2,025,358,400	13.8
Program revenue — federal	1,465,773,200*	1,557,892,900*	3,023,666,100*	20.5*
State operations	307,186,400	319,853,300	627,039,700	4.3
Local assistance	227,788,500	222,414,600	450,203,100	3.0
Aids to ind. and org	930,798,300	1,015,625,000	1,946,423,300	13.2
Program revenue — other	629,401,900*	661,918,300*	1,291,320,200*	8.8*
State operations	570,310,700	601,433,300	1,171,744,000	8.0
Local assistance	22,815,500	17,825,600	40,641,100	0.3
Aids to ind. and org	36,275,700	42,659,400	78,935,100	0.5
Program revenue — service	71,725,100*	74,694,600*	146,419,700*	1.0*
State operations	70,454,400	73,423,900	143,878,300	0.99
Local assistance	1,270,700	1,270,700	2,541,400	0.01
SEGREGATED FUNDS — TOTAL	943,393,900*	982,504,400*	1,925,898,300*	13.1*
State operations	782,014,500	760,241,000	1,542,255,500	10.5
Local assistance	150,238,600	209,420,100	359,658,700	2.4
Aids to ind. and org	11,140,800	12,843,300	23,984,100	0.2
Segregated revenue — federal	248,711,300*	242,090,900*	490,802,200*	3.3*
State operations	237,057,900	230,237,500	467,295,400	3.1
Local assistance	7,191,400	7,391,400	14,582,800	0.1
Aids to ind. and org	4,462,000	4,462,000	8,924,000	0.1
Segregated revenue — other	686,007,700*	731,061,200*	1,417,068,900*	9.7*
State operations	536,281,700	520,651,200	1,056,932,900	7.2
Local assistance	143,047,200	202,028,700	345,075,900	2.4
Aids to ind. and org	6,678,800	8,381,300	15,060,100	0.1
Segregated revenue — service	8,674,900*	9,352,300*	18,027,200*	0.1*
State operations	8,674,900	9,352,300	18,027,200	0.1
BOND REVENUE	449,749,700	105,210,600	554,960,300	3.8
TOTAL — ALL SOURCES	$7,072,611,900*	$7,641,587,900*	$14,714,199,800*	100.0%*
State operations	2,945,023,700	2,823,507,400	5,768,531,100	39.2
Local assistance	2,260,522,500	2,899,927,500	5,160,450,000	35.1
Aids to ind. and org	1,867,065,700	1,918,153,000	3,785,218,700	25.7

* Total of detail immediately following.

General purpose revenues consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are available for appropriation by the Legislature.

Program revenues consist of revenues which are credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency.

Segregated fund revenues are revenues which, by law, are deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which such funds were created.

Bond revenues are all moneys resulting from the contracting of public debt or revenue obligations.

Federal revenues are moneys received from the federal government and may be disbursed either through a segregated fund or through the general fund.

Service revenues consist of moneys transferred between or within state agencies for the purpose of reimbursement for services rendered or materials purchased.

State operations indicates amounts budgeted to operate programs carried out by state government.

Local assistance indicates amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Aids to individuals indicates amounts budgeted to assist individuals in the form of student loans, scholarships, vocational rehabilitation, etc. or to organizations formed to provide assistance to individual citizens.

Source: Department of Administration, January 1983.

STATE EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 TO 1981-82

Function	Fund	1969-70 Amount	1969-70 %	1974-75 Amount	1974-75 %	1979-80 Amount	1979-80 %	1980-81 Amount	1980-81 %	1981-82 Amount	1981-82 %
COMMERCE	Gen. Fund	$ 12,214,793	0.7%	$ 23,894,974	0.8%	$ 42,842,535	0.9%	$ 50,015,581	0.9%	$ 52,585,008	1.0%
	Seg. Funds	1,522,045	0.2	3,459,597	0.4	9,207,049	0.5	12,793,754	0.7	8,853,232	0.4
	Total	13,736,838	0.6	27,354,570	0.7	52,049,584	0.8	62,809,335	0.9	61,438,240	0.8
EDUCATION	Gen. Fund	746,431,628	45.6	1,292,289,431	41.0	2,000,976,637	39.8	2,144,859,875	39.3	2,151,604,318	38.9
	Seg. Funds	4,577,246	0.7	6,368,679	0.7	9,199,782	0.5	10,740,342	0.6	11,498,783	0.6
	Total	751,008,874	32.9	1,298,658,110	31.9	2,010,176,419	29.4	2,155,600,218	29.2	2,163,103,101	28.7
ENVIR. RES.	Gen. Fund	12,268,259	0.8	43,100,406	1.4	64,400,897	1.3	106,819,994	2.0	68,380,040	1.2
	Seg. Funds	290,094,457	45.0	362,491,578	39.2	648,113,788	35.9	622,919,734	32.4	589,125,293	29.1
	Total	302,362,716	13.3	405,591,984	10.0	712,514,685	10.4	729,739,729	9.9	657,505,333	8.7
HUMAN REL. & RES.	Gen. Fund	385,312,637	23.6	923,730,327	29.3	1,725,650,438	34.3	2,063,085,878	37.8	2,149,307,481	36.9
	Seg. Funds	18,757,307	2.9	41,020,977	4.4	132,511,297	7.3	162,361,331	8.4	184,318,473	9.1
	Total	404,069,944	17.7	964,751,303	23.7	1,858,161,735	27.2	2,225,447,210	30.2	2,333,625,954	30.9
GENERAL EXEC.	Gen. Fund	38,277,354	2.3	93,487,222	3.0	154,314,470	3.1	127,273,427	2.3	130,327,157	2.4
	Seg. Funds	170,496,863	26.5	335,736,794	36.3	595,366,045	32.9	820,778,559	42.7	807,482,876	39.9
	Total	208,774,217	9.2	429,224,016	10.5	749,680,515	11.0	948,051,986	12.9	937,810,033	12.4
JUDICIAL	Gen. Fund	6,250,062	0.4	10,045,084	0.3	21,071,167	0.4	23,831,407	0.4	25,425,982	0.5
	Seg. Funds	—	0.0	—	0.0	205,147	0.0	250,151	0.0	405,271	0.0
	Total	6,250,062	0.3	10,045,084	0.2	21,276,314	0.3	24,081,558	0.3	25,831,253	0.3
LEGISLATIVE	Gen. Fund	43,335,177*	2.6	39,962,665*	1.3	18,793,817	0.4	19,310,134	0.4	21,703,133	0.4
	Seg. Funds	11,150	0.0	18,471	0.0	27,841	0.0	15,235	0.0	—	0.0
	Total	43,346,427	1.9	39,981,137	1.0	18,821,658	0.3	19,325,370	0.3	21,703,133	0.3
GENERAL (incl. shared revenue)	Gen. Fund	391,616,077	23.9	722,458,216	22.9	999,080,268	19.9	917,051,051	16.8	928,452,722	16.8
	Seg. Funds	784,074	0.1	59,593,526	6.4	181,173,550	10.0	182,029,869	9.5	234,008,854	11.6
	Total	392,400,152	17.2	782,051,742	19.2	1,180,253,818	17.2	1,099,080,920	14.9	1,155,487,199**	15.3
BUILDING PROGRAM	Gen. Fund	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
	Seg. Funds	158,201,156	24.5	115,765,335	12.5	234,035,442	12.9	110,759,137	5.8	185,573,705	9.2
	Total	158,201,156	6.9	115,765,335	2.8	234,035,442	3.4	110,759,137	1.5	185,773,705	2.5
GRAND TOTAL		$2,280,150,386	100.0%	$4,073,423,281	100.0%	$6,836,970,170	100.0%	$7,374,895,466	100.0%	$7,542,077,948**	100.0%

* Includes transfers to the Building Trust Fund of $34,464,955 and $22,004,400 in 1969-70 and 1974-75 respectively; and $4,089,752 in 1969-70 and $7,397,717 in 1974-75 to the State Building Commission.

** Adjusted total reflecting (-)$6,975,380 for accounts reclassified.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1982 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1982, and prior issues.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS AND ADJUSTMENTS Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

Operations and Condition	1980-81 State Funds	1980-81 Federal, Local & Agency Funds	1981-82 State Funds	1981-82 Federal, Local & Agency Funds
Opening Balance	$ 75,358,868	$(-)5,349,181	$ 78,134,002	$(-)9,361,689
Receipts	362,342,758*	193,472,104*	458,376,887*	161,146,101*
Motor fuel taxes[1]	209,605,985	—	285,383,999	—
Vehicle registration[2]	120,671,100	232,857	137,320,470	(-) 219,476
Driver license fees[3]	10,861,031	—	12,466,099	—
Investment earnings	9,681,777	—	8,913,914	—
Other motor vehicle fees	3,441,774	—	3,383,493	—
Rail property taxes	2,091,400	—	3,152,075	—
Aeronautical taxes and fees	1,736,058	—	2,647,490	—
Motor carrier fees	1,844,928	—	2,184,713	—
Overweight/oversize permits	1,281,233	—	1,770,914	—
Dealers' licenses	166,066	—	160,694	—
Transportation Commission assessments	514,781	—	100,721	—
Highway assistance — federal	—	141,970,186	—	119,293,799
Highway assistance — local	19,428,080	—	—	18,559,387
Service center operations	—	6,301,686	—	5,838,856
Facilities management and planning — federal	—	3,334,004	—	4,842,390
Transit assistance — federal	—	2,331,443	—	3,155,948
Transit assistance — local	—	2,122,521	—	1,274,797
Airport assistance — federal	—	8,864,484	—	1,843,899
Airport assistance — local	—	2,162,710	—	1,038,922
Highway safety and enforcement assistance — federal	—	3,392,199	—	1,617,475
Railroad assistance — federal	2,065,305	—	—	2,944,714
Railroad assistance — local	—	923,162	—	119,758
Miscellaneous	446,625	343,467	892,305	835,632
Inter-Fund Transfers and Adjustments	7,763,477*	(-)2,479,376*	(-)2,804,200*	—
General Fund supplement	2,899,500	—	(-)2,804,200	—
Lapse of excess federal account balances	2,339,376	(-)2,339,376	—	—
State Agency Building Corporation	1,956,594	—	—	—
Lapse of excess service center balances	140,000	(-) 140,000	—	—
Other	428,007	—	—	—
Total Available	$445,465,103	$185,643,547	$553,706,709	$151,784,412

* Total of detail immediately following.

[1] 13¢ per gallon (eff. 8/1/82, previously 9¢).

[2] $25 annual automobile (eff. 9/1/81, previously $18).

[3] Basic fee $9 new and photo renewal, 4-year expiration; $4 nonphoto renewal, 2-year expiration (eff. 1/1/83, previously $6.50 new, $4 renewal).

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1982 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1982.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND DISBURSEMENTS, RESERVES AND CONDITION Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

Operations and Condition	1980-81 State Funds	1980-81 Federal, Local & Agency Funds	1981-82 State Funds	1981-82 Federal, Local & Agency Funds
DISBURSEMENTS				
State Operations	209,941,798*	193,037,872*	229,313,245*	164,006,304*
Highway maintenance	70,402,779	622,104	71,992,406	272,444
Highway improvements	46,844,430	157,827,949	49,252,207	141,753,311
Vehicle registration and driver licensing	25,639,643	257,834	27,438,005	386,660
Debt repayment and interest	21,891,863	—	21,664,506	—
Traffic enforcement and inspection	13,981,470	764,202	20,716,422	—
General administration and planning	12,262,809	2,377,995	13,885,213	2,743,604
Transportation facilities management	10,934,705	1,443,295	11,667,042	1,348,994
Highway traffic operations[1]	—	—	9,891,373	21,165
Transportation Commission	1,427,836	—	1,254,828	—
Railroad continuation and improvement	342,881	3,792,930	1,145,213	2,384,474
Airport improvements	518,288	12,343,346	300,165	3,610,542
Highway safety	—	2,385,669	—	1,437,629
Service centers	—	6,256,415	—	5,252,989
Transit assistance	—	4,803,816	—	3,994,544
Miscellaneous	695,094	162,317	105,265	799,948
Local Assistance[2]	$153,795,498*	—	$131,788,176*	—
Highways	119,296,827	—	106,504,902	—
Mass transit	27,531,089	—	20,499,494	—
Driver training	3,063,081	—	3,024,479	—
Recreational facilities	—	—	1,029,845	—
Railroads	3,904,501	—	729,456	—
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	3,593,786*	1,967,365*	2,392,099*	—
Railroad crossings	3,117,839	1,967,365	2,078,918	—
Elderly and handicapped	475,947	—	313,181	—
Transfer to the General Fund[3]	—	—	30,500,000	—
Total Disbursements	$367,331,082	$195,005,237	$393,993,520	$164,006,304
RESERVES FOR CONTINUING APPROPRIATION BALANCES	$ 75,774,815*	—	$121,781,651*	—
Highway improvement	47,692,815	—	76,652,739	—
Highway maintenance	8,212,240	—	17,019,835	—
Railroad continuation	10,011,152	—	15,138,857	—
Mass transit aids	3,877,081	—	4,960,651	—
Highway traffic operations	964,481	—	2,580,907	—
Airport improvements	993,975	—	2,183,010	—
General operations and miscellaneous	976,945	—	1,312,967	—
Snowmobile trail aids	657,526	—	711,918	—
Harbor assistance aids	—	—	500,000	—
Elderly and handicapped transit aids	341,020	—	427,370	—
Local highway aids	1,438,027	—	227,616	—
Boating facilities aids	476,000	—	62,993	—
Railroad crossing repair aids	133,543	—	2,788	—
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$ 2,359,206	—	$ 17,931,538	—
FUND BALANCE	$ 78,134,021	$(-)9,361,690	$139,713,189	$(-)12,221,892

* Total of detail immediately following.

[1] Part of highway maintenance appropriation in prior years.

[2] One-time accounting change of $41.2 million in local assistance appropriations makes comparisons difficult (1981 Ch. 20).

[3] Return of fiscal year 1979-80 Transportation Fund supplement (1981 Ch. 20).

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1982 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1982.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, BY SOURCE
Fiscal Year 1980-81

State	Total General Revenue Amount	Rank	From Federal Government	Total From Own Sources	Taxes Total	Taxes Property	Taxes Other	Charges & Misc.
Alabama	$ 1,620.61	39	$ 384.41	$ 1,236.21	$ 738.54	$ 86.74	$ 651.80	$ 497.67
Alaska	13,748.11	1	1,158.07	12,590.04	6,397.24	854.36	5,542.88	6,192.80
Arizona	1,713.18	30	314.85	1,398.33	1,011.94	315.28	696.67	386.39
Arkansas	1,378.02	51	399.27	978.74	678.43	143.09	535.33	300.32
California	2,178.56	9	469.45	1,709.12	1,260.30	305.32	954.98	448.81
Colorado	1,855.34	24	363.96	1,491.37	1,024.38	361.58	662.80	467.00
Connecticut	1,798.20	25	321.08	1,477.12	1,198.02	525.19	672.83	279.10
Delaware	2,192.19	8	525.29	1,666.91	1,125.81	171.90	953.92	541.09
Florida	1,524.46	42	303.36	1,221.11	850.06	259.97	590.09	371.05
Georgia	1,649.01	35	395.01	1,254.00	854.09	220.84	633.25	399.91
Hawaii	2,336.10	6	496.23	1,839.88	1,393.37	204.31	1,189.06	446.51
Idaho	1,546.54	40	390.33	1,156.21	808.47	231.49	576.98	347.74
ILLINOIS	1,872.39	23	408.87	1,463.52	1,164.48	400.94	763.54	299.04
Indiana	1,448.66	46	296.27	1,152.40	826.94	308.34	518.60	325.45
IOWA	1,770.86	26	341.41	1,429.45	1,039.34	401.61	637.74	390.11
Kansas	1,750.30	29	332.78	1,417.52	1,003.27	387.45	615.83	414.25
Kentucky	1,457.45	44	398.37	1,059.08	787.91	142.06	645.85	271.17
Louisiana	1,899.62	20	418.95	1,480.67	978.32	122.51	855.82	502.35
Maine	1,640.55	36	459.30	1,181.25	944.52	355.96	588.56	236.73
Maryland	2,043.66	14	448.28	1,595.37	1,178.08	309.78	868.29	417.30
Massachusetts	2,083.35	13	465.21	1,618.14	1,347.70	587.50	760.20	270.44
MICHIGAN	2,036.16	15	442.00	1,594.17	1,153.31	468.90	684.41	440.85
MINNESOTA	2,138.10	11	449.95	1,688.16	1,169.63	326.92	842.71	518.53
Mississippi	1,473.45	43	416.41	1,057.04	711.17	149.62	561.55	345.87
Missouri	1,404.11	50	341.83	1,062.28	789.83	222.31	567.52	272.45
Montana	2,122.12	12	563.33	1,558.79	1,101.15	525.98	575.17	457.63
Nebraska	1,768.19	27	326.60	1,441.60	973.93	415.19	558.74	467.67
Nevada	2,022.08	16	374.58	1,647.50	1,102.25	321.31	780.94	545.26
New Hampshire	1,418.92	49	347.56	1,071.36	794.62	503.40	291.22	276.74
New Jersey	1,872.53	22	315.35	1,557.18	1,228.92	543.11	685.81	328.26
New Mexico	2,354.56	5	461.16	1,893.41	1,099.59	148.21	951.38	793.82
New York	2,502.78	4	483.99	2,018.79	1,629.92	527.78	1,102.14	388.87
North Carolina	1,423.52	48	347.83	1,075.69	805.49	189.99	715.50	270.20
North Dakota	2,231.99	7	443.12	1,788.87	985.54	289.04	696.50	803.33
Ohio	1,524.54	41	322.85	1,201.69	872.86	293.75	579.11	328.83
Oklahoma	1,764.86	28	343.59	1,421.27	1,009.68	162.81	846.87	411.59
Oregon	2,146.45	10	475.32	1,671.13	1,106.27	449.27	657.01	564.86
Pennsylvania	1,661.93	33	348.33	1,313.60	1,033.15	265.13	768.03	280.44
Rhode Island	1,959.17	19	489.95	1,469.22	1,092.32	452.96	639.36	376.89
South Carolina	1,449.58	45	352.33	1,097.25	776.27	177.80	598.47	320.99
South Dakota	1,708.20	31	475.16	1,233.04	849.81	367.48	482.33	383.23
Tennessee	1,427.52	47	367.72	1,059.81	739.41	210.96	528.45	320.40
Texas	1,659.76	34	291.90	1,367.85	960.76	323.92	636.84	407.09
Utah	1,704.00	32	418.87	1,285.12	911.64	255.43	656.21	373.48
Vermont	1,890.23	21	572.65	1,317.58	987.44	409.81	577.63	330.13
Virginia	1,631.10	37	365.51	1,265.59	945.81	265.43	680.38	319.78
Washington	1,963.69	18	460.79	1,502.90	1,037.43	300.86	736.57	465.47
West Virginia	1,624.77	38	460.30	1,164.48	836.86	148.43	688.43	327.62
WISCONSIN	1,969.30	17	421.99	1,547.30	1,147.38	390.03	757.36	399.92
Wyoming	3,647.50	3	715.51	2,931.99	1,703.78	666.92	1,036.85	1,228.21
D.C.	3,832.92	2	1,780.17	2,052.75	1,771.24	439.80	1,331.44	281.50
U.S. Average	$ 1,868.94		$ 398.57	$ 1,470.38	$1,079.31	$ 330.92	$ 748.39	$ 391.07

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1980-81*, Table 25, October 1982. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE
By Source, Fiscal Year 1981[1]

State	All Taxes[2] Amount	Rank	Sales and Gross Receipts	Individual Income	Corporation Income	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Property	Death and Gift
Alabama	$ 551.74	40	$329.75	$132.48	$ 25.45	$10.32	$ 11.86	$ 2.07
Alaska	5,765.38	1	132.66	17.85	2,226.80	27.08	356.30	1.14
Arizona	656.92	19	391.24	133.95	46.54	24.20	45.65	3.64
Arkansas	519.96	42	286.69	136.43	35.29	31.33	2.13	2.07
California	866.37	6	389.00	278.41	115.39	18.88	30.75	22.08
Colorado	500.31	45	259.87	151.45	35.80	18.18	1.57	3.10
Connecticut	666.72	18	486.23	37.90	80.04	26.46	—	21.67
Delaware	927.02	4	133.64	440.70	55.38	39.27	—	14.23
Florida	545.27	41	401.03	—	41.29	24.68	10.44	7.25
Georgia	552.77	39	294.66	189.62	46.17	8.68	2.42	2.14
Hawaii	1,128.16	2	703.08	347.00	54.68	8.69	—	4.76
Idaho	568.50	36	242.91	196.50	53.89	38.50	0.29	4.87
ILLINOIS	640.84	23	322.93	178.31	73.08	30.49	13.49	12.45
Indiana	511.60	44	327.34	117.10	28.21	19.62	5.44	7.27
IOWA	630.04	25	269.61	231.13	46.63	49.45	—	18.87
Kansas	588.89	30	282.72	175.54	63.62	29.54	8.73	12.23
Kentucky	621.86	26	285.71	156.57	42.29	13.66	49.21	7.74
Louisiana	666.75	17	315.70	44.14	63.38	12.66	—	5.83
Maine	599.38	28	330.81	156.97	34.84	28.14	12.96	12.65
Maryland	701.00	13	315.34	285.87	37.07	19.90	21.37	5.28
Massachusetts	755.73	11	262.89	358.71	93.44	14.19	0.08	14.30
MICHIGAN	666.91	16	280.83	219.00	101.91	24.25	15.42	5.48
MINNESOTA	827.71	7	315.60	342.60	81.38	34.77	1.09	7.06
Mississippi	554.12	38	376.90	75.83	25.32	11.79	1.93	2.40
Missouri	435.84	47	229.20	136.21	26.09	22.29	1.04	5.45
Montana	591.10	29	121.11	185.63	67.25	28.22	29.87	7.87
Nebraska	512.13	43	296.58	128.14	34.48	28.24	1.98	2.77
Nevada	643.73	21	531.53	—	—	31.42	28.94	—
New Hampshire	291.63	50	145.77	13.71	62.28	24.67	8.76	11.27
New Jersey	682.89	15	348.07	155.85	78.06	34.68	9.17	16.74
New Mexico	905.06	5	510.37	54.44	41.08	26.94	7.68	2.07
New York	792.70	8	274.17	376.60	86.85	17.61	—	8.16
North Carolina	583.32	32	254.41	221.62	47.59	22.48	8.68	7.75
North Dakota	690.58	14	301.12	95.63	62.89	38.58	3.82	3.92
Ohio	485.37	46	272.26	105.06	45.44	30.27	13.69	3.76
Oklahoma	737.87	12	255.70	163.30	42.54	43.64	—	12.86
Oregon	610.84	27	71.00	381.71	59.06	39.80	0.04	13.45
Pennsylvania	640.35	24	309.64	158.86	69.28	26.73	8.34	16.55
Rhode Island	641.87	22	331.86	203.74	53.15	19.74	6.61	17.21
South Carolina	584.89	31	320.19	189.91	48.91	11.69	2.17	3.89
South Dakota	431.13	48	367.73	—	5.33	23.57	—	10.49
Tennessee	426.57	49	323.28	7.77	42.49	19.93	—	5.93
Texas	574.43	35	353.32	—	—	22.07	0.88	6.77
Utah	581.20	33	314.58	201.88	27.83	13.40	0.07	1.40
Vermont	575.30	34	268.81	192.73	44.81	41.67	0.66	3.87
Virginia	566.20	37	245.22	241.04	34.10	19.49	5.28	3.70
Washington	756.46	10	560.21	—	—	20.21	127.45	13.13
West Virginia	651.02	20	445.89	137.48	16.43	26.63	0.59	6.69
WISCONSIN	771.32	9	293.13	351.69	54.33	25.64	19.59	11.59
Wyoming	998.94	3	532.64	—	—	71.50	54.43	6.14
U.S. Average	$ 662.82		$332.04	$181.03	$ 62.61	$23.31	$ 13.06	$ 9.87

[1] Local government tax revenue not included.
[2] Including amounts for sources not shown separately.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1981*, Table 4, September 1982. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND SHARED REVENUES

By County, Fiscal Year 1981-82

County	Wis. State Property Tax Relief	Shared Revenue Payment	County Total[1]	Estimated Total Pop. 1/1/81	Per Capita Amount	Rank
Adams	$ 348,163	$ 740,814	$ 1,088,977	13,741	$ 79.25	68
Ashland	518,320	2,359,278	2,877,598	16,958	169.69	8
Barron	1,486,146	3,482,736	4,971,764	39,164	126.95	33
Bayfield	400,932	918,615	1,319,547	13,846	95.30	63
Brown	10,442,196	23,736,754	34,180,474	177,142	192.96	2
Buffalo	512,216	1,673,017	2,195,178	14,333	153.16	15
Burnett	416,512	709,000	1,125,512	12,556	89.64	64
Calumet	1,546,851	3,123,960	4,671,637	31,386	148.84	18
Chippewa	1,573,134	5,712,825	7,287,600	52,137	139.78	20
Clark	1,078,013	2,731,710	3,812,736	32,993	115.56	46
Columbia	1,338,948	4,321,090	5,661,312	43,362	130.56	27
Crawford	610,57[illegible]	1,516,138	2,128,960	16,612	128.16	32
Dane	17,190,208	32,610,418	49,804,693	325,785	152.88	16
Dodge	3,101,581	6,699,550	9,810,749	75,857	129.33	29
Door	1,238,767	1,614,568	2,853,335	25,317	112.70	51
Douglas	1,764,600	5,905,476	7,670,076	45,060	170.22	7
Dunn	1,247,627	3,423,284	4,670,911	35,023	133.37	24
Eau Claire	3,942,180	10,083,509	14,026,914	79,685	176.03	5
Florence	96,273	184,123	280,396	4,211	66.59	71
Fond du Lac	3,864,541	9,666,149	13,532,366	89,525	151.16	17
Forest	164,388	505,968	670,356	9,247	72.49	69
Grant	1,688,398	4,685,631	6,399,703	51,915	123.27	39
Green	1,477,488	2,065,917	3,555,147	30,134	117.98	44
Green Lake	716,680	1,402,176	2,119,296	18,564	114.16	49
Iowa	1,035,224	1,673,521	2,722,198	19,972	136.30	22
Iron	254,685	635,457	890,142	6,765	131.58	26
Jackson	492,357	1,381,925	1,878,984	17,098	109.89	56
Jefferson	2,661,202	5,719,558	8,380,941	66,655	125.74	35
Juneau	712,564	1,739,062	2,452,684	21,308	115.11	47
Kenosha	6,026,131	14,453,324	20,479,510	123,574	165.73	10
Kewaunee	719,180	2,473,659	3,192,839	19,633	162.63	12
La Crosse	3,017,288	9,309,329	12,327,537	92,173	133.74	23
Lafayette	679,478	1,275,139	1,970,334	17,354	113.54	50
Langlade	746,056	2,049,084	2,795,378	20,111	139.00	21
Lincoln	974,825	2,742,795	3,717,620	26,311	141.30	19
Manitowoc	3,766,797	11,276,634	15,043,699	83,251	180.70	3
Marathon	5,316,659	8,704,755	14,031,995	111,329	126.04	34
Marinette	1,551,270	3,567,169	5,118,439	39,508	129.55	28
Marquette	198,373	587,765	786,221	11,916	65.98	72
Menominee	58,755	242,084	300,839	3,373	89.19	65
Milwaukee	69,229,284	159,383,635	228,877,819	964,675	237.26	1
Monroe	986,963	3,384,873	4,372,584	35,490	123.21	40
Oconto	889,776	2,387,264	3,277,508	29,095	112.65	52
Oneida	1,116,668	2,121,527	3,238,619	31,635	102.37	61
Outagamie	5,855,943	15,567,228	21,423,171	129,603	165.30	11
Ozaukee	3,408,179	4,131,198	7,539,521	67,026	112.49	53
Pepin	360,867	649,619	1,010,574	7,586	133.22	25
Pierce	1,015,534	2,699,898	3,719,258	31,359	118.60	43
Polk	1,257,553	2,507,363	3,765,880	32,966	114.24	48
Portage	1,945,003	4,487,115	6,432,118	58,454	110.04	55
Price	447,803	1,305,450	1,753,565	15,993	109.65	57
Racine	8,443,519	22,111,224	30,570,788	173,422	176.28	4
Richland	736,309	1,446,273	2,184,158	17,667	123.63	38
Rock	5,962,332	15,496,586	21,458,677	139,157	154.20	14
Rusk	640,941	1,353,981	1,995,451	15,520	128.57	30
St. Croix	1,964,752	3,272,106	5,239,237	44,545	117.62	45
Sauk	1,853,001	3,750,166	5,617,337	43,734	128.44	31
Sawyer	440,496	670,815	1,111,311	13,045	85.19	67
Shawano	1,143,511	2,709,080	3,853,605	36,048	106.90	59
Sheboygan	5,037,399	11,935,417	17,058,228	101,104	168.72	9
Taylor	622,976	1,326,927	1,949,903	18,989	102.69	60
Trempealeau	860,043	2,354,704	3,216,971	26,212	122.73	41
Vernon	790,634	2,400,279	3,203,176	25,757	124.36	37
Vilas	588,208	617,410	1,212,232	16,846	71.95	70
Walworth	3,575,333	5,379,560	8,955,223	71,999	124.38	36
Washburn	409,160	881,183	1,290,343	13,318	96.89	62
Washington	3,832,330	6,309,896	10,142,226	85,291	118.91	42
Waukesha	12,858,181	17,832,987	30,720,332	282,521	107.59	58
Waupaca	1,467,429	3,413,879	4,881,564	43,448	112.35	54
Waushara	580,294	1,043,193	1,623,500	18,717	86.74	66
Winnebago	6,121,485	16,426,273	22,548,585	131,769	171.12	6
Wood	3,119,267	8,265,445	11,385,310	73,027	155.91	13
TOTAL	$232,536,754	$525,406,600[2]	$758,514,451[2]	(farm property tax credit $13,596,264;		
GRAND TOTAL			$862,627,415	homestead tax credit $90,516,700)		

[1] Includes amounts for categories not detailed. [2] Adjusted total.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1982 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1982. Per capita amount and rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AIDS AND SHARED TAXES, BY COUNTY
Calendar Year 1981

County	State Aids				Total Shared Taxes	Total Taxes & Aids
	Health and Social Services	Transportation	Education	Total Aids*		
Adams	$ 591,376	$ 284,558	$ 16,309	$ 953,377	$ 80,819	$ 1,034,196
Ashland	926,837	208,289	25,178	1,227,998	328,261	1,556,259
Barron	1,747,029	509,845	42,104	2,547,254	520,877	3,068,131
Bayfield	756,972	370,676	20,554	1,234,196	105,401	1,339,599
Brown	6,864,805	1,488,139	740,579	9,827,164	3,294,848	13,122,012
Buffalo	696,279	315,236	16,529	1,041,575	483,149	1,524,724
Burnett	695,703	301,849	18,642	1,111,150	81,775	1,192,925
Calumet	1,028,666	216,439	27,245	1,442,582	456,801	1,899,383
Chippewa	1,906,624	623,267	56,075	2,716,849	951,550	3,668,399
Clark	1,812,709	439,599	39,152	2,444,718	496,693	2,941,411
Columbia	1,605,657	436,890	105,418	2,325,709	955,523	3,281,232
Crawford	1,009,261	202,717	17,932	1,350,873	280,326	1,631,199
Dane	16,459,651	1,837,136	369,627	19,532,815	4,862,861	24,395,676
Dodge	2,342,568	959,021	74,226	3,645,790	969,729	4,615,519
Door	835,889	384,102	27,278	1,316,789	160,780	1,477,569
Douglas	2,614,076	445,597	66,943	3,576,771	947,748	4,524,519
Dunn	1,548,714	437,962	37,650	2,115,126	604,962	2,720,088
Eau Claire	4,359,984	541,954	85,769	5,231,740	1,395,631	6,627,371
Florence	361,074	93,779	-0-	491,180	27,851	519,031
Fond du Lac	3,605,385	837,909	87,599	4,852,077	1,230,005	6,082,082
Forest	368,709	186,098	10,998	616,906	100,073	716,979
Grant	2,509,942	538,305	56,034	3,224,189	670,818	3,895,007
Green	1,130,220	467,045	34,178	1,684,384	187,260	1,871,644
Green Lake	627,980	303,445	21,652	1,027,178	169,534	1,196,712
Iowa	437,594	469,538	21,558	1,010,584	129,056	1,139,640
Iron	336,386	132,157	10,051	608,755	129,580	738,335
Jackson	1,393,266	306,170	19,717	1,819,911	259,780	2,079,691
Jefferson	2,536,605	537,486	1,604,963	5,829,827	966,554	6,796,381
Juneau	872,616	394,048	24,565	1,390,519	357,770	1,748,289
Kenosha	6,173,864	637,577	123,112	7,941,545	2,583,996	10,525,541
Kewaunee	613,340	322,760	21,161	1,022,553	854,367	1,876,920
La Crosse	4,809,607	496,482	106,271	5,593,017	1,244,434	6,837,451
Lafayette	617,800	455,928	18,731	1,427,333	105,897	1,533,230
Langlade	778,674	303,444	23,877	1,253,310	353,671	1,606,981
Lincoln	1,435,795	361,852	31,256	1,978,960	443,245	2,422,205
Manitowoc	3,158,838	599,248	978,131	5,035,631	1,735,878	6,771,509
Marathon	4,809,159	1,017,921	822,816	7,202,563	1,733,455	8,936,018
Marinette	1,697,943	456,263	42,571	2,385,881	645,406	3,031,287
Marquette	551,908	234,308	13,886	817,929	69,491	887,420
Menominee	927,132	51,730	3,628	1,000,780	110,455	1,111,235
Milwaukee	92,078,155	14,090,022	10,451,183	12,556,120	23,559,227	136,115,347
Monroe	1,840,798	410,687	40,906	2,492,293	583,168	3,075,461
Oconto	1,054,488	629,546	31,332	1,825,397	414,088	2,239,485
Oneida	1,283,132	327,316	37,554	1,966,522	203,901	2,170,423
Outagamie	5,622,625	988,889	351,272	7,398,211	1,973,255	9,371,466
Ozaukee	1,988,835	339,665	970,157	3,472,365	447,492	3,919,857
Pepin	454,275	151,006	8,147	681,379	157,219	838,598
Pierce	1,179,643	403,758	33,729	1,948,347	573,956	2,522,303
Polk	1,630,329	417,608	35,442	2,186,136	384,217	2,570,353
Portage	2,134,152	651,616	69,421	3,118,045	926,131	4,044,176
Price	729,200	278,269	17,207	1,156,812	267,378	1,424,190
Racine	10,303,178	609,009	1,427,739	13,007,170	2,486,434	15,493,604
Richland	760,949	337,988	19,065	1,280,074	272,840	1,552,914
Rock	8,241,004	626,397	318,585	9,523,356	1,934,721	11,458,077
Rusk	918,054	330,131	16,674	1,381,502	359,821	1,741,323
St. Croix	1,417,212	532,075	47,890	2,227,452	562,000	2,789,452
Sauk	1,967,890	524,446	49,609	2,911,020	634,357	3,545,377
Sawyer	946,742	303,762	19,382	1,375,294	87,998	1,463,292
Shawano	1,532,587	553,063	38,836	2,062,357	512,063	2,574,420
Sheboygan	4,918,840	638,947	1,095,876	6,971,352	1,692,226	8,663,578
Taylor	1,199,382	317,042	22,561	1,618,054	319,820	1,937,874
Trempealeau	1,273,617	322,471	30,218	1,986,801	435,653	2,421,454
Vernon	1,232,320	368,542	29,682	1,704,016	555,620	2,259,636
Vilas	624,576	297,201	25,014	1,057,909	103,041	1,160,950
Walworth	3,027,512	621,460	1,085,100	4,857,822	454,211	5,312,033
Washburn	577,793	263,346	19,773	997,002	183,089	1,180,091
Washington	3,141,538	464,142	158	3,943,288	923,069	4,866,357
Waukesha	10,106,782	1,816,220	6,622,811	19,457,628	2,662,391	22,120,019
Waupaca	1,613,984	457,252	39,236	2,211,774	588,602	2,800,376
Waushara	987,134	358,886	21,821	1,394,633	114,031	1,508,664
Winnebago	6,228,854	584,861	153,673	7,449,187	2,004,229	9,453,416
Wood	3,561,106	551,217	86,718	4,630,265	1,486,784	6,117,049
TOTAL	$261,963,323	$48,773,609	$19,674,736	$352,706,073*	$78,949,342	$431,655,415

* Includes categories of aid not detailed (Machinery and Equipment — $12,265,604; Natural Resources — $8,274,128; General Government — $1,102,165; All Other — $652,508).

Source: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Taxes, Aids and Shared Taxes in Wisconsin Municipalities 1981* (pre-publication data, December 1982).

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Year 1980-81

State	General Expenditure[1] Amount	Rank	Education	Public Welfare	Health & Hospitals	Highways	Police Protection	Fire Protection
Alabama	$1,448.25	45	$ 552.70	$136.49	$203.38	$159.42	$ 46.42	$18.66
Alaska	7,210.72	1	1,896.32	382.27	217.15	651.83	167.05	73.50
Arizona	1,747.97	26	730.83	88.01	125.65	172.41	96.51	27.21
Arkansas	1,303.35	51	521.80	158.60	128.44	181.34	33.83	11.52
California	2,099.92	8	716.00	347.76	177.36	102.57	89.86	39.61
Colorado	1,787.53	22	747.44	165.49	150.16	165.01	70.03	27.08
Connecticut	1,715.20	28	593.19	237.03	110.44	121.05	61.41	38.60
Delaware	2,059.85	11	753.48	176.46	99.40	195.27	71.51	13.18
Florida	1,468.70	44	527.41	98.60	169.35	126.07	75.65	26.93
Georgia	1,537.79	37	530.78	163.79	253.28	138.82	48.99	21.16
Hawaii	2,180.66	5	624.67	285.64	136.36	150.01	66.79	31.67
Idaho	1,500.86	40	587.02	126.13	129.06	180.82	48.42	17.06
ILLINOIS	1,760.94	24	609.22	248.73	112.21	165.63	80.85	33.92
Indiana	1,400.05	49	602.83	141.36	152.21	123.58	41.65	19.57
IOWA	1,752.70	25	715.67	204.43	162.83	240.01	44.74	15.58
Kansas	1,775.02	23	668.53	183.96	145.78	248.86	46.22	21.13
Kentucky	1,495.17	42	524.96	200.84	100.35	222.90	44.50	15.25
Louisiana	1,807.94	21	623.98	187.47	199.37	214.28	67.78	19.47
Maine	1,532.82	38	521.55	274.65	68.67	171.73	40.18	26.77
Maryland	1,917.95	17	688.34	213.34	139.79	154.39	75.16	30.99
Massachusetts	1,940.81	14	592.83	348.53	171.17	119.10	70.78	57.06
MICHIGAN	1,962.42	12	747.80	305.23	179.01	125.82	76.47	28.89
MINNESOTA	2,102.19	6	712.82	311.14	182.61	216.94	54.90	20.53
Mississippi	1,487.21	43	553.49	167.36	196.66	196.75	38.26	13.80
Missouri	1,413.54	48	524.32	164.90	148.21	137.45	60.75	19.42
Montana	1,892.36	19	714.95	165.93	112.27	318.95	52.49	16.15
Nebraska	1,665.17	31	678.60	141.01	154.11	227.38	46.79	19.87
Nevada	2,074.51	10	584.98	129.34	204.59	251.38	92.13	53.69
New Hampshire	1,512.07	39	547.09	203.80	73.64	188.80	50.29	29.17
New Jersey	1,885.52	20	674.31	234.46	128.31	106.81	78.93	30.92
New Mexico	1,893.50	18	795.28	150.52	160.44	210.32	61.75	24.73
New York	2,418.70	4	723.78	393.94	227.51	148.22	92.60	32.29
North Carolina	1,420.96	47	612.08	144.06	138.12	108.80	49.63	16.65
North Dakota	1,946.64	13	733.22	175.83	85.37	274.22	41.52	13.34
Ohio	1,571.78	36	591.53	215.89	159.35	111.55	55.25	27.52
Oklahoma	1,583.12	35	637.49	206.35	136.05	171.97	48.09	22.22
Oregon	2,101.68	7	788.39	192.12	120.98	188.53	66.91	39.28
Pennsylvania	1,593.89	34	556.60	261.45	107.25	120.43	53.95	15.02
Rhode Island	1,940.76	15	644.88	345.57	152.08	102.48	61.50	48.99
South Carolina	1,435.41	46	603.83	143.22	203.27	92.28	43.51	15.28
South Dakota	1,714.86	29	598.72	166.71	80.12	303.43	42.70	13.83
Tennessee	1,397.52	50	478.52	148.99	182.64	146.49	46.20	24.14
Texas	1,499.29	41	614.46	122.37	145.24	176.09	50.82	22.40
Utah	1,704.11	30	755.53	159.80	113.91	190.73	55.56	19.85
Vermont	1,746.82	27	685.85	220.73	93.68	180.47	40.61	15.51
Virginia	1,601.36	33	627.55	160.75	135.82	167.60	53.93	26.00
Washington	2,083.11	9	823.53	226.46	162.06	216.33	60.74	33.13
West Virginia	1,625.29	32	583.25	137.09	129.15	274.12	32.92	12.35
WISCONSIN	1,928.99	16	743.43	280.84	138.80	199.35	69.00	27.36
Wyoming	2,782.63	3	1,013.58	103.14	256.84	456.30	90.09	20.32
D.C	2,981.57	2	563.79	547.89	265.19	121.05	180.61	66.56
U.S. Average	$1,790.25		$ 643.51	$230.63	$159.35	$152.74	$ 65.98	$27.97

[1] Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1980-81*, Table 25, October 1982. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
By State And Type Of Receiving Unit
Fiscal Year 1981
(In Thousands)

State	Total	Type of Receiving Government Unit					
		Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Townships and Towns	Special Districts	Other*
Alabama	$ 1,136,833	$ 194,398	$ 70,472	$ 867,405	$ —	$ —	$ 4,558
Alaska	614,015	224,099	281,764	—	—	—	108,152
Arizona	1,177,097	174,219	219,460	771,516	—	130	11,772
Arkansas	671,204	95,660	63,825	478,191	—	2,192	31,336
California	16,292,733	5,911,181	1,090,379	8,741,296	—	510,167	39,710
Colorado	1,139,871	317,682	113,305	692,199	—	16,387	298
Connecticut	761,634	—	318,321	22,521	345,457	7,606	67,729
Delaware	204,653	20,629	8,845	170,090	—	—	5,089
Florida	3,247,006	338,364	255,214	2,643,283	—	211	9,934
Georgia	1,665,281	224,150	38,200	1,315,453	—	2,816	84,662
Hawaii	23,742	13,461	10,281	—	—	—	—
Idaho	327,612	37,323	14,254	255,604	—	2,868	17,563
ILLINOIS	3,746,501	287,480	438,525	2,740,276	59,562	113,753	106,905
Indiana	1,988,131	258,442	164,209	1,123,229	—	8,335	433,916
IOWA	1,200,763	164,876	130,719	834,598	—	7,041	63,529
Kansas	661,982	58,634	39,627	546,386	1,544	2,457	13,334
Kentucky	1,092,454	117,963	26,176	928,810	—	502	19,003
Louisiana	1,543,572	221,780	50,292	1,117,017	—	2,595	151,888
Maine	299,060	12,674	—	—	—	—	286,386
Maryland	1,650,654	965,131	558,308	—	—	131	127,084
Massachusetts	2,031,745	979	9,510	—	—	260,476	1,760,780
MICHIGAN	3,750,415	917,072	549,574	1,981,286	112,054	755	189,674
MINNESOTA	2,354,356	699,579	402,771	1,156,164	26,526	7,797	61,519
Mississippi	945,132	154,446	117,115	671,071	—	—	2,500
Missouri	1,182,798	66,891	75,849	949,187	—	3,527	87,344
Montana	226,528	35,531	13,588	177,107	—	—	302
Nebraska	476,120	67,204	61,076	190,817	—	13,109	143,913
Nevada	289,637	15,932	15,916	254,142	—	321	3,326
New Hampshire	143,730	2,090	22,784	21,906	26,681	201	70,068
New Jersey	3,560,757	771,618	109,37[illegible]	348	100	1,723	2,677,594
New Mexico	660,955	19,648	143,89[illegible]	495,241	—	677	1,491
New York	10,831,191	2,189,345	5,619,399	2,857,347	120,581	11,559	32,960
North Carolina	2,350,094	2,144,148	189,964	—	—	13,282	2,700
North Dakota	247,752	36,382	19,585	174,017	—	1,082	16,686
Ohio	3,547,534	808,880	144,534	2,164,707	33,274	11,182	384,957
Oklahoma	947,493	133,250	21,252	768,844	—	1,558	22,589
Oregon	900,355	207,035	70,346	602,237	—	11,865	8,872
Pennsylvania	3,614,937	559,260	262,903	2,466,087	81,858	172,467	72,362
Rhode Island	206,012	7	115,402	3,468	83,193	—	4,242
South Carolina	860,866	158,994	26,512	641,283	—	654	33,423
South Dakota	154,128	48,743	4,104	90,465	169	1,206	9,441
Tennessee	1,020,169	579,702	421,604	13,302	—	782	4,779
Texas	3,872,700	38,655	56,960	3,747,656	—	6,985	22,444
Utah	495,562	35,034	26,952	423,704	—	338	9,534
Vermont	96,631	—	2,206	73,579	9,972	264	10,610
Virginia	1,577,252	856,507	596,490	—	—	3,903	120,352
Washington	1,789,099	158,219	134,279	1,427,608	—	46,177	22,816
West Virginia	599,958	21,299	4,953	555,195	—	—	18,511
WISCONSIN	2,796,671	804,373	633,090	1,024,888	149,582	672	184,066
Wyoming	330,895	46,372	113,806	156,713	—	2,058	11,946
TOTAL	$91,306,569	$21,215,341	$13,877,972	$46,336,243	$1,050,553	$1,251,811	$7,574,649

* Combined and unallocable payments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1981*, Table 10, September 1982.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND SELECTED FUNCTIONS[1] Fiscal Year 1981

State	Total[2] Amount (in 1,000s)	Total[2] Per Capita	Education Amount (in 1,000s)	Education Per Capita	Highways Amount (in 1,000s)	Highways Per Capita	Public Welfare Amount (in 1,000s)	Public Welfare Per Capita
Alabama	$ 1,136,833	$ 291.95	$ 867,405	$222.76	$ 113,542	$29.16	$ 4,021	$ 1.03
Alaska	616,326	1,533.72	291,941	726.49	11,938	29.71	4,564	11.36
Arizona	1,178,465	433.51	772,465	284.16	70,283	25.85	2,844	1.05
Arkansas	672,865	294.29	479,031	209.51	71,120	31.11	1,458	0.64
California	17,578,921	742.74	9,148,805	386.55	463,947	19.60	4,992,089	210.93
Colorado	1,140,129	394.54	692,199	239.54	87,248	30.19	247,054	85.49
Connecticut	762,688	245.43	489,186	157.42	26,541	8.54	30,188	9.71
Delaware	205,265	345.38	170,090	286.19	2,000	3.37	612	1.03
Florida	3,252,472	333.71	2,643,283	271.21	116,671	11.97	—	—
Georgia	1,665,281	304.82	1,315,453	240.79	108,571	19.87	3,552	0.65
Hawaii	27,994	29.02	—	—	—	—	4,252	4.41
Idaho	328,732	348.22	255,604	270.76	32,979	34.93	—	—
ILLINOIS	3,747,183	327.94	2,740,276	239.82	263,353	23.05	100,305	8.78
Indiana	1,991,468	362.73	1,123,229	204.59	178,249	32.47	171,769	31.29
IOWA	1,209,998	415.26	834,598	286.43	146,474	50.27	18,427	6.32
Kansas	662,129	280.06	546,386	231.10	44,573	18.85	76	0.03
Kentucky	1,092,454	298.46	928,810	253.76	60,396	16.50	—	—
Louisiana	1,544,075	367.09	1,117,017	265.56	71,584	17.02	503	0.12
Maine	304,474	270.64	240,961	214.18	4,196	3.73	7,036	6.25
Maryland	1,650,822	391.47	895,237	212.29	294,872	69.93	15,540	3.69
Massachusetts	2,152,928	375.27	1,162,381	202.61	57,774	10.07	130,493	22.75
MICHIGAN	3,814,773	411.87	1,981,286	213.91	431,114	46.55	381,849	41.23
MINNESOTA	2,354,356	577.62	1,171,189	287.34	157,831	38.72	383,219	94.02
Mississippi	945,197	374.98	671,584	266.43	107,023	42.46	—	—
Missouri	1,182,798	240.56	949,187	193.05	99,008	20.14	3,798	0.77
Montana	226,528	287.95	178,012	226.28	7,170	9.11	2,211	2.81
Nebraska	476,925	303.81	190,817	121.55	75,000	47.78	18,951	12.07
Nevada	292,360	365.22	254,142	317.48	7,038	8.79	6,593	8.24
New Hampshire	143,730	156.12	74,845	81.30	7,556	8.21	—	—
New Jersey	3,588,436	487.24	1,527,354	207.39	59,807	8.12	685,623	93.09
New Mexico	661,021	507.31	495,241	380.08	10,577	8.12	—	—
New York	11,039,291	628.73	4,843,249	275.84	136,579	7.78	4,062,593	231.38
North Carolina	2,350,094	399.55	1,833,577	311.74	41,586	7.07	115,535	19.64
North Dakota	249,609	382.42	174,017	266.60	29,692	45.49	7,608	11.66
Ohio	3,547,534	328.55	2,210,475	204.72	368,877	34.16	352,002	32.60
Oklahoma	947,493	313.29	768,844	254.14	119,568	39.52	10,570	3.49
Oregon	900,355	341.93	602,237	228.71	129,955	49.35	11,038	4.19
Pennsylvania	3,678,148	310.03	2,466,087	207.86	159,066	13.41	305,818	25.78
Rhode Island	212,854	224.73	154,828	163.47	390	0.41	24,346	25.70
South Carolina	860,898	275.77	641,283	205.42	46,262	14.82	32	0.01
South Dakota	154,173	223.19	90,465	130.96	6,622	9.59	107	0.15
Tennessee	1,020,169	222.20	724,046	157.71	133,224	29.02	—	—
Texas	3,872,700	272.16	3,748,130	263.41	8,331	0.59	—	—
Utah	496,060	339.53	423,704	290.00	17,128	11.72	3,517	2.41
Vermont	101,286	198.03	73,579	143.86	8,862	17.33	4,655	9.10
Virginia	1,577,252	294.99	1,121,643	209.78	58,575	10.96	164,943	30.85
Washington	1,807,391	437.39	1,427,608	345.49	101,920	24.66	20,838	5.04
West Virginia	599,958	307.63	556,082	285.13	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	2,825,616	600.49	1,032,792	219.49	183,840	39.07	581,699	123.62
Wyoming	331,042	705.01	156,713	333.75	12,537	26.70	147	0.31
U.S	$93,179,549	$ 412.47	$57,257,373	$253.45	$4,751,449	$21.03	$12,882,475	$ 57.03

[1] Intergovernmental expenditure-amounts paid to other governments as fiscal aid in the form of shared revenues and grants-in-aid, as reimbursements for services, or in lieu of taxes.

[2] Includes amounts not detailed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1981*, Tables 4 and 11, September 1982.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN

State Government Indebtedness as of February 28, 1983

Type of Debt[1]	Total	Tax Supported Debt		Self-Amortizing Debt	
		General Fund	Segregated Fund[2]	Veterans' Mortgage	Other[3]
General Obligations—State of Wisconsin	$1,855,390,000	$755,687,973	$175,652,283	$848,340,000	$ 75,709,744
Nonstock, nonprofit corporations					
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp.	199,158,000	120,330,637	—	—	78,827,363
Wisconsin University Building Corp	17,110,809	—	—	—	17,110,809
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corp.	16,978,000	—	—	—	16,978,000
Total Corporation Indebtedness	$ 233,246,809	$120,330,637	—	—	$112,916,172
TOTAL OUTSTANDING STATE INDEBTEDNESS[4]	$2,088,636,809	$876,018,610	$175,652,283	$848,340,000	$188,625,916

Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 to 1981

Year	Outstanding State Indebtedness			Annual Debt Limitation[5]	Actual Debt Incurred	Debt as % of Limitation
	Total Debt	Debt Per Capita	As % of State Assessed Value			
1970	$ 646,616,391	$146.36	1.86%	$260,928,745	$156,810,000	60.1%
1971	727,284,073	162.96	1.95	279,469,912	108,305,000	38.8
1972	860,086,000	190.79	2.11	306,249,377	174,500,000	57.0
1973	912,084,000	201.21	2.00	341,347,463	74,005,000	21.7
1974	932,472,000	204.53	1.81	386,422,376	97,600,000	25.3
1975	1,078,215,000	234.96	1.84	439,124,175	217,600,000	49.6
1976	1,315,674,000	285.46	2.00	492,402,362	317,500,000	64.5
1977	1,528,978,272	329.24	2.08	551,479,110	241,000,000	43.7
1978	1,713,841,295	365.97	2.04	631,048,783	289,800,000	45.9
1979	1,916,140,888	407.25	1.98	725,419,578	261,600,000	36.1
1980	1,916,176,740	407.26	1.77	813,603,524	123,500,000	15.2
1981	1,989,528,410	422.85	1.76	846,556,650	175,035,000	20.7

State Authority Indebtedness as of February 28, 1983[6]

	Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority	Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority	Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority
TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AUTHORITIES	$735,405,000	$84,209,080	—

State Revenue Bond Indebtedness as of February 28, 1983[7]

Program Funded	Authorizing Statute	Amount Authorized	Amount Issued
Veterans mortgage loans	Section 45.79	$280,000,000	$ 90,055,000
Student loans	Section 39.37	240,000,000	215,000,000
Health education loans	Section 39.374	37,000,000	28,150,000

[1] Article VIII, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution, was amended April 1969 to permit direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through public building corporations. Further borrowing by these entities is prohibited; however, they continue to exist to retire their outstanding obligations.
[2] Includes Transportation Fund and certain administrative facilities for the Department of Natural Resources.
[3] Includes university dormitories, food service, intercollegiate athletic facilities, and certain State Fair facilities.
[4] Exclusive of debt reserves, which on January 1, 1982 totaled $103,784,909.
[5] Statute Section 18.05 provides a formula by which an aggregate debt limit is derived for each calendar year.
[6] The Legislature has created 3 independent state authorities: Housing Finance (1971 Chapter 187), Health Facilities (1973 Chapter 304), and Solid Waste Recycling (1973 Chapter 305). Indebtedness of the housing and solid waste authorities constitutes an indirect, "moral obligation" commitment of the state.
[7] Revenue bonding indebtedness is authorized by statute Sections 18.51 to 18.63 (created 1977). Such debt is not a legal obligation of the state, and is not subject to existing debt limitations. Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the Legislature.
Source: Department of Administration, Division of State Facilities Management, departmental data, May 1983.

Indebtedness of Wisconsin Political Subdivisions, 1945 to 1981[1]

Unit	1945	1955	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981
Counties	$22,037,763	$ 61,737,067	$ 192,505,822	$ 287,577,966	$ 261,026,332	$ 367,092,895	$ 410,066,022
Cities	27,467,341	175,432,835	548,072,449	395,092,723	598,664,896	887,139,529	998,864,718
Villages	2,575,060	6,063,698	22,451,263	36,751,238	69,820,718	143,362,582	160,158,589
Towns	1,081,938	3,997,600	9,227,667	15,628,670	26,188,717	54,555,692	55,430,821
School districts	3,890,815	62,143,887	336,587,561	792,276,542	798,709,221	699,673,000	648,434,924
VTAE districts[2]	—	—	—	43,430,234	97,175,516	97,327,605	87,344,629
TOTAL	$57,052,917	$309,375,087	$1,108,844,762	$1,570,757,373	$1,851,585,400	$2,249,151,303	$2,360,299,703

Indebtedness per $1,000 of Equalized Valuation, 1969 to 1981

Unit	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Counties	$ 8.54	$ 8.27	$ 7.58	$ 7.58	$ 6.71	$ 5.58	$ 4.45	$ 4.34	$ 4.11	$ 3.78	$ 3.80	$ 3.38	$ 3.63
Cities	19.47	18.91	19.66	20.05	19.50	18.52	18.78	17.99	17.31	16.54	16.11	16.57	18.18
Villages	10.45	10.34	11.77	11.62	11.55	11.38	11.45	11.08	10.68	10.81	11.55	12.14	13.02
Towns	1.71	1.74	1.97	2.05	1.85	1.61	1.43	1.31	1.03	1.14	1.18	1.26	1.21
School districts	25.56	23.85	22.63	20.74	18.49	16.60	14.75	12.41	10.69	9.53	8.09	6.89	5.68
VTAE districts	1.09	1.38	1.85	1.76	1.97	1.65	1.66	1.55	1.46	1.40	1.13	0.90	0.77
Statewide Average	$47.67	$45.15	$44.96	$42.49	$38.75	$34.35	$31.62	$28.61	$26.16	$23.96	$22.07	$20.73	$20.91

[1] Long-term indebtedness maturing more than one year after date of issue which are obligations of all the taxable property in the issuing district, for fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1981, and for prior years.
[2] Vocational, technical and adult education districts were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by 1967 Chapter 47.
Source: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1981*, and prior issues.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1980-81

State	Per Capita Total Debt		Per Capita Interest on Debt	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions)		
	Amount	Rank		Total*	State	Local
Alabama	$ 1,182.52	41	$ 50.54	$ 4,604.6	$ 1,319.9	$ 3,284.7
Alaska	13,009.79	1	663.52	5,224.5	2,339.5	2,825.0
Arizona	1,966.46	16	51.23	5,345.7	139.8	5,205.8
Arkansas	1,017.84	45	50.60	2,327.2	471.8	1,855.5
California	1,109.49	43	45.81	26,258.9	8,982.6	17,276.3
Colorado	1,540.67	28	65.46	4,452.1	712.9	3,739.2
Connecticut	2,065.07	12	106.26	6,417.4	4,411.4	2,005.9
Delaware	2,946.98	7	162.15	1,751.4	1,063.8	687.7
Florida	1,289.72	35	49.11	12,570.0	2,815.7	9,754.3
Georgia	1,258.83	39	43.76	6,877.1	1,378.2	5,498.9
Hawaii	2,223.81	10	134.85	2,145.3	1,853.6	291.7
Idaho	830.66	49	38.39	784.2	378.9	405.3
ILLINOIS	1,444.18	31	74.66	16,502.1	6,919.7	9,582.4
Indiana	797.51	51	39.19	4,378.5	1,023.9	3,354.6
IOWA	821.31	50	35.93	2,393.2	438.8	1,954.4
Kansas	1,684.39	22	71.81	3,982.3	420.1	3,562.2
Kentucky	2,042.07	14	91.06	7,474.5	3,028.2	4,446.3
Louisiana	2,060.11	13	87.01	8,665.5	3,488.8	5,176.6
Maine	1,284.08	36	63.92	1,444.6	833.5	611.1
Maryland	2,005.37	15	86.20	8,456.6	3,981.6	4,475.1
Massachusetts	1,872.63	20	97.10	10,743.3	6,282.8	4,460.5
MICHIGAN	1,264.87	38	68.44	11,715.3	3,471.0	8,244.3
MINNESOTA	1,942.10	17	95.63	7,916.0	2,396.4	5,519.5
Mississippi	857.54	47	38.44	2,161.6	794.0	1,367.6
Missouri	926.44	46	39.73	4,555.1	1,335.3	3,219.8
Montana	1,518.12	29	65.00	1,194.3	303.2	891.1
Nebraska	3,019.04	6	40.64	4,739.4	246.3	4,493.0
Nevada	1,747.40	21	81.14	1,398.8	554.6	844.2
New Hampshire	1,607.61	26	93.08	1,480.0	1,038.8	441.1
New Jersey	1,929.80	18	91.77	14,212.6	7,620.0	6,592.6
New Mexico	2,067.44	11	96.03	2,693.8	762.2	1,931.7
New York	2,687.38	8	173.31	47,185.2	24,656.8	22,528.4
North Carolina	849.94	48	38.68	4,999.2	1,351.3	3,647.8
North Dakota	1,252.65	40	64.08	817.6	212.0	605.6
Ohio	1,043.58	44	54.36	11,268.1	4,714.8	6,553.3
Oklahoma	1,276.30	37	45.47	3,861.2	1,733.1	2,128.1
Oregon	3,170.03	5	172.19	8,347.2	5,899.9	2,447.3
Pennsylvania	1,638.33	24	94.53	19,437.0	6,329.6	13,107.4
Rhode Island	2,428.64	9	139.81	2,300.3	1,725.1	575.2
South Carolina	1,307.44	33	35.65	4,081.6	2,467.1	1,614.5
South Dakota	1,635.16	25	78.98	1,129.5	693.3	436.2
Tennessee	1,422.95	32	62.85	6,532.9	1,473.1	5,059.8
Texas	1,582.38	27	58.83	22,516.2	2,652.1	19,864.0
Utah	1,485.92	30	52.61	2,171.0	578.3	1,592.7
Vermont	1,669.27	23	93.94	853.8	673.4	180.3
Virginia	1,169.15	42	56.75	6,251.2	2,141.6	4,109.6
Washington	3,204.57	4	56.45	13,241.9	1,793.3	11,448.6
West Virginia	1,897.27	19	104.76	3,700.2	1,842.8	1,857.4
WISCONSIN	1,297.88	34	66.85	6,107.2	2,590.8	3,516.5
Wyoming	3,240.47	3	194.45	1,521.6	450.5	1,071.1
D.C	4,234.09	2	163.98	2,703.2	—	2,703.2
All States	$ 1,606.25		$ 75.62	$363.891.9	$134,846.5	$229,045.3

* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1980-81*, October 1982, Tables 19 and 25. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED IN WISCONSIN, 1900-1981

Assessment Year[1]	Total Assessment		Total Property Taxes Levied		
	Local	Full Value	Total General[2]	State Levy	Personal Property[3]
1900	$ 746,022,932	$ 630,000,000	$ 19,376,442	$ 1,345,570	$ NA
1910	1,680,811,386	2,743,189,404	30,675,518	3,746,561	NA
1920	4,057,424,538	4,570,698,530	96,268,625	7,755,371	NA
1930	4,657,046,036	5,896,431,628	120,855,119	4,342,564	17,518,865
1940	3,906,463,392	4,353,503,414	109,998,693	863,836	11,893,183
1950	5,939,242,465	9,200,753,935	225,610,044	1,826,767	44,908,630
1960	10,848,272,319	18,844,251,120	481,382,283	3,712,820	79,227,086
1961	11,256,811,022	19,682,182,516	511,683,174	3,877,641	79,553,319
1962	12,080,202,680	20,508,437,320	556,732,858	4,039,961	87,708,922
1963	12,639,803,190	21,313,872,965	582,280,220	4,176,747	92,281,795
1964	13,417,133,252	22,291,338,215	620,418,828	4,364,035	97,014,940
1965	14,042,760,980	23,455,638,350	664,145,248	4,597,492	104,854,201
1966	15,122,731,486	25,227,105,135	721,341,476	4,949,879	117,755,764
1967	16,303,688,083	27,104,150,765	830,546,982	5,282,928	140,665,489
1968	17,675,563,458	28,905,535,750	967,574,631	5,670,968	162,573,949
1969	19,314,439,234	31,433,043,560	1,005,563,010	6,214,444	175,445,911
1970	21,131,579,543	34,790,499,300	1,178,975,199	6,860,179	196,676,272
1971	22,564,817,825	37,262,654,900	1,301,043,414	7,374,634	213,166,833
1972	24,894,454,912	40,833,250,300	1,326,681,029	8,043,064	214,154,421
1973	27,664,263,654	45,512,995,100	1,323,785,467	8,986,193	218,467,678
1974	33,282,911,633	51,522,983,530	1,462,290,295	10,192,938	246,424,500
1975	35,814,610,201	58,549,890,092	1,601,263,271	11,625,388	259,838,440
1976	39,571,047,234	65,653,648,256	1,735,487,737	13,009,678	289,219,865
1977	44,842,758,192	73,530,548,014	1,856,188,602	14,587,934	284,043,766
1978	52,680,800,861	84,139,837,774	1,912,923,122	16,713,987	226,945,877
1979	56,074,247,639	96,722,610,405	2,010,364,766	19,275,336	191,704,188
1980	63,111,869,018	108,480,469,889	2,210,004,212	21,632,022	165,431,073
1981	70,632,193,614	112,874,220,070	2,439,618,623	22,563,423	99,673,534

[1] Calendar year.
[2] Total of all state and local property taxes, including amounts for categories not shown separately.
[3] Includes town, village and city taxes.
Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1981*, and prior issues; departmental data.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES
By Type of Property in Municipalities, 1981

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Personal Property	$ 14,475,670*	$ 10,443,194*	$ 74,754,669*	$ 99,673,534*
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,868,523	5,139,566	41,561,155	50,569,245
Machinery, tools and patterns	4,883,398	4,168,202	23,753,451	32,805,051
Steamboats and other watercraft	89,832	5,782	61,590	157,205
Public utilities	10,012	2,853	3,844	16,709
Logs, lumber and timber	2,254	1,148	9,319	12,722
All other personal property	5,621,650	1,125,640	9,365,309	16,112,600
Real Estate	$768,136,182*	$265,085,151*	$1,306,723,807*	$2,339,945,141*
Residential	367,219,849	197,376,184	880,117,397	1,444,713,431
Mercantile	46,996,026	46,648,236	325,932,027	419,576,290
Agricultural	308,432,097	4,289,550	4,947,330	317,668,978
Manufacturing	12,325,594	16,704,123	95,708,956	124,738,675
Timber land	30,971,068	62,447	15,303	31,048,818
Swamp and waste land	2,191,545	4,607	2,792	2,198,945
Total general property taxes	$782,611,854	$275,528,342	$1,381,478,427	$2,439,618,623
Total general property tax relief	56,836,508	28,948,431	174,214,131	259,999,070
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	$725,775,346	$246,579,911	$1,207,264,296	$2,179,619,553

*Total of detail immediately following.
Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1981*, Table IV.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, BY COUNTY, 1981

County	Assessment		Property Taxes Levied*				
			Average Tax Rate		Total General	Net After All Tax Relief	
	Local	Full Value	Local	Full	Property Tax	Effective General Tax	Effective Full Value Rate
Adams	$ 310,588,887	$ 503,617,400	0.02801	0.01727	$ 8,700,547	$ 8,224,300	0.01633
Ashland	114,677,245	263,069,400	0.04762	0.02076	5,461,673	4,873,080	0.01852
Barron	610,868,138	914,327,440	0.02964	0.01980	18,112,011	16,387,627	0.01792
Bayfield	222,128,435	425,431,250	0.03289	0.01717	7,306,345	6,840,623	0.01607
Brown	2,466,204,032	3,948,027,800	0.03261	0.02037	80,447,042	68,994,394	0.01747
Buffalo	243,284,627	379,428,450	0.02755	0.01766	6,704,114	6,094,877	0.01606
Burnett	246,260,592	428,503,570	0.03115	0.01790	7,671,654	7,192,048	0.01678
Calumet	578,438,885	740,140,900	0.02706	0.02114	15,653,976	13,916,375	0.01880
Chippewa	670,404,726	1,010,592,630	0.02808	0.01862	18,826,899	16,995,242	0.01681
Clark	380,377,977	741,497,830	0.03692	0.01894	14,045,279	12,773,327	0.01722
Columbia	616,483,580	1,224,954,850	0.03342	0.01682	20,607,715	18,952,113	0.01547
Crawford	175,198,595	393,584,250	0.04143	0.01844	7,259,079	6,552,374	0.01664
Dane	7,073,046,988	8,378,018,000	0.02588	0.02185	183,087,952	163,698,299	0.01953
Dodge	1,017,708,403	1,841,921,100	0.03555	0.01964	36,182,835	32,584,981	0.01769
Door	741,759,259	1,035,533,400	0.02184	0.01564	16,200,264	14,847,459	0.01433
Douglas	608,837,127	775,089,160	0.02823	0.02217	17,190,732	15,221,285	0.01963
Dunn	432,808,505	710,252,680	0.03454	0.02105	14,952,027	13,520,639	0.01903
Eau Claire	1,195,546,457	1,474,808,250	0.02738	0.02219	32,734,512	28,393,447	0.01925
Florence	45,113,892	132,506,900	0.04325	0.01472	1,951,575	1,822,758	0.01375
Fond du Lac	1,288,966,355	2,011,889,200	0.02925	0.01874	37,712,468	33,315,477	0.01655
Forest	109,396,814	235,487,800	0.03354	0.01558	3,669,438	3,452,605	0.01466
Grant	731,745,157	1,215,953,750	0.03239	0.01949	23,701,398	21,684,570	0.01783
Green	694,089,613	938,451,700	0.02648	0.01958	18,381,567	16,651,271	0.01774
Green Lake	278,381,866	597,395,800	0.03558	0.01658	9,904,866	9,075,424	0.01519
Iowa	378,224,830	641,842,800	0.03730	0.02198	14,110,895	12,899,903	0.02009
Iron	91,209,131	169,073,900	0.04079	0.02200	3,720,725	3,438,092	0.02033
Jackson	264,515,819	380,062,110	0.02802	0.01950	7,412,419	6,820,980	0.01794
Jefferson	1,058,057,596	1,568,397,600	0.02980	0.02010	31,539,089	28,454,377	0.01814
Juneau	283,252,582	492,833,400	0.03406	0.01957	9,649,672	8,816,700	0.01788
Kenosha	2,878,587,107	2,795,219,180	0.01975	0.02034	56,854,862	50,097,933	0.01792
Kewaunee	344,723,180	423,677,800	0.02609	0.02123	8,997,242	8,173,076	0.01929
La Crosse	1,608,708,817	2,069,764,630	0.02375	0.01846	38,219,526	34,709,973	0.01677
Lafayette	311,230,525	682,437,900	0.03873	0.01766	12,056,351	11,228,243	0.01645
Langlade	188,567,175	457,920,800	0.04422	0.01821	8,339,373	7,490,356	0.01635
Lincoln	350,569,545	567,823,900	0.03444	0.02126	12,074,078	10,947,496	0.01927
Manitowoc	1,425,158,485	1,688,912,900	0.02301	0.01941	32,793,982	28,606,477	0.01693
Marathon	1,533,658,813	2,560,011,800	0.03349	0.02006	51,364,297	45,366,791	0.01772
Marinette	585,630,489	915,744,900	0.03228	0.02064	18,904,536	17,115,254	0.01868
Marquette	81,075,022	379,093,700	0.03308	0.01580	5,990,886	5,703,531	0.01504

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, BY COUNTY, 1981—Cont.

County	Assessment		Property Taxes Levied*				
			Average Tax Rate		Total General	Net After All Tax Relief	
	Local	Full Value	Local	Full	Property Tax	Effective General Tax	Effective Full Value Rate
Menominee	39,958,990	38,972,700	0.01999	0.02049	798,819	729,763	0.01872
Milwaukee	11,275,446,633	19,898,523,360	0.05403	0.03061	609,247,582	535,760,162	0.02692
Monroe	437,819,777	709,930,750	0.02983	0.01839	13,062,145	11,915,054	0.01678
Oconto	483,374,002	750,471,800	0.02702	0.01740	13,063,963	11,988,803	0.01597
Oneida	698,408,809	1,114,308,000	0.02766	0.01734	19,323,254	18,067,237	0.01621
Outagamie	2,010,937,980	2,750,302,100	0.02635	0.01926	52,990,093	46,435,375	0.01688
Ozaukee	1,500,334,702	2,104,348,400	0.02875	0.02050	43,141,240	39,139,389	0.01859
Pepin	121,673,823	169,201,900	0.03352	0.02410	4,078,759	3,673,069	0.02170
Pierce	437,491,037	708,071,550	0.03285	0.02029	14,372,282	13,171,585	0.01860
Polk	557,545,441	873,339,810	0.03079	0.01965	17,168,871	15,690,361	0.01796
Portage	1,010,432,012	1,328,309,700	0.02401	0.01826	24,263,938	21,991,588	0.01655
Price	199,323,535	332,277,800	0.03175	0.01904	6,329,543	5,799,153	0.01745
Racine	2,072,266,958	3,811,806,630	0.04038	0.02195	83,680,441	74,209,401	0.01946
Richland	219,766,001	433,199,680	0.03978	0.02018	8,743,343	7,890,593	0.01821
Rock	2,230,400,192	3,100,114,250	0.02607	0.01876	58,158,951	51,370,940	0.01657
Rusk	165,342,237	307,946,740	0.03879	0.02082	6,414,270	5,693,102	0.01848
St. Croix	756,724,936	1,122,269,690	0.03044	0.02053	23,042,263	20,780,222	0.01851
Sauk	761,464,590	1,177,626,800	0.03049	0.01971	23,220,292	21,068,040	0.01789
Sawyer	237,392,180	435,523,320	0.03311	0.01805	7,862,275	7,320,093	0.01680
Shawano	501,359,020	865,421,600	0.03092	0.01791	15,503,250	14,141,254	0.01634
Sheboygan	1,461,200,715	2,253,987,300	0.03287	0.02131	48,042,697	42,437,037	0.01882
Taylor	200,565,193	377,234,980	0.03593	0.01910	7,206,624	6,490,226	0.01720
Trempealeau	377,852,281	549,796,590	0.03009	0.02067	11,369,711	10,370,861	0.01886
Vernon	343,198,362	640,980,700	0.03637	0.01947	12,483,306	11,522,812	0.01797
Vilas	538,040,474	1,013,112,700	0.02584	0.01372	13,904,937	13,308,650	0.01313
Walworth	1,491,353,589	2,564,261,400	0.03096	0.01801	46,182,536	42,131,038	0.01643
Washburn	249,337,216	355,454,590	0.02650	0.01859	6,609,386	6,113,906	0.01720
Washington	1,736,169,555	2,292,759,800	0.02644	0.02002	45,913,574	41,466,211	0.01808
Waukesha	2,752,382,150	8,717,642,400	0.06127	0.01934	168,658,681	153,558,935	0.01761
Waupaca	553,120,418	987,875,000	0.03228	0.01807	17,855,625	16,137,632	0.01633
Waushara	321,664,455	601,700,700	0.03277	0.01752	10,544,043	9,815,855	0.01631
Winnebago	1,656,072,672	2,854,543,500	0.03328	0.01930	55,119,772	48,246,429	0.01690
Wood	898,288,408	1,519,603,000	0.03647	0.02156	32,768,191	29,251,020	0.01924
TOTAL	$70,632,193,614	$112,874,220,070	0.03453	0.02161	$2,439,618,623	$2,179,619,553	0.01931

*Includes taxes levied by the state, counties, local governments and school districts.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1981*, Tables I and V.

FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1980-81 AND 1981-82

Types of Aid	Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Governments	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
Commerce	$ 4,708,991*	$ 3,918,859*	$ 314,258*	$ 170,326*
Agric., Trade & Consumer Prot., Dept. of	2,203,917	1,984,831	—	—
Development, Dept. of	2,212,057	1,567,929	314,258	170,326
Public Service Commission	293,017	366,099	—	—
Education	360,134,739*	337,268,376*	127,297,446*	110,907,215*
Arts Board	399,145	398,110	—	—
Educational Communications Board	—	67,000	—	—
Higher Educational Aids Board	6,980,717	5,867,902	—	—
Historical Society, State	1,311,751	1,043,259	—	—
Public Instruction, Dept. of	137,102,241	110,700,134	117,228,928	99,878,210
University of Wisconsin System	201,007,996	204,972,172	—	—
Vocational, Technical & Adult Educ., Bd. of	13,332,889	14,219,799	10,068,518	11,029,005
Environmental Resources	187,343,457*	156,200,975*	10,260,329*	7,011,580*
Natural Resources, Dept. of	25,152,979	22,502,750	4,460,123	3,367,672
Transportation, Dept. of	162,190,478	133,698,225	5,800,206	3,643,908
Human Relations and Resources	1,075,407,546*	1,053,141,287*	105,117,585*	81,888,789*
Aging & Long Term Care, Board on	—	31,192	—	—
Health and Social Services, Dept. of	969,894,177	968,853,658	71,599,329	59,483,709
Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of	101,807,030	81,777,149	33,450,044	22,384,848
Justice, Dept. of	1,070,298	852,915	68,212	20,232
Military Affairs, Dept. of	2,676,137	1,617,291	—	—
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	(-)40,096	9,082	—	—
General Executive	16,390,850*	11,989,009*	6,520,140*	3,363,338*
Administration, Dept. of	8,239,103	6,336,035	2,889,568	885,644
Conservation Work Projects Board	1,248,542	861,058	—	—
Criminal Justice, Council on	6,011,200	4,398,796	3,498,405	2,365,771
Employment Relations, Dept. of	507,395	284,546	132,167	111,923
Governor, Office of the	130,277	4,279	—	—
Public Defender Board	6,385	18,706	—	—
Revenue, Dept. of	76,448	10,000	—	—
Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission	171,500	75,589	—	—
Judicial	344,893*	245,015*	—	—
Supreme Court	344,893	245,015	—	—
Legislature	—	—	—	—
General	2,700*	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,700	—	—	—
TOTAL	$1,644,333,176	$1,562,763,521	$249,509,758	$203,341,248

* Total of detail immediately following.
Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, December 1982.

FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY
Fiscal Years 1969-70 to 1979-80
(In Thousands)

County	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Adams	$ 5,175	$ 14,693	$ 16,626	$ 18,907	$ 20,902	$ 22,754	$ 24,770
Ashland	14,105	27,755	32,279	44,376	39,255	48,521	52,933
Barron	17,396	37,752	41,625	74,323	49,436	54,331	63,836
Bayfield	8,658	28,344	15,338	20,620	17,527	20,415	25,143
Brown	70,934	184,901	200,374	240,761	232,465	262,587	242,074
Buffalo	8,127	17,086	18,635	20,164	26,991	23,945	24,842
Burnett	5,895	12,095	13,160	16,906	16,952	19,683	21,115
Calumet	8,166	19,500	33,945	29,492	37,151	31,176	51,930
Chippewa	28,262	41,368	45,325	66,314	57,828	74,726	80,260
Clark	13,894	28,113	30,111	33,732	35,873	40,743	44,750
Columbia	21,425	42,803	49,123	50,731	57,235	63,793	66,206
Crawford	8,618	14,438	16,005	18,562	19,702	24,410	25,696
Dane	268,675	529,551	598,800	712,145	804,102	859,710	936,215
Dodge	23,816	50,244	50,255	68,765	58,974	67,836	91,595
Door	17,128	27,025	40,769	137,527	37,467	36,456	57,436
Douglas	27,723	56,473	55,645	61,600	67,032	82,458	94,697
Dunn	15,119	27,622	29,299	34,194	40,573	47,986	50,194
Eau Claire	165,092	114,558	86,963	112,905	87,906	97,701	105,619
Florence	1,913	3,738	4,491	5,331	5,184	6,444	7,936
Fond du Lac	36,207	84,518	76,371	83,215	93,246	103,845	111,937
Forest	6,453	10,541	12,151	13,398	18,372	16,428	18,487
Grant	22,691	41,464	50,096	47,526	55,773	60,507	68,548
Green	11,688	23,527	24,091	30,343	30,978	34,190	41,732
Green Lake	8,769	15,496	17,417	19,005	21,686	26,133	27,399
Iowa	9,595	15,646	16,915	18,568	23,212	24,773	26,711
Iron	4,419	11,277	8,969	11,200	10,726	11,475	13,834
Jackson	10,386	15,292	16,381	18,160	20,821	24,408	24,583
Jefferson	23,702	45,333	50,348	56,354	64,153	83,826	79,435
Juneau	13,945	23,204	25,719	32,660	33,957	36,582	43,055
Kenosha	60,508	93,929	134,405	157,980	144,853	127,184	143,988
Kewaunee	7,975	13,793	16,693	20,171	18,920	21,256	24,247
La Crosse	48,854	80,619	92,977	101,723	116,430	114,176	132,183
Lafayette	7,962	12,744	15,565	16,115	20,276	21,800	20,896
Langlade	11,800	26,374	27,865	45,501	26,374	36,122	39,273
Lincoln	10,711	24,521	25,413	28,680	30,268	36,326	41,862
Manitowoc	37,235	73,300	84,856	83,084	98,801	102,792	114,858
Marathon	41,527	76,195	99,509	113,097	108,731	110,328	130,151
Marinette	26,309	64,652	77,628	58,515	90,657	99,243	88,044
Marquette	9,731	11,982	14,834	15,891	19,093	20,196	22,709
Menominee	5,235	4,275	10,416	10,078	7,512	9,336	9,410
Milwaukee	658,463	1,136,763	1,209,120	1,384,064	1,436,041	1,557,237	1 758,357
Monroe	34,100	59,482	65,038	79,344	82,748	93,530	112,335
Oconto	10,587	22,988	26,409	28,894	31,267	35,617	38,273
Oneida	13,594	29,140	34,751	38,704	42,194	48,457	58,198
Outagamie	40,653	80,411	112,962	103,389	110,475	123,984	145,196
Ozaukee	14,143	40,163	35,863	40,414	41,285	47,766	55,138
Pepin	3,833	6,416	8,241	9,093	9,012	10,512	11,599
Pierce	13,686	22,105	24,576	29,532	34,148	36,459	37,262
Polk	15,592	29,062	30,641	48,027	39,672	44,807	47,026
Portage	19,708	37,557	45,042	50,926	55,190	68,672	67,862
Price	8,126	17,523	16,415	20,105	21,744	26,468	29,183
Racine	73,759	141,474	155,955	169,243	192,477	198,438	220,700
Richland	8,293	15,786	17,224	21,106	19,677	22,798	26,977
Rock	58,463	116,618	128,087	137,892	154,603	179,305	187,094
Rusk	8,129	14,551	15,904	23,123	22,343	23,002	26,690
St. Croix	13,600	25,327	27,246	33,157	36,995	44,754	43,150
Sauk	73,793	58,749	40,563	53,611	52,111	65,055	87,233
Sawyer	7,185	13,878	16,934	19,873	19,774	22,817	27,164
Shawano	14,066	27,176	31,613	37,137	44,600	52,242	63,388
Sheboygan	57,110	83,664	88,998	123,955	111,219	114,379	132,399
Taylor	7,700	13,029	15,211	18,086	20,244	20,744	22,545
Trempealeau	14,209	24,080	25,943	37,158	37,357	37,027	41,415
Vernon	14,075	24,243	28,134	27,876	36,923	35,446	38,999
Vilas	6,060	18,337	17,302	21,975	22,789	24,688	28,756
Walworth	27,236	56,406	61,274	62,059	73,592	109,510	85,618
Washburn	8,554	16,901	19,486	23,638	23,031	24,647	28,431
Washington	27,244	125,126	132,883	148,277	161,838	176,772	194,734
Waukesha	99,688	156,701	159,507	170,439	241,821	214,169	258,931
Waupaca	39,538	47,192	45,264	71,314	64,857	61,035	72,109
Waushara	8,369	16,078	17,670	20,606	25,473	32,304	28,629
Winnebago	55,871	126,789	143,052	156,722	187,790	187,958	190,579
Wood	28,825	58,342	61,841	69,062	74,351	87,325	100,542
TOTAL	$2,630,075	$4,712,174	$5,142,537	$6,027,420	$6,291,997	$6,834,608	$7,557,100

Source: U.S. Community Services Administration, *Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds in Wisconsin, Fiscal Year 1980*, and for prior years.

FEDERAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTED TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1980-81

State	Amount Per Capita	Rank	Amount (in millions) Total**	State Govt.	Local Govt.	% of Total State & Local General Revenue	Rank
Alabama	$ 384.41	31	$ 1,496.8	$ 1,238.7	$ 258.2	23.7%	20
Alaska	1,158.07	2	465.1	394.0	71.1	8.4	51
Arizona	314.85	48	855.9	558.9	297.0	18.4	47
Arkansas	399.27	27	912.9	780.2	132.7	29.0	3
California	469.45	12	11,110.7	8,411.9	2,698.8	21.5	29
Colorado	363.96	35	1,051.8	843.8	208.0	19.6	38*
Connecticut	321.08	46	997.8	826.6	171.2	17.9	48
Delaware	525.29	6	312.2	233.9	78.3	24.0	18*
Florida	303.36	49	2,956.6	1,916.5	1,040.1	19.9	36*
Georgia	395.01	29	2,158.0	1,601.6	556.3	24.0	18*
Hawaii	496.23	7	478.7	385.1	93.6	21.2	31*
Idaho	390.33	30	368.5	303.8	64.7	25.2	11
ILLINOIS	408.87	26	4,672.0	3,180.6	1,491.5	21.8	27
Indiana	296.27	50	1,626.6	1,228.6	398.0	20.5	35
IOWA	341.41	42	994.8	798.1	196.7	19.3	42*
Kansas	332.78	43	786.8	628.0	158.8	19.0	44
Kentucky	398.37	28	1,458.1	1,192.2	266.0	27.3	8
Louisiana	418.95	23	1,762.2	1,367.2	395.1	22.1	24*
Maine	459.30	17	516.7	441.8	74.9	28.0	6
Maryland	448.28	19	1,890.4	1,340.9	549.5	21.9	26
Massachusetts	465.21	13	2,668.9	1,888.1	780.8	22.3	23
MICHIGAN	442.00	21	4,093.8	2,927.9	1,165.9	21.7	28
MINNESOTA	449.95	18	1,834.0	1,435.6	398.4	21.0	33*
Mississippi	416.41	25	1,049.6	887.5	162.1	28.3	4*
Missouri	341.83	41	1,680.7	1,175.7	505.0	24.3	16*
Montana	563.33	5	443.2	376.2	66.9	26.5	9
Nebraska	326.60	44	512.7	392.8	119.9	18.5	45*
Nevada	374.58	32	299.8	257.4	42.5	18.5	45*
New Hampshire	347.56	39	320.0	252.0	67.9	24.5	14
New Jersey	315.35	47	2,322.5	1,811.6	510.9	16.8	50
New Mexico	461.16	14	600.9	465.2	135.7	19.6	38*
New York	483.99	9	8,497.9	6,667.3	1,830.6	19.3	42*
North Carolina	347.83	38	2,045.8	1,587.1	458.7	24.4	15
North Dakota	443.12	20	289.2	243.4	45.8	19.9	36*
Ohio	322.85	45	3,483.0	2,469.3	1,016.7	21.2	31*
Oklahoma	343.59	40	1,039.5	815.0	224.5	19.5	41
Oregon	485.32	10	1,251.6	919.5	332.1	22.1	24*
Pennsylvania	348.33	37	4,132.6	3,063.8	1,068.7	21.0	33*
Rhode Island	489.95	8	464.1	385.8	78.2	25.0	12
South Carolina	352.33	36	1,099.9	911.5	188.4	24.3	16*
South Dakota	475.16	11	328.2	264.8	63.4	27.8	7
Tennessee	367.72	33	1,688.2	1,332.4	365.8	25.8	10
Texas	291.90	51	4,153.6	3,150.1	1,003.4	17.6	49
Utah	418.87	24	612.0	531.3	80.7	24.6	13
Vermont	572.65	4	292.9	259.1	33.8	30.3	2
Virginia	365.51	34	1,954.3	1,523.0	431.3	22.4	22
Washington	460.79	15	1,904.1	1,541.1	363.0	23.5	21
West Virginia	460.30	16	897.7	760.5	137.2	28.3	4*
WISCONSIN	421.99	22	1,985.7	1,617.0	368.7	21.4	30
Wyoming	715.51	3	336.0	293.5	42.5	19.6	38*
D.C	1,780.17	1	1,136.5	—	1,136.5	46.4	1
U.S	$ 398.57		$90,294.4	$67,687.8	$22,426.6	21.3%	

*Tie ranking.

** Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1980-81*, Tables 5, 8 and 25, October 1982. Rank by Wisconsin Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS FROM WISCONSIN
Fiscal Years 1960-61 to 1980-81
(In Thousands)

Type of Tax	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Individual income and employment taxes	$1,085,549*	$1,406,094*	$2,489,730*	$4,133,990*	$6,783,583*	$7,685,914*	$ 8,649,302*
Income tax withheld and F.I.C.A.**	813,560	1,065,642	2,026,183	3,459,387	5,738,667	6,539,817	7,300,897
Income tax not withheld and S.E.C.A.**	264,812	329,310	444,839	625,252	983,600	1,082,838	1,285,083
Unemployment insurance	6,846	10,788	18,092	28,248	59,785	61,482	61,031
Railroad retirement	331	354	616	1,103	1,530	1,777	2,290
Corporation income tax	389,263	586,135	586,289	817,050	1,582,513	1,580,144	1,342,203
Excise taxes	157,800*	198,472*	240,612*	335,260*	334,114*	327,518*	329,337*
Alcohol taxes	93,673	128,750	147,430	217,199	186,593	195,237	176,069
Manufacturers' excise	37,197	42,820	57,212	72,467	93,597	93,698	97,092
Special fuels tax	5,947	1,190	77	6,794	10,565	11,260	11,767
Tobacco taxes	80	36	7	8	6	3	6
Stamp taxes	2,063	1,649	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	18,840	24,027	36,158	37,094	34,827	36,844	53,279
Estate tax	33,591	33,549	54,835	69,916	75,528	80,876	308,323
Gift tax	2,504	5,929	6,090	4,247	1,529	2,193	4,113
TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM WISCONSIN	$1,668,706	$2,230,179	$3,377,557	$5,340,463	$8,777,267	$9,676,645	$10,633,278

* Total of detail immediately following. Because of rounding and adjustments reflecting "unclassified" excise taxes, details may not add to totals.

** Federal Insurance Contributions Act (F.I.C.A.); Self Employment Contributions Act (S.E.C.A.)

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *1981 Annual Report*, Table 1, and for prior years.

SOCIAL SERVICES STATISTICS SUMMARY

U.S. Bureau of the Census data indicated that during fiscal year 1980-81 over $52.25 billion was spent on public welfare by state and local governments in the United States. This includes all welfare-related expenditures, such as institutions, medical payments and direct aid. Wisconsin spent $1.32 billion or $280.84 per capita, which ranked it 10th among the states. The District of Columbia ranked 1st ($547.89) and New York 2nd ($393.94), while Arizona ranked lowest ($88.01).

State and local welfare expenditures represented $29.97 per every $1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it 9th among the states, while the District of Columbia ($45.43) and New York ($38.29) again ranked highest, and Wyoming lowest ($9.40).

General Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children in Wisconsin counties during the representative month of February 1983 totaled $41.9 million, granted to over 281,000 persons. The average General Assistance grant was $147.21 and AFDC was $149.06. Milwaukee County had the highest AFDC grant total ($14.8 million) and highest average grant per recipient ($158.13). The lowest total was in Pepin County ($41,063); lowest average grant was in Vilas County ($124.20).

Medical assistance expenditures in Wisconsin in federal fiscal year 1982 totaled $820.9 million. Over the last 10 years, this total has had an annual average growth rate of 17.22 percent. The largest proportion of total benefits is for providing nursing home care (59.7 percent) and inpatient hospital services (15.6 percent). These two categories account for over 75 percent of the total, with the remainder going for the following services (in rank order): drugs, physician, clinic, hospital out-patient and dental.

A county breakdown of medical assistance for the first quarter of 1983 reveals an average monthly total expenditure of $71.4 million for a monthly average of 213,547 recipients, yielding an average monthly grant of $334.39.

The greatest share of total benefits went to Milwaukee (29.5%, Dane (5.8%) and Racine (4.2%) Counties; least to Florence and Menominee Counties (both 0.1%).

The highest average grant per recipient was in Jefferson County ($607.36); Menominee County was lowest ($133.99). On a statewide basis, approximately one-half of eligible recipients received benefits during the period.

The various state correctional institutions exhibited fluctuations up and down in their average daily population from 1981 to 1982. The number of prisoners on probation and parole continued increasing. A per capita correctional expenditure rate of $22.61 ranked Wisconsin 26th among the states in 1981.

The total average daily number of persons in state mental institutes, Central State Hospital and centers for the developmentally disabled declined from 1981 (2,791) to 1982 (2,713).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES
February 1983

County	General Assistance[1]			Aid to Families with Dependent Children[2]		
	Persons	Grants*	Average	Persons	Grants*	Average
Adams	2	$ 170	$ 85.00	1,033	$ 135,762	$131.42
Ashland	30	3,515	117.17	973	131,558	135.20
Barron	75	8,841	117.88	2,309	317,253	137.39
Bayfield	6	2,007	334.50	878	115,592	131.65
Brown	—	—	—	7,599	1,136,889	149.61
Buffalo	4	1,003	250.75	703	96,295	136.97
Burnett	12	1,246	103.83	1,114	156,210	140.22
Calumet	8	1,114	139.25	755	101,730	134.74
Chippewa	153	19,545	127.75	3,205	437,457	136.49
Clark	7	957	136.71	1,524	198,721	130.39
Columbia	82	11,095	135.30	1,758	243,380	138.44
Crawford	—	—	—	895	123,160	137.60
Dane	1,448	182,690	126.17	9,069	1,389,777	153.24
Dodge	46	5,477	119.07	2,359	331,713	140.61
Door	34	5,370	157.94	754	101,597	134.74
Douglas	77	5,216	67.74	4,119	591,804	143.67
Dunn	17	1,558	91.65	1,714	235,820	137.58
Eau Claire	353	40,944	115.99	4,954	726,164	146.58
Florence	—	—	—	354	49,833	140.77
Fond du Lac	105	8,137	77.50	3,579	509,173	142.26
Forest	7	866	123.71	938	129,511	138.07
Grant	16	1,274	79.63	1,672	229,428	137.21
Green	—	—	—	1,120	149,041	133.07
Green Lake	6	1,314	219.00	717	96,954	135.22
Iowa	20	1,850	92.50	734	93,374	127.21
Iron	—	—	—	323	42,826	132.58
Jackson	30	5,472	182.40	1,344	180,323	134.16
Jefferson	141	10,741	76.18	2,274	315,874	138.90
Juneau	21	2,040	97.14	1,556	216,696	139.26
Kenosha	741	94,771	127.90	8,629	1,321,927	153.19
Kewaunee	4	201	50.25	492	66,074	134.29
La Crosse	81	4,395	54.26	4,112	612,059	148.84
Lafayette	9	929	103.22	627	88,156	140.60
Langlade	39	2,403	61.62	1,483	206,799	139.44
Lincoln	—	—	—	1,541	200,441	130.07
Manitowoc	446	83,565	187.37	3,261	463,049	141.99
Marathon	254	34,840	137.17	4,490	643,710	143.36
Marinette	68	11,458	168.50	2,447	342,130	139.81
Marquette	3	496	165.33	691	94,046	136.10
Menominee	—	—	—	1,064	160,881	151.20
Milwaukee	8,258	1,194,360	144.63	93,904	14,849,221	158.13
Monroe	16	3,166	197.88	1,989	269,334	135.41
Oconto	79	8,003	101.30	1,702	225,682	132.59
Oneida	70	7,613	108.76	1,517	218,953	144.33
Outagamie	188	22,033	117.20	4,684	646,605	138.04
Ozaukee	74	11,419	154.31	1,092	163,865	150.05
Pepin	—	—	—	317	41,063	129.53
Pierce	2	860	430.00	1,135	157,960	139.17
Polk	39	3,500	89.74	2,184	313,234	143.42
Portage	43	5,447	126.67	2,103	306,167	145.58
Price	10	900	90.00	636	95,100	149.52
Racine	1,540	233,362	151.53	12,911	1,990,499	154.17
Richland	30	1,984	66.13	1,114	148,300	133.12
Rock	1,195	153,835	128.73	9,766	1,492,656	152.84
Rusk	20	2,990	149.50	1,177	161,262	137.01
St. Croix	6	558	93.00	1,642	218,103	132.82
Sauk	41	2,760	67.32	2,209	306,178	138.60
Sawyer	—	—	—	1,470	203,534	138.45
Shawano	46	4,948	107.57	1,816	248,806	137.00
Sheboygan	200	26,261	131.31	3,866	560,478	144.97
Taylor	13	1,131	87.00	713	94,279	132.22
Trempealeau	51	3,351	65.71	1,290	173,361	134.38
Vernon	10	521	52.10	1,101	156,690	142.31
Vilas	12	1,356	113.00	735	91,290	124.20
Walworth	87	10,068	115.72	2,703	392,687	145.27
Washburn	—	—	—	973	139,189	143.05
Washington	—	—	—	2,910	423,643	145.58
Waukesha	454	77,421	170.53	5,114	764,647	149.52
Waupaca	43	3,281	76.30	1,799	248,058	137.88
Waushara	22	1,334	60.64	1,041	131,803	126.61
Winnebago	226	73,997	327.42	5,247	788,840	150.34
Wood	90	10,594	117.71	3,207	451,486	140.78
Tribal agencies	—	—	—	1,694	235,386	138.95
TOTAL	16,457	$2,422,553	$147.21	264,924	$39,491,546	$149.06

* Cents omitted. [1] Excluding medical assistance. [2]Including AFDC regular and unemployed.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Community Services, departmental data, April 1983.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1980-81[1]

State	Amount (in millions)[2] Total	State	Local	Per Capita[3] Amount	Rank	Per $1,000 Personal Income[3] Amount	Rank
Alabama	$ 531.5	$ 519.4	$ 12.1	$136.49	45	$18.20	39
Alaska	153.5	152.1	1.4	382.27	3	29.89	10
Arizona	239.2	177.4	61.9	88.01	51	9.99	50
Arkansas	362.6	358.2	4.5	158.60	37	21.78	23
California	8,230.6	4,494.3	3,736.2	347.76	5	31.71	7
Colorado	478.2	253.3	224.9	165.49	32	16.47	43
Connecticut	736.6	671.1	65.4	237.03	14	20.18	30
Delaware	104.9	104.6	0.2	176.46	27	16.99	42
Florida	961.0	891.4	69.6	98.60	50	10.84	49
Georgia	894.8	880.7	14.1	163.79	34	20.24	29
Hawaii	275.6	271.2	4.4	285.64	9	28.19	11
Idaho	119.1	115.3	3.8	126.13	47	15.61	45
ILLINOIS	2,842.2	2,707.8	134.4	248.73	13	23.60	16
Indiana	776.1	511.3	264.8	141.36	42	15.78	44
IOWA	595.7	526.7	69.0	204.43	21	21.80	22
Kansas	434.9	426.5	8.5	183.96	26	18.39	37
Kentucky	735.1	720.6	14.5	200.84	23	26.31	14
Louisiana	788.5	771.7	16.8	187.47	25	22.12	20
Maine	309.0	301.6	7.4	274.65	11	34.56	4
Maryland	899.6	896.3	3.4	213.34	19	20.35	28
Massachusetts	1,999.5	1,951.1	48.5	348.53	4	34.34	5
MICHIGAN	2,827.1	2,649.8	177.3	305.23	8	30.62	8
MINNESOTA	1,268.2	695.5	572.7	311.14	7	31.19	6
Mississippi	421.9	413.9	7.9	167.36	29	25.37	15
Missouri	810.8	794.7	16.0	164.90	33	18.31	38
Montana	130.5	114.6	15.9	165.93	31	19.39	33
Nebraska	221.4	191.5	29.9	141.01	43	15.02	46
Nevada	103.5	93.0	10.6	129.34	46	12.04	48
New Hampshire	187.6	148.1	39.5	203.80	22	22.26	19
New Jersey	1,726.7	1,013.1	713.7	234.46	15	21.39	24
New Mexico	196.1	192.1	4.0	150.52	38	19.19	35
New York	6,916.8	1,883.7	5,033.1	393.94	2	38.29	2
North Carolina	847.4	689.5	157.8	144.06	40	18.40	36
North Dakota	114.8	101.5	13.2	175.83	28	20.05	31
Ohio	2,331.1	1,748.3	582.8	215.89	18	22.76	17
Oklahoma	624.3	619.9	4.4	206.35	20	22.58	18
Oregon	505.9	476.0	29.9	192.12	24	20.58	27
Pennsylvania	3,101.9	2,696.8	405.0	261.45	12	27.64	13
Rhode Island	327.3	308.1	19.2	345.57	6	36.47	3
South Carolina	447.1	437.3	9.8	143.22	41	19.67	32
South Dakota	115.2	111.0	4.1	166.71	30	21.30	25
Tennessee	684.0	648.7	35.3	148.99	39	19.26	34
Texas	1,741.2	1,688.2	53.0	122.37	48	12.79	47
Utah	233.5	226.2	7.3	159.80	36	20.84	26
Vermont	112.9	112.8	0.1	220.73	17	28.13	12
Virginia	859.5	639.5	220.0	160.75	35	17.08	41
Washington	935.8	928.0	7.8	226.46	16	21.93	21
West Virginia	267.4	264.6	2.7	137.09	44	17.54	40
WISCONSIN	1,321.5	943.1	378.4	280.84	10	29.97	9
Wyoming	48.4	48.0	0.4	103.14	49	9.40	51
D.C	349.8	—	349.8	547.89	1	45.43	1
United States	$52,247.6	$38,580.3	$13,667.3	$230.63		$24.16	

[1] Public welfare is defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employes and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures include: cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditure for welfare purposes.

[2] Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[3] Total state and local expenditures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1980-81*, Tables 13, 25 and 26, October 1982. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]
By Type of Service, 1972 to 1982[2]
(In Millions)

Year[2]	Nursing Home		Hospital Inpatient		Hospital Outpatient		Physician		Drugs		Clinic		Dental		Other		Total
	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	Amt.	%*	
1972	$ 85.2	50.8%	$ 31.3	18.7%	$ 4.2	2.5%	$15 3	9.1%	$ 9.4	5.6%	$ 3.1	1.9%	$ 5.2	3.0%	$14.0	8.4%	$167.6
1973	88.1	47.8	36.7	19.9	5.4	2.9	16.9	9.2	11.1	6.0	4.6	2.5	6.1	3.4	15.1	8.3	184.3
1974	141.3	58.0	38.1	15.6	5.3	2.2	17.7	7.2	11.8	4.8	5.4	2.2	6.8	2.8	17.5	7.2	243.7
1975	215.2	59.6	52.6	14.6	7.9	2.2	23.6	6.5	16.2	4.4	9.0	2.5	10.3	2.9	26.4	7.3	361.2
1976	212.3	52.0	55.9	13.7	10.3	2.5	26.3	6.4	17.5	4.3	12.4	3.0	12.2	3.0	61.7	15.1	408.7
1977	268.0	55.2	77.1	15.9	16.5	3.4	31.2	6.4	22.0	4.6	10.8	2.2	15.7	3.2	44.2	9.1	485.5
1978	285.3	56.9	82.8	16.5	15.2	3.0	47.5	9.5	28.9	5.8	3.3	0.7	16.1	3.2	22.3	4.4	501.4
1979	327.7	55.9	100.6	17.2	21.9	3.7	51.0	8.7	31.6	5.4	4.4	0.7	15.5	2.6	33.9	5.8	586.5
1980	417.9	60.9	106.0	15.4	20.3	3.0	27.8	4.0	36.1	5.3	21.2	3.1	18.4	2.7	38.2	5.6	685.9
1981	505.7	60.6	111.8	13.4	27.7	3.3	30.4	3.6	40.7	4.9	27.4	3.3	21.4	2.6	69.5	8.3	834.4
1982	490.3	59.7	128.0	15.6	28.9	3.5	31.7	3.9	36.6	4.5	31.1	3.8	14.1	1.7	60.3	7.3	820.9
Average annual growth rate	19.13%		15.14%		21.40%		7.55%		14.53%		25.86%		10.52%		15.69%		17.22%

* Percent of total expenditures.

[1] Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/83 — Wis.: 43.13%; Fed.: 56.87%).

[2] Federal fiscal year (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30).

Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau, January 1983.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]

By County, January to March 1983

County	Expenditures			Recipients[2]		
	Total Quarterly Amount	Percent of State Total	Average Monthly Amount	Average Monthly Number	Percent of State Total	Average Monthly Grant
Adams	$ 629,061	0.3%	$ 209,687	796	0.4%	$263.43
Ashland	908,624	0.4	302,875	1,129	0.5	268.27
Barron	1,941,649	0.9	647,216	2,385	1.1	271.37
Bayfield	869,587	0.3	289,862	763	0.4	379.90
Brown	5,377,964	0.5	1,792,655	6,074	2.8	295.14
Buffalo	484,365	0.2	161,455	635	0.3	254.26
Burnett	633,017	0.3	211,006	995	0.5	212.07
Calumet	742,396	0.3	247,465	695	0.3	356.06
Chippewa	5,429,089	2.5	1,809,696	3,286	1.5	550.73
Clark	1,703,214	0.7	567,738	1,685	0.8	336.94
Columbia	1,596,745	0.7	532,248	1,756	0.8	303.10
Crawford	853,881	0.4	284,627	1,018	0.5	279.59
Dane	12,427,285	5.8	4,142,428	8,913	4.2	464.76
Dodge	2,960,470	1.4	986,823	2,380	1.1	414.63
Door	670,798	0.3	223,599	731	0.3	305.88
Douglas	3,108,112	1.5	1,036,037	3,383	1.6	306.25
Dunn	1,796,370	0.8	598,790	1,623	0.8	368.94
Eau Claire	3,215,752	1.5	1,071,917	3,995	1.9	268.31
Florence	269,675	0.1	89,892	316	0.1	284.47
Fond du Lac	2,838,024	1.3	946,008	3,142	1.5	301.08
Forest	613,774	0.3	204,591	922	0.4	221.90
Grant	1,959,900	0.9	653,300	2,024	0.9	322.78
Green	843,875	0.4	281,292	1,070	0.5	262.89
Green Lake	741,247	0.3	247,082	736	0.3	335.71
Iowa	606,007	0.3	202,002	701	0.3	288.16
Iron	374,772	0.2	124,924	385	0.2	324.48
Jackson	1,145,953	0.5	381,984	1,352	0.6	282.53
Jefferson	4,684,567	2.2	1,561,522	2,571	1.2	607.36
Juneau	806,967	0.4	268,989	1,330	0.6	202.25
Kenosha	5,404,165	2.5	1,801,388	5,826	2.7	309.20
Kewaunee	508,462	0.2	169,487	509	0.2	332.98
La Crosse	4,496,295	2.1	1,498,765	4,184	2.0	358.21
Lafayette	344,542	0.2	114,847	568	0.3	202.20
Langlade	771,999	0.4	257,333	1,446	0.7	177.96
Lincoln	1,410,727	0.7	470,242	1,472	0.7	319.46
Manitowoc	3,008,565	1.4	1,002,855	2,886	1.4	347.49
Marathon	3,090,447	1.4	1,030,149	3,926	1.8	262.39
Marinette	1,837,783	0.9	612,594	2,273	1.1	269.51
Marquette	481,288	0.2	160,429	582	0.3	275.65
Menominee	265,301	0.1	88,434	660	0.3	133.99
Milwaukee	63,158,547	29.5	21,052,849	62,935	29.5	334.52
Monroe	1,567,773	0.7	522,591	1,939	0.9	269.52
Oconto	1,084,196	0.5	361,399	1,470	0.7	245.85
Oneida	3,009,388	1.4	1,003,129	1,800	0.8	557.29
Outagamie	3,394,706	1.6	1,131,569	3,584	1.7	315.73
Ozaukee	1,093,845	0.5	364,615	937	0.4	389.13
Pepin	430,697	0.2	143,566	392	0.2	366.24
Pierce	934,184	0.4	311,395	1,139	0.5	273.39
Polk	1,665,887	0.8	555,296	1,968	0.9	282.16
Portage	1,563,130	0.7	521,043	2,027	0.9	257.05
Price	870,432	0.4	290,144	916	0.4	316.75
Racine	10,158,875	4.2	3,386,292	8,897	4.2	380.61
Richland	766,346	0.5	255,449	1,002	0.5	254.94
Rock	5,546,249	3.3	1,848,750	7,079	3.3	261.16
Rusk	741,984	0.5	247,328	1,163	0.5	212.66
St. Croix	2,091,415	1.0	697,138	1,642	0.8	424.57
Sauk	2,341,640	1.1	780,547	2,120	1.0	368.18
Sawyer	836,363	0.4	278,788	1,102	0.5	252.98
Shawano	1,821,291	0.9	607,097	1,934	0.9	313.91
Sheboygan	3,307,152	1.5	1,102,384	3,281	1.5	335.99
Taylor	702,587	0.3	234,196	753	0.4	311.02
Trempealeau	1,898,261	0.9	632,754	1,619	0.8	390.83
Vernon	1,181,922	0.6	393,974	1,445	0.7	272.65
Vilas	634,660	0.3	211,553	661	0.3	320.05
Walworth	2,764,557	1.3	921,519	2,426	1.1	379.85
Washburn	532,471	0.3	177,490	853	0.4	208.08
Washington	2,008,070	0.9	669,357	2,282	1.1	293.32
Waukesha	5,878,848	2.7	1,959,616	4,703	2.2	416.67
Waupaca	2,276,761	1.1	758,920	1,997	0.9	380.03
Waushara	690,763	0.3	230,254	897	0.4	256.69
Winnebago	4,558,132	2.1	1,519,377	4,607	2.2	329.80
Wood	2,858,969	1.3	952,990	2,946	1.4	323.49
TOTAL	$214,222,815	100.0%	$71,407,605	213,547	100.0%	$334.39

[1] Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/83 — Wis.: 43.13%; Fed.: 56.87%).

[2] On a statewide basis, approximately 50% of eligible recipients received benefits during the period.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing, departmental data, May 1983.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1973-82[1]

Institutions Under Each Division of Department of Health and Social Services	Average Daily Population										June 1982		
	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*	1981*	1982*	Avg. Pop.	Rated Bed[2] Capacity	% of Occupancy
Division of Corrections													
Correctional Institution, Waupun	707	746	933	1,078	1,064	1,048	1,041	1,087	1,170	1,213	1,115	840	133
Correctional Institution, Green Bay	559	622	665	673	703	709	686	658	723	761	784	608	129
Correctional Institution, Dodge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	109	148	145	147	99
Correctional Institution, Fox Lake	420	422	523	570	542	489	572	570	640	652	657	576	114
Correctional Institution, Oakhill	—	—	—	—	184	239	235	198	212	274	314	276	114
Adult Correctional Camp System, Oregon	299	299	321	345	469	345	286	276	300	362	391	347	113
Correctional Institution, Taycheedah	75	73	91	159	182	161	144	123	134	154	169	126	134
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution, Plymouth[3]	137	132	84	190	352	370	370	368	413	443	447	375	119
Inmates in Minn. prisons[6]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	150	—	—
Ethan Allen School, Wales	212	251	332	358	458	452	386	306	302	304	303	313	97
Juvenile Correctional Camp System	33	28	27	28	62	46	28	24	5	—	—	—	—
School for Girls, Oregon[4]	92	95	101	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln Hills School, Irma	231	232	238	255	303	325	286	245	218	204	189	265	71
Number on parole and mandatory release	3,473	2,857	2,705	3,060	2,914	3,218	3,374	3,045	2,946	3,168	3,172	—	—
Number on probation	7,998	11,201	13,070	16,031	14,551	15,282	15,626	16,797	16,894	18,790	18,567	—	—
Division of Care and Treatment Facilities[5]													
Mendota Mental Health Institute, Madison[6]	304	207	154	166	188	170	199	202	206	194	188	218	86
Winnebago Mental Health Institute, Winnebago	503	414	291	252	277	284	311	310	297	282	281	309	91
Central State Hospital, Waupun	242	258	268	257	246	237	195	154	150	120	112	140	80
No. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Chippewa Falls	1,267	1,141	95	42	458	673	672	676	677	684	692	695	99
So. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Union Grove	1,160	1,043	832	828	835	718	724	735	744	740	744	740	101
Central Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled, Madison	1,007	969	881	846	812	766	758	731	717	693	682	690	99

* Average daily population figures for mental health institutes are rounded off to nearest whole number.

[1] Wisconsin Child Center, closed effective July 1, 1976. The population for the center in 1975 was 46. As of 7/1/73 Child Treatment Center statistics are combined with Mendota Mental Health Institute. The population for the center in 1973 was 12.

[2] For mental health, bed capacity is by "budgeted capacity". For the 3 Centers for Develop. Disabled, capacity can exceed budgeted bed capacity but cannot exceed capacity to comply with Division of Health regulations.

[3] Kettle Moraine Correctional Institute was closed to juveniles 11/1/74; 1975 figures include 33 juveniles.

[4] Oregon School for Girls was closed June 29, 1976.

[5] Population data of state mental institutions since 7/1/66 does not include patients on temporary overnight leave.

[6] Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, allowed the Department of Health and Social Services to enter into 1 or more contracts with Minnesota. These contracts are required to have a 6/30/83 termination date.

Source: Dept. of Health and Social Services, Div. of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement* for 1982 and previous issues (Bulletin C-60A); *Monthly Report of Wisconsin Corrections Population—June 1982* (Bulletin C-59); Div. of Community Services data.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE[1]

State	Total Confined (as of Dec. 31)					Correctional Expenditures - 1981		
			1980			Total (in thousands)	Per Capita	
	1960	1970	Total	Male	Female		Amount	Rank[3]
Alabama	5,369	3,790	5,786	5,541	245	$ 66,088	$16.97	36
Alaska	—[2]	—[2]	571	562	9	37,806	94.08	1
Arizona	1,516	1,461	4,360	4,141	219	88,395	32.52	19
Arkansas	2,016	—[2]	2,925	2,819	106	28,808	12.60	46
California	21,660	25,033	23,264	22,177	1,087	566,874	23.95	19
Colorado	2,078	2,066	2,772	2,698	74	73,771	25.53	16
Connecticut	1,497	1,568	2,116	2,054	62	80,024	25.75	15
Delaware	226	596	1,087	1,054	33	36,717	61.78	3
Florida	7,084	9,187	20,211	19,404	807	224,485	23.03	22
Georgia	6,985	5,113	11,954	11,411	543	162,303	29.71	11
Hawaii	558	228	624	610	14	20,956	21.72	27
Idaho	549	411	817	792	25	16,741	17.73	35
ILLINOIS	9,064	6,381	10,724	10,484	240	245,186	21.46	29
Indiana	5,429	4,137	6,281	6,064	217	104,937	19.11	31
IOWA	2,208	1,747	2,511	2,418	93	51,831	17.79	34
Kansas	2,313	1,902	2,494	2,381	113	39,731	16.81	38
Kentucky	3,603	2,849	3,608	3,490	118	73,680	20.13	30
Louisiana	3,749	4,196	8,889	8,586	303	114,830	27.30	13
Maine	750	516	686	669	17	18,273	16.24	40
Maryland	5,316	5,186	7,731	7,502	229	174,207	41.31	4
Massachusetts	1,920	2,053	3,233	3,203	30	133,352	23.24	20
MICHIGAN	9,550	9,079	15,124	14,490	634	212,355	22.93	23
MINNESOTA	2,059	1,585	2,001	1,936	65	75,646	18.56	33
Mississippi	1,975	1,730	3,339	3,256	83	37,964	15.06	41
Missouri	3,698	3,413	5,524	5,311	213	73,662	14.98	42
Montana	602	260	737	712	25	14,856	18.88	32
Nebraska	1,269	1,001	1,402	1,351	51	36,445	23.22	21
Nevada	413	690	1,839	1,739	100	49,505	61.84	2
New Hampshire	180	244	326	321	5	12,490	13.57	45
New Jersey	4,284	5,704	5,564	5,366	198	124,184	16.86	37
New Mexico	1,243	742	1,381	1,340	41	40,681	31.22	10
New York	17,207	12,059	21,653	21,043	610	484,461	27.59	12
North Carolina	5,977	5,969	14,325	13,794	531	215,546	36.65	6
North Dakota	248	147	185	183	2	7,333	11.23	48
Ohio	11,111	9,185	13,489	12,857	632	156,302	14.48	44
Oklahoma	2,679	3,640	4,571	4,361	210	66,319	21.92	25
Oregon	1,710	1,800	3,165	3,069	96	64,262	24.40	18
Pennsylvania	7,802	6,289	8,107	7,849	258	137,696	11.61	47
Rhode Island	255	—[2]	612	598	14	23,391	24.70	17
South Carolina	2,080	2,726	7,427	7,134	293	71,314	22.84	24
South Dakota	526	391	609	594	15	7,318	10.59	49
Tennessee	3,134	3,268	7,022	6,686	336	99,407	21.65	28
Texas	11,308	14,331	29,892	28,671	1,221	207,918	14.61	43
Utah	553	491	928	901	27	24,363	16.68	39
Vermont	259	162	342	336	6	13,630	26.65	14
Virginia	5,775	4,648	8,581	8,306	275	189,667	35.47	8
Washington	2,455	2,864	4,382	4,194	188	148,525	35.94	7
West Virginia	2,407	938	1,257	1,227	30	14,550	7.64	50
WISCONSIN	2,784	2,973	3,980	3,826	154	106,378	22.61	26
Wyoming	338	231	534	505	29	18,321	39.02	5
TOTAL	187,777	174,968	290,942	280,016	10,926	$5,093,484	$22.55	(State av.)

[1] Confinement and correction of adults and minors convicted of offenses against the law, and pardon, probation, and parole activities. (includes only state-operated facilities.)

[2] Data not available.

[3] Ranking by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States — 1981*, Table 336; *State Government Finances in 1981*, Tables 4 and 9, August 1982.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS SUMMARY

There are 107.9 thousand miles of roads in Wisconsin. Of this total, 11.9 thousand miles, or 11 percent, comprise the state trunk highway system. 75.8 thousand miles of local roads account for the largest proportion of road mileage, and 60.8 thousand of those miles are town roads. 18 percent of Wisconsin's roads, almost 20 thousand miles, are county trunk highways.

Of Wisconsin's road system, 73 percent (78,754 miles) is surfaced by bituminous grade or higher with the remaining 27 percent being gravel or soil-surfaced, graded and drained or unimproved. 56.6 percent of the town roads, 97.8 percent of the county trunk highways, and 100 percent of the state trunk highways are surfaced by bituminous or higher grade.

The total number of motor vehicle registrations has steadily increased from 1,492 in 1905 to 3-1/2 million in 1981-82.

In 1981, there were 181,799 traffic accidents. Of these accidents, 13.0 percent was attributed to inattentive driving, which was the highest-ranking cause in both urban and rural accidents. Of the 181,799 accidents in 1981, 53,301 involved female drivers and 119,903 involved male drivers. Of the 53,301 accidents involving female drivers, 22,404 or 42.0 percent involved the 16-25 age group. Of the 119,903 accidents involving male drivers, 53,547 or 44.7 percent involved the 16-25 age group.

As of October 1982, 21 local bus systems were operating in Wisconsin. The majority of the publicly owned systems, were established in the middle to late 1970s; only 3 date back to the 1950s.

Between 1950 and 1981, the overall total urban bus mileage and the number of passengers had decreased by 17,173 miles and 191,233 passengers, respectively. Between 1973 and 1981, however, urban bus mileage has increased by 11,059 miles with a slight decrease occurring in 1978. Since 1975, the number of passengers has increased by 34,176. Passenger revenue has fluctuated throughout this period but, probably because of inflation, has maintained the same level.

In the last decade, intercity bus mileage and the number of passengers had decreased until 1979, when the number of passengers increased slightly. In 1981 the total intercity bus system mileage was 10.8 million miles, while the number of passengers using this system was 2.4 million.

As of November 1, 1982, there are 459 airports operating in Wisconsin, of which 103 are publicly owned and 332 privately owned. The remainder are heliports, seaplane bases and military fields.

In 1981, certificated air carriers carried 2,365,503 passengers and 16,964 tons of cargo.

Between 1920 and 1977 the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin decreased from 35 to 15. Since then, however, the number has risen to 21. These increases are the result of the establishment of new short-line railroads. Of the 21, 5 are Class I railroads. The road and track mileage operated by the railroads also declined by approximately 37 percent and 35.4 percent, respectively.

Until 1977, both the number of passengers and passenger revenues steadily declined. Since 1977, the number of passengers has fluctuated with a high in 1980 of 174 thousand.

The amount of rail freight traffic has fluctuated while total revenue has steadily increased. In 1981, traffic totalled 97.3 million tons and revenue $476.3 million.

In 1980, Wisconsin's waterports handled 51.3 million short tons of commodities.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on transportation.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE, BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM
January 1, 1982

Location by County	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (city, village town)	Other Roads (parks, forests)	Total (all systems)
Adams	91.46	224.51	1,086.41	2.95	1,405.33
Ashland	120.52	121.11	878.11	9.62	1,129.36
Barron	141.79	292.78	1,501.82	0.18	1,936.57
Bayfield	154.39	181.52	1,801.99	1.51	2,139.41
Brown	197.81	334.62	1,396.86	3.09	1,932.38
Buffalo	148.10	318.28	569.21	4.63	1,040.22
Burnett	107.34	217.18	1,183.84	37.59	1,545.95
Calumet	106.72	116.73	542.66	4.80	770.91
Chippewa	207.70	470.79	1,318.75	39.04	2,036.28
Clark	157.01	296.83	1,659.21	37.81	2,150.86
Columbia	275.13	357.87	1,037.12	13.80	1,683.92
Crawford	179.96	132.81	739.68	0.41	1,052.86
Dane	396.24	535.24	2,526.31	7.83	3,465.62
Dodge	259.48	536.65	1,172.06	8.97	1,977.16
Door	101.74	259.67	876.51	37.89	1,275.81
Douglas	161.59	335.32	1,500.64	65.50	2,063.05
Dunn	204.41	426.78	1,073.45	0.49	1,705.13
Eau Claire	149.14	419.38	888.84	17.56	1,474.92
Florence	66.91	49.79	375.43	17.77	509.90
Fond du Lac	236.70	439.09	994.00	12.06	1,681.85
Forest	153.01	107.99	750.92	48.44	1,060.36
Grant	258.45	311.76	1,495.78	24.67	2,090.66
Green	127.62	271.80	810.78	1.84	1,212.04
Green Lake	69.93	230.66	393.00	0.84	694.43
Iowa	166.59	355.79	750.99	16.71	1,290.08
Iron	113.41	67.20	548.72	47.92	777.25
Jackson	186.10	234.08	1,028.51	29.74	1,478.43
Jefferson	191.60	242.33	885.64	4.74	1,324.04
Juneau	183.28	238.47	1,058.38	7.71	1,487.84
Kenosha	123.97	267.24	540.16	12.82	944.19
Kewaunee	84.71	188.75	530.12	3.50	807.08
La Crosse	149.19	287.71	619.03	—	1,055.93
Lafayette	138.18	256.27	742.63	3.73	1,140.81
Langlade	145.03	269.00	706.02	51.18	1,171.23
Lincoln	164.66	246.04	822.35	24.43	1,257.48
Manitowoc	190.89	257.80	1,149.82	9.63	1,608.14
Marathon	274.28	617.79	2,257.23	42.81	3,192.11
Marinette	152.87	308.70	1,605.67	211.44	2,278.68
Marquette	86.32	226.39	528.35	6.39	847.45
Menominee	40.77	54.09	118.11	—	212.97
Milwaukee	255.24	85.86	2,430.62	60.74	2,832.46
Monroe	238.61	342.07	1,004.99	0.68	1,586.35
Oconto	144.18	295.89	1,472.70	30.19	1,942.96
Oneida	159.53	162.94	1,297.67	58.15	1,678.29
Outagamie	195.67	360.96	1,115.15	1.21	1,672.99
Ozaukee	100.80	137.96	554.14	0.65	793.55
Pepin	56.10	146.67	254.59	—	457.36
Pierce	168.40	241.80	820.76	—	1,230.96
Polk	158.81	333.12	1,412.01	7.25	1,911.19
Portage	154.69	443.26	1,201.55	4.44	1,803.94
Price	169.90	193.41	1,036.68	30.98	1,430.97
Racine	156.47	152.92	832.31	12.36	1,154.06
Richland	151.66	296.20	670.35	—	1,118.21
Rock	251.75	213.24	1,434.77	0.71	1,900.47
Rusk	115.78	247.43	846.74	8.35	1,218.30
St. Croix	199.05	340.79	1,056.12	13.58	1,609.54
Sauk	222.31	302.32	1,218.31	18.05	1,760.99
Sawyer	162.41	232.71	1,068.15	38.18	1,501.45
Shawano	164.82	292.32	1,240.63	0.17	1,697.94
Sheboygan	179.82	439.26	828.77	13.63	1,461.48
Taylor	117.10	233.95	1,067.68	11.99	1,430.72
Trempealeau	177.62	290.61	845.13	9.49	1,322.85
Vernon	217.00	279.77	1,107.77	4.19	1,608.73
Vilas	136.35	207.47	1,113.06	90.88	1,547.76
Walworth	209.47	205.53	987.94	7.30	1,410.24
Washburn	126.67	201.00	959.48	4.65	1,291.80
Washington	187.62	189.82	881.31	4.36	1,263.11
Waukesha	248.95	417.60	1,683.00	12.89	2,362.44
Waupaca	181.98	340.99	1,059.13	4.39	1,586.49
Waushara	132.83	332.44	846.71	3.05	1,315.03
Winnebago	159.85	206.81	962.80	2.53	1,331.99
Wood	179.95	326.26	1,191.95	19.54	1,717.70
STATE TOTAL	11,948.91	19,600.19	74,968.08	1,346.35	107,863.53

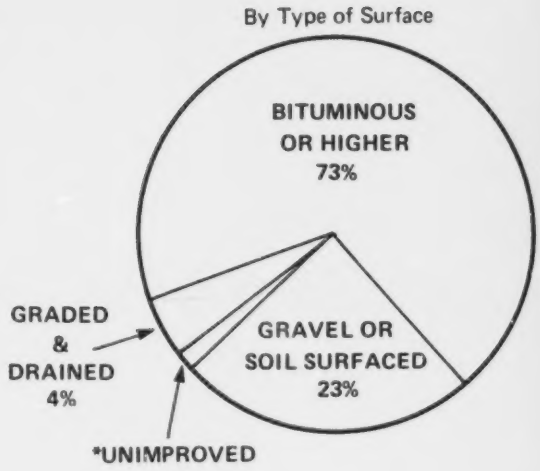
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning and Budget, Bureau of Data Management, *1982 Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, Table 2.

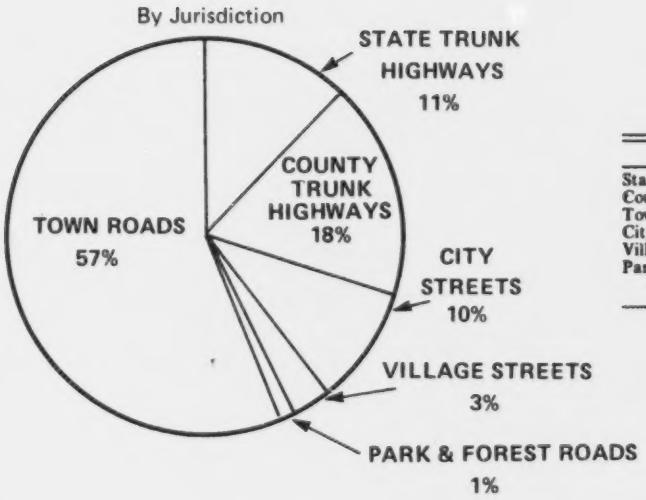
WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE
January 1, 1982

By Surface Type

Surface Type	Miles
Bituminous or higher	78,754
Gravel or soil-surfaced	24,283
Graded and drained	4,496
Unimproved	331
TOTAL	107,864

*Less than 1%.





By System

System	Miles
State trunks	11,949
County trunks	19,600
Town roads	61,053
City streets	10,629
Village streets	3,286
Park and forest roads	1,347
TOTAL	107,864

By Surface Type and System

Surface Type	State Trunk		County Trunk		Town Roads		City & Vil. Sts.	
	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent
Bituminous or higher	11,949	100%	19,169	97.8%	34,536	56.6%	12,791	91.9%
Gravel or soil-surfaced	0	0	419	2.1	22,417	36.7	1,047	7.5
Graded and drained	0	0	12	0.1	3,889	6.4	68	0.5
Unimproved	0	0	0	0.0	211	0.3	9	0.1
TOTAL	11,936	100%	19,600	100.0%	61,053	100.0%	13,915	100.0%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning and Budget, Bureau of Data Management, *1982 Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, Figures 1 and 2.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Ten-Year Statistical Summary, 1972-1981

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Accidents			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled[1]	Death Rate[2]	Fatal Accident Rate[2]
		Total	Fatal	Injury					
1972	2,527,731	116,817	1,002	38,680	1,168	59,488	27,566	4.23	3.63
1973	2,593,838	118,223	991	38,246	1,157	57,252	28,699	4.03	3.45
1974	2,663,796	119,581	787	36,886	912	53,992	27,965	3.26	2.81
1975	2,721,284	127,011	816	38,565	940	57,076	28,583	3.29	2.86
1976	2,792,905	134,821	819	39,767	947	58,983	30,222	3.13	2.71
1977	2,864,689	149,653	808	42,386	945	62,579	31,570	2.99	2.56
1978	2,927,546	159,227	862	43,760	998	64,590	33,863	2.95	2.55
1979	2,694,404	166,461	876	45,357	997	66,265	32,974	3.02	2.66
1980	3,015,000	128,226	861	41,377	985	60,297	31,165	3.16	2.76
1981	3,059,000	118,873	813	40,075	927	58,689	33,611	2.76	2.42

[1]In millions — based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.
[2]Per 100 million vehicle miles.

Age of Drivers Involved in All Accidents, 1981

Age of Drivers	Total Accidents	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
Female					
Under 16	98	0.1	1	46	51
16 years	1,840	3.4	4	642	1,194
17 years	2,427	4.6	7	870	1,550
18 years	2,984	5.6	14	1,084	1,886
19 years	2,649	5.0	14	982	1,653
20 years	2,506	4.7	12	934	1,560
21 years	2,341	4.4	10	857	1,474
22 years	2,118	4.0	6	742	1,370
23 years	1,973	3.7	8	756	1,209
24 years	1,747	3.3	7	658	1,082
25 years	1,721	3.2	6	640	1,075
26-34 years	11,753	22.1	40	4,467	7,246
35-44 years	7,274	13.6	30	2,712	4,532
45-54 years	4,818	9.0	20	1,777	3,021
55-64 years	3,760	7.1	14	1,277	2,469
65-74 years	2,202	4.1	6	765	1,431
75-99 years	997	1.9	6	337	654
Not stated	93	0.2	0	26	67
TOTAL	53,301	100.0	205	19,572	33,524
Male					
Under 16	368	0.3	9	156	203
16 years	3,662	3.1	25	1,206	2,431
17 years	5,797	4.8	30	1,972	3,795
18 years	7,344	6.1	60	2,604	4,680
19 years	6,602	5.5	50	2,453	4,099
20 years	6,119	5.1	52	2,144	3,923
21 years	5,511	4.6	58	1,981	3,472
22 years	4,997	4.2	55	1,834	3,108
23 years	4,747	4.0	40	1,759	2,948
24 years	4,418	3.7	45	1,635	2,738
25 years	3,982	3.3	31	1,425	2,526
26-34 years	25,955	21.6	202	9,166	16,587
35-44 years	14,263	11.9	107	4,939	9,217
45-54 years	10,400	8.7	78	3,437	6,885
55-64 years	8,257	6.9	58	2,793	5,406
65-74 years	4,720	3.9	36	1,590	3,094
75-99 years	2,471	2.1	22	804	1,645
Not stated	290	0.2	2	73	215
TOTAL	119,903	100.0	960	41,971	76,972

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Continued
Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1981

	All Accidents				Urban Accidents[2]				Rural Accidents[2]			
	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
TOTAL VEHICLES INVOLVED	181,799	1,176	62,899	117,724	110,740	269	38,327	72,144	71,059	907	24,572	45,580
Circumstances[1]												
DRIVER												
Inattentive driving	23,648	143	9,185	14,320	14,279	16	3,115	9,148	12,316	203	5,394	6,719
Speed too fast for conditions	22,190	250	8,960	12,980	13,135	30	4,688	8,417	10,513	113	4,497	5,903
Failure to yield right of way	19,279	68	7,025	12,186	9,874	47	3,566	6,261	5,000	52	1,910	3,038
Improper turn	4,793	10	1,122	3,661	3,414	4	687	2,723	2,733	124	1,342	1,267
Following too close	4,225	6	1,642	2,577	2,999	3	1,137	1,859	1,379	6	435	938
Left of center.....	4,182	144	1,882	2,156	2,687	6	1,211	1,470	1,299	27	454	818
Disregard signal	3,029	10	1,385	1,634	1,449	20	540	889	1,226	3	505	718
Improper overtaking	2,546	30	781	1,735	1,272	7	584	681	953	24	515	414
Passed stop sign	2,225	31	1,099	1,095	1,247	3	327	917	342	4	174	164
Other	21,205	147	7,542	13,516	14,826	46	4,812	9,968	6,379	101	2,730	3,548
HIGHWAY												
Unplowed snow	7,199	31	1,893	5,275	3,255	3	785	2,467	3,944	28	1,108	2,808
Narrow shoulder	1,392	27	521	844	260	3	121	136	1,321	27	496	798
Low shoulder.....	878	9	361	508	156	0	61	95	830	9	338	483
Soft shoulder	608	5	258	345	102	0	47	55	559	5	235	319
Rough pavement	484	4	182	298	71	0	25	46	382	4	135	243
Debris from prior accident	358	5	171	182	68	0	33	35	201	3	90	108
Other debris.....	357	3	151	203	49	0	23	26	141	2	61	78
Signs-obscured or missing.....	189	1	92	96	48	0	23	25	121	1	59	61
Narrow bridge.....	162	3	68	91	21	1	7	13	98	2	50	46
Other	13,898	73	4,644	9,181	6,575	11	2,187	4,377	7,323	62	2,457	4,804
VEHICLE												
Brakes	1,592	6	657	929	915	2	367	546	836	22	371	443
Smooth tires	1,230	27	531	672	394	5	160	229	677	4	290	383
Steering	815	7	328	480	364	1	130	233	451	6	198	247
Turn signals.....	286	0	64	222	114	1	49	64	186	0	38	148
Head lamp	209	2	102	105	100	0	44	56	115	2	53	60
Other disabled.....	196	2	82	112	100	0	26	74	109	2	58	49
Stop lamp	171	0	47	124	70	0	15	55	101	0	32	69
Tail lamp	153	2	67	84	48	0	16	32	82	1	33	48
Disabled from prior accident.....	91	1	41	49	38	0	14	24	43	1	25	17
Other	2,620	15	843	1,762	1,225	0	395	830	1,395	15	448	932

[1]Includes more than one circumstance for some drivers.

[2]Data used in this summary is of necessity an opinion of the investigating officer garnered from the physical evidence, interrogating witnesses, drivers, etc. and is not necessarily conclusive.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, *Wisconsin Accident Facts 1981*, 1982 edition; and *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Continued

Blood Alcohol of Driver Fatalities, 1980 and 1981

Age Group	Drivers Killed		Blood Alcohol Content 0.001-0.049		0.05-0.099		0.10 and Over	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
17 & under	33	35	0	3	1	5	15	9
18	39	39	1	1	3	0	22	19
19	48	31	3	2	4	1	22	18
20	29	34	3	3	0	2	17	17
21-25	140	130	7	0	6	5	80	84
26-30	51	72	0	1	4	5	29	34
31-35	52	53	6	0	4	2	27	25
36-40	31	33	1	1	1	1	10	14
41 & over	160	129	6	4	5	6	47	32
STATE TOTAL	583	556	27	15	28	27	269	252
Tested for blood alcohol content	470	452						
Test positive	324	294						

Motorcycle Accidents, 1972-81

Year	Total Registered Cycles	Accidents Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Cyclist Fatalities
1972	69,878	1,952	56	1,726	170	54
1973	83,259	2,604	71	2,294	239	68
1974	104,542	3,004	67	2,572	365	67
1975	115,234	3,253	72	2,807	384	63
1976	124,824	3,451	76	2,903	472	82
1977	132,801	3,465	73	2,929	463	68
1978	143,322	3,817	110	3,282	425	112
1979	168,625	4,255	122	3,607	526	123
1980	179,826[1]	4,373	105	3,857	411	106
1981	190,961	4,264	114	3,741	409	110

[1] Years prior to 1980, total included moped registrations.

WISCONSIN INTERCITY BUS SYSTEM USAGE 1968-81

Year	Revenue Bus Mileage	Revenue Passengers
1968	12,335,642	3,193,999
1970	12,294,569	2,968,216
1972	12,368,257	2,937,900
1974	12,342,471	2,967,666
1975	11,608,583	2,709,453
1977	10,861,546	2,335,919
1978	10,473,362	2,254,579
1979	10,586,160	2,483,707
1980	10,701,967	2,535,126
1981	10,774,749	2,408,440

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Tables 3-308 and 4-308; Wisconsin Transportation Commission, commission data, October 1982.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

Fiscal Years 1930-1982

Fiscal Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Motor Homes	Busses	Motor-cycles	Mopeds	Municipals[2]	Totals
1929-30	700,251	115,883	—	—	554	3,030	—	—	819,718
1934-35	597,197	116,912	5,634	—	498	2,556	—	6,670	729,467
1939-40	741,583	123,742	5,144	—	675	3,508	—	9,770	884,422
1944-45	676,978	139,591	6,484	—	1,489	3,883	—	9,951	838,376
1949-50	921,194	209,083	14,124	—	2,465	10,355	—	13,904	1,171,125
1954-55	1,108,084	227,367	21,643	—	3,337	9,205	—	16,787	1,386,423
1959-60	1,303,679	246,353	31,502	—	5,184	11,975	—	21,268	1,619,961
1964-65	1,517,397	269,771	44,017	—	7,218	28,820	—	26,644	1,893,867
1969-70	1,762,681	317,096	64,065	—	8,178	53,642	—	4,830	2,210,492
1972-73	2,036,692	378,026	81,616	—	11,046	77,080	—	4,384	2,588,844
1973-74	2,083,894	407,947	85,525	—	11,182	106,206	—	4,166	2,698,920
1974-75	2,096,694	425,854	91,609	—	11,897	111,110	—	3,617	2,740,781
1975-76	2,149,692	459,522	93,990	—	11,482	126,071	—	2,778	2,843,535
1976-77	2,159,456	497,089	95,487	—	3,134	129,403	—	2,085	2,886,654
1977-78	2,222,108	561,307	95,025	—	12,478	135,843	—	820	3,027,581
1978-79	2,253,966	556,757	97,643	18,769	10,468	153,110	—	2,107	3,167,895
1979-80	2,509,904	558,840	102,256	17,071	13,775	205,786	10,116	2,298	3,562,430
1980-81[2]	2,418,254	714,457	100,918	17,952	12,488	204,927	13,588	—	3,451,044
1981-82[2]	2,437,791	730,067	102,211	18,171	13,774	205,001	13,234	—	3,488,844

[1]Registration figures were first kept on a calendar year basis beginning in 1905. The 1905 figure was 1,492 for automobiles; no other figures were kept.

[2]Beginning in 1969, municipals have been registered on a multiyear basis. Therefore, since 1969, only registrations transacted during each fiscal year are given. Beginning with 1980-81, municipals are included in autos.

Source: Secretary of State, *Biennial Report-1928-30*; Highway Commission, *Biennial Reports—1933-35, 1938-40*; Motor Vehicle Department, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations-Fiscal Years 1944-45* through 1964-65; Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations-Fiscal Year 1979-80* (and previous issues), and *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Chapter 4, Table 4-1.

RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN

1920-1981

Year	No. of Railroads	Mileage Operated in Wisconsin[1]		Freight Traffic (in thousands)[2]			Passenger Traffic (in thousands)[3]		
		Road[4]	Track[5]	Tons	Ton-Miles[6]	Revenue	Passengers	Pass-Miles[7]	Revenue
1920.....	35	7,546.37	11,615.28	100,991	9,052,084	$ 92,826	20,188	960,569	$28,646
1930.....	27	7,230.72	11,582.88	83,672	6,908,656	78,747	4,799	466,154	14,071
1940.....	22	6,646.00	10,484.18	87,980	6,910,647	69,941	3,952	445,938	8,201
1950.....	20	6,336.71	10,000.26	121,576	10,850,178	141,762	5,575	646,353	14,933
1960.....	18	6,194.58	9,625.42	93,475	9,096,855	134,065	3,127	383,457	9,800
1970.....	15	5,964.64	9,126.54	97,130	13,432,055	191,764	1,463	138,572	4,264
1971[8]	15	5,933.09	9,052.11	94,215	13,738,547	212,038	520	33,461	1,101
1972.....	15	5,881.78	8,966.62	99,500	14,580,738	266,117	230	2,107	60
1973.....	15	5,840.11	8,895.85	109,450	16,583,109	255,588	193	1,407	56
1974.....	15	5,816.16	8,857.71	105,717	16,581,786	298,204	162	1,261	47
1975.....	15	5,741.72	8,754.28	90,473	13,436,628	273,200	147	1,059	47
1976.....	15	5,739.52	8,719.93	94,766	14,773,365	311,691	125	923	40
1977.....	15	5,675.60	8,620.36	95,194	14,774,908	334,304	125	956	39
1978.....	16	5,569.90	8,437.17	107,906	16,092,379	378,007	135	896	43
1979.....	16	5,519.83	8,328.83	103,066	16,619,880	431,180	149	983	47
1980.....	21	5,191.94	7,990.26	101,008	14,727,522	453,977	174	1,122	54
1981[9]	21[10]	4,756.29	7,508.56	97,288	13,886,967	476,265	122	879	61

[1]Mileage given is exclusive of trackage rights in order to avoid duplication.

[2]Includes figures for 6 Class I railroads only. "Class I railroad" is defined as a railroad which earns $50 million or more per year in gross revenue dollars.

[3]Includes figures for 2 Class I railroads only.

[4]Road mileage — measurement of stone road bed in miles.

[5]Track mileage — measurement of track (2 steel rails) on road beds in miles.

[6]Ton-mile — the movement of 1 ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo 1 mile.

[7]Passenger-mile — the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

[8]Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

[9]Preliminary.

[10]Of these 21 railroads, 5 are Class I as of December 31, 1981.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Wisconsin Transportation Commission, commission data.

PUBLICLY OWNED MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN[1]
October 1982

Urban Area	Date of Acquisition	Urban Area	Date of Acquisition
Appleton	January 1978	Milwaukee	July 1975
Beloit	April 1972	Oshkosh	January 1978
Eau Claire	January 1975	Racine	July 1975
Fond du Lac	February 1973	Rice Lake	January 1975
Green Bay	February 1973	Sheboygan	September 1972
Janesville	June 1962	Stevens Point	January 1979
Kenosha	September 1971	Superior (Duluth)	February 1970
La Crosse	January 1975	Watertown	January 1981
Madison	May 1970	Waukesha	August 1981
Manitowoc	January 1978	Wausau	April 1972
Merrill[2]	May 1955/April 1975		

[1]There are 21 publicly owned urban bus systems operating in Wisconsin. In addition 6 municipalities operate shared-ride taxi service: Hartford, Marshfield, Rhinelander, Ripon, Stoughton and Wisconsin Rapids.
[2]The city of Merrill discontinued municipal bus service in March 1971, and reinstituted service in April 1975 under a state demonstration grant.
Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning and Budget, departmental data.

WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEM
USAGE AND REVENUE
1950-1981
(In Thousands)

Year	Bus System Mileage	Number of Passengers	Passenger Revenue
1950	53,362	288,996	$22,692
1955	42,807	169,129	23,134
1960	34,950	130,299	20,665
1965	32,330	110,979	20,457
1970	28,371	80,172	22,078
1972	25,944	67,967	21,978
1973	25,130	65,558	24,813
1974	25,466	66,704	24,255
1975	26,119	63,587	22,454
1976	28,287	67,216	21,952
1977	29,828	70,832	22,926
1978	29,271	75,023	22,653
1979	32,087	88,074	28,272
1980	33,943	88,756	29,631
1981	36,189*	97,763*	35,138

*Projected figure by Wisconsin Department of Transportation.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, "Wisconsin Urban Transit Systems Selected Annual Statistics", 1977 and previous editions; *Wisconsin Transportation Facts* (Tables 3-300 and 4-300); departmental data.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM
November 1, 1982

Classification	Total
Publicly owned airports, including	103
Scheduled air carrier airports	14
All other publicly owned or operated airports	89
Privately owned airports, including	332
Open to the public	52
Private use	280
Heliports	14
Seaplane bases	8
Military Fields	2
GRAND TOTAL	459

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, departmental data.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE, 1950-81

	Certificated Air Carriers[1]			Commuter Air Carriers[2]		
	Enplaned	Tonnage		Enplaned	Tonnage	
Year	Passengers[3]	Air Mail	Cargo	Passengers[3]	Air Mail	Cargo
1950	145,049	427	4,483	NA	NA	NA
1955	366,787	731	3,266	NA	NA	NA
1960	561,160	608	5,264	NA	NA	NA
1965	843,215	3,265	10,133	NA	NA	NA
1970	1,483,077	NA	NA	63,513	281	588
1972	1,721,843	6,833	19,659	62,943	236	1,033
1973	1,798,923	7,595	22,317	66,207	221	1,163
1974	1,911,086	7,222	22,110	78,702	209	987
1975	1,906,826	7,314	17,833	78,071	146	758
1976	2,099,922	7,094	18,509	89,657	76	769
1977	2,284,539	7,601	19,077	108,142	0	678
1978	2,453,496	8,466	15,251	113,834	0	696
1979	2,883,978	8,754	15,566	61,548	0	620
1980	2,681,529	9,784	10,451	NA	NA	NA
1981	2,365,503	8,510	8,454	NA	NA	NA

[1]Certificated air carrier is an airline which holds a currently valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

[2]Commuter air carrier is an operator of small aircraft that fly at least 5 round trips per week between 2 or more points on a published schedule, exempted from CAB regulation pt. 298. NA means "Not Available." Beginning in 1980, commuter air carrier figures no longer available because of air carrier deregulation.

[3]Enplaned passengers are the number of revenue passengers boarding aircraft, including originating stop-over and transfer passengers. Between 1950 and 1960, passenger figures represent those at place of origin only.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, departmental data.

WISCONSIN WATERPORT USAGE, 1980

Waterports	Total Commodities Tonnage[1]	Major Commodities Handled[1]											
		Metellic Ores	Farm Products	Coal	Nonmetallic Minerals	Stone, Clay Glass and Concrete	Petroleum and Coal Products	Pulp, Paper and Allied Products	Food and Kindred Products	Chemical and Allied Products	Lumber and Wood Products	Fish and Marine Products	Passengers
Lake Superior													
Superior-Duluth	41,434,568	26,310,493	8,738,671	4,395,084	872,909	535,367	223,804	212,224	56,291	49,118	4,136	424	233,690
Ashland	289,949	—	—	239,431	50,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
Bayfield	9,411	—	—	—	4,860	—	908	—	—	—	—	545	198,471
LaPointe	3,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,563
Port Wing	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—
Cornucopia	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—
Lake Michigan													
Milwaukee	4,079,506	—	1,289,889	1,029,692	347,210	473,294	432,989	57,546	137,787	29,914	19,356	549	97,681
Green Bay	2,299,001	—	—	1,444,893	327,868	328,882	114,014	20,081	46,028	15,133	—	336	—
Kewaunee	1,120,754	420	21,511	2,738	102,822	26,018	740	335,708	152,548	138,702	161,100	2	39,565
Port Washington	873,574	—	—	779,619	—	—	93,919	—	—	—	—	36	—
Manitowoc	744,427	—	6,428	56,000	60,055	271,361	495	80,291	65,531	108,879	21,494	—	69,555
Sheboygan	167,576	—	—	106,430	31,416	—	—	—	—	18,362	—	618	—
Marinette-Menominee[2]	143,151	—	—	76,902	54,726	—	—	1,972	—	—	—	251	—
Kenosha	53,441	—	2,941	—	—	—	—	—	43,903	199	1,393	243	—
Racine	41,490	—	—	—	11,405	—	29,995	—	—	—	—	90	—
Sturgeon Bay[3]	36,801	8,656	—	8,900	19,224	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	6,624
Two Rivers	12,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,701	—	10,274	—
Detroit Harbor[4]	3,569	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	434	—	330	192	—
Pensaukee	1,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,295	—
Algoma	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—
Oconto	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—
TOTAL	51,315,800	26,319,569	10,059,440	8,139,689	1,882,972	1,634,922	897,000	707,822	502,522	363,008	207,809	15,234	972,638

[1]In short tons (one ton - 2,000 lbs.).

[2]Includes tonnage handled at Menominee, Michigan.

[3]Includes tonnage traversing Lake Michigan Ship Canal, not just handled at Sturgeon Bay.

[4]Washington Island.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States*, Part 3: "Waterways and Harbors, Great Lakes"; Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Tables 4-401, 4-05; 4-406.

9

POLITICS

Wisconsin political parties: state organizations and 1982 party platforms

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

What Are Political Parties?

Political parties are private, voluntary organizations of people with similar political beliefs who — in a democracy — compete with one another to gain or keep control of government. In the United States, they are entirely separate from the government itself. We govern ourselves indirectly through selection of representatives who do the governing for us and at our direction. Political parties help us select these representatives and develop a consensus on principles which can give direction to the conduct and processes of government.

The Wisconsin Statutes defines a political party as a state committee registered according to law with the state Elections Board "organized exclusively for political purposes, recognized by the national organization of the party, if any, under whose name candidates appear on the ballot at any election, and all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name" (Sec. 5.02 (13)).

Political parties in the United States are a marked contrast to the rigid party apparatus in countries with less freedom and democracy. In many parts of the world, political parties start out with established, narrowly defined ideologies and programs. Members are recruited on the basis of these fixed ideas. There is little room for disagreement within the ranks.

In the United States, political parties are loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of interests. They are truly popular parties in the sense that they accommodate diversity and are instruments of the will of the party activists at the grass roots level. Their ideologies, as stated in the party platforms, are formulated first at the local level, and are then refined at a series of meetings for successively larger geographic areas, through discussion and compromise, to become the party's expressed national aims.

In Wisconsin this is done through the local party units or "clubs" in each community. Political issues are debated in these local units, and the member's views are represented when delegates they select to attend regional meetings take stands on these issues.

Every year in Wisconsin the delegates from the local political clubs meet in state convention to consider resolutions and to conduct other party business, including, in even-numbered years, drawing up their party's platform. Every 4 years delegates from throughout the United States — in Wisconsin they are chosen in the presidential preference vote in April — meet in national convention to adopt a national platform expressing the party's aims for the succeeding 4 years and to nominate their candidates for president and vice president.

Depending on the time, place and circumstances, political party labels in the United States can have widely different meanings. Within a single party there is room for members who are scattered along the political spectrum. Individual Republicans and Democrats, for instance, are often further identified with the prefix "liberal" or "conservative", "right-wing" or "left-wing", and "moderate".

In spite of the diversity within a party, however, specific philosophical attitudes are generally associated with major political parties. In the public's perception, the name "Democratic" or "Republican" conjures up a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social and political principles.

Political parties in the United States have traditionally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to our form of government — a representative democracy. These functions include:

1) Providing a stable, continuing institution to build coalitions. The most visible product of integrating diverse interests is the party platform, a statement of shared principles and a priority agenda for action. If the party is successful, it becomes the prospective policy of the government.

2) Selecting, recruiting and nominating persons as candidates for elective and appointive offices in government. If successful, these people become the government.

3) Helping the party's slate of candidates get elected. To be elected requires organization, money, and the time, effort and expertise of many people. A party can assist its candidates in all campaign activities.

4) Educating people regarding public affairs and government by defining issues, taking policy positions and formulating programs to implement policy. If out of power, by criticizing and offering alternative solutions. Working for a party and its candidates is also a practical training ground in leadership, politics and government.

Throughout its history the United States has had a 2-party political system, rather than single-party or multi-party systems found elsewhere. While minor parties have always been with us, few third parties have gained the prominence necessary to challenge the 2 dominant political parties at the national level. The same cannot be said of politics on the state level. In Wisconsin, for example, the Socialist party regularly sent one or more Milwaukee representatives to the legislature between 1911 and 1937; and the Progressive party was strong between 1933 and 1947, capturing in 1937 a plurality of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Should You Join A Political Party?

The right of any citizen to join a party of his or her choice is one of the freedoms we cherish. Unfortunately, most people leave the exercise of this right to "others". For a variety of reasons, political party membership is declining in the United States.

You participate in the political process whenever you vote, express an opinion on a public issue, join a special interest group, contact a legislator, sign a petition or nomination paper, or make a financial contribution to a candidate or pressure group. Even the act of voting, however, allows you to participate only to the extent of choosing one candidate committed to a particular policy over an opponent who advocates another course of action. You must choose between persons and policies already determined.

By active membership in a political party, you can have a more direct role in selecting our leaders and in determining the future policies of government. In a representative democracy such as ours, it is a major way citizens can become part of the political process and exercise control over their government.

Through various youth groups associated with political parties it is possible to participate in party activity even before you become old enough to vote. At any age, party membership can be a rewarding experience, interesting as well as educational.

Political parties need your support to be effective. If you think one party or another most closely reflects the broad set of principles by which you believe the nation or state should be governed, only your active participation in the organization and in electing its candidates will enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out these policies.

If you think of yourself as an "independent", that is all the more reason to become active in a political party. Any party can benefit from independent thinking because only on that basis can old ideas be reexamined and fresh ideas born. Parties need periodic revitalization and new direction.

If you think party politics are "dirty", then that again is a good reason to become actively involved. Only if you are active can you help to "clean it up".

Finally, if you are sincerely interested in good government but think that you do not have enough time to become active in party politics, just consider how many other Americans could say the same thing and yet manage to do their share to have their opinions heard. Do not allow politics to become another spectator sport. Your participation will help to insure that, at all levels, ours will remain a government "of the people, by the people, for the people".

Wisconsin's Political History

In Wisconsin (as elsewhere) fluctuations in voting behavior frequently occur that deviate from general political trends. Such episodes are usually a reaction to specific personalities and events. More lasting changes in party allegiance, however, evolve more slowly, the result of fundamental social and economic changes. Wisconsin has been fortunate that its large immigrant population, such as the Germans and Scandinavians, provided the state with a relatively politically sophisticated population early in its history. A party's stand on issues became a more important determinent of party loyalty than ethnic and religious factors.

James R. Donoghue, in *How Wisconsin Voted,* divided Wisconsin's Political history into 4 eras. During the first era — from achieving statehood in 1848 to 1855, when the newly created Republican party first captured a major statewide office — the dominant political party in Wisconsin was the Democratic party. The Whig party provide major opposition. This alignment was an extension of that which generally prevailed during the state's territorial period. In 1854, the Republican party was formed in Ripon, Wisconsin out of the same conditions and events that led with such inevitability to the Civil War. These circumstances contributed to the rapid growth of the Republicans and the demise of the Whigs.

Simply put, the second era, from 1856 to 1900, was one of Republican domination. When it terminated at the turn of the century with the election of Robert M. La Follette, Sr. as Governor, Wisconsin politics entered upon a period of complexity and confusion.

The third era, from 1900 to 1945, was a time of great stress and change, encompassing the Great Depression and World Wars I and II. Until the official 1934 formation of the Progressive party with separate ballot position, political contests usually occurred within two factions of the Republican party — the conservative "stalwart" Republicans and the "progressive" (La Follette) Republicans — rather than between major parties. In effect, Wisconsin was a 3-party state during this period, with the 2 main contenders both labeled Republican and a Democratic party in eclipse as a major factor. Political contests tended to be decided in Republican primary elections.

After some early success within the Republican party, the progressive faction formally split from the party in 1934. The new Progressive party won gubernatorial elections in 1936 and 1942, but declining party vote toward the end of the era led to its dissolution in 1946. Progressive party leadership urged a return of its members and the voters to the Republican party. 1900 to 1945 was also the period of greatest strength of the Socialists. This era saw the high point of third party strength in Wisconsin.

The fourth era, from 1945 to the present, is marked by a realignment and polarization of the major parties. A resurgence of the Democratic party ended the long Republican domination returning the state to a more balanced two-party, competitive system. In the late 1940s some former Progressives, Socialists and others began moving into what has been described as a moribund Democratic party. This influx revitalized the party, as well as making it more liberal. In the following decade the Democrats worked at uniting the party and building their strength at the polls. Meanwhile, the conservative faction's control of the Republican party was solidified by the departure of the more liberal-minded Progressives and the addition of conservative Democrats fleeing their former party as it became more liberal.

In the years following World War II the strengthening Democratic party began offering the majority Republicans serious election challenges. Steady Democratic growth culminated in the 1957 election of the first "new" Democrat to major statewide office (U.S. Senate). This turning point marked the emergence on Wisconsin's political scene of a Democratic party fully capable of competing successfully with the long dominant Republicans for public office. Third party and independent candidates have mostly failed to garner any significant support among the electorate.

The hallmark of contemporary Wisconsin politics is a highly competitive, 2-party, issue-oriented system — with the Democrats currently in ascendancy. Of major elected partisan offices in Wisconsin, in January 1983 the Democratic party held all 5 executive constitutional positions, one of two U.S. Senate seats, 5 of 9 congressional seats, and a majority in both houses of the state Legislature.

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

State law provides for the election of local committees for each major political party with certain functions in relation to operation of the polling places. These committees form various local "statutory" committees throughout the state. However, the *actual* power of each party is found in the voluntary organizations.

For the Democratic party of Wisconsin this is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican party the actual party representation is found in the State Executive Committee. These 2 committees are, for each party, the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political party organizations.

The voluntary Democratic State Administrative Committee and the voluntary Republican State Executive Committee are "the" Democratic and Republican parties in Wisconsin. They attend to their party's interests between campaigns, collect money to finance campaigns, maintain the cooperation between the various county and congressional district voluntary organizations, and execute, within the state, the directives of the national organizations.

Statutory Political Committees

State law provides for a political party committee organization.

Ward Committeemen and Committeewomen. The lowest level political party unit recognized by state law is the ward committee. Ward committeemen and committeewomen, who are the party's statutory representative within each election district, are elected to 2-year terms at the September primary in even-numbered years. Their names are placed on the ballot by the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district, based on the vote in the last preceding gubernatorial election. A committeeman or committeewoman is elected for each party from each ward (each aldermatic district or village in Milwaukee County). There is a residency requirement. No write-ins are permitted. If no candidate files nomination papers, the office shall not appear on the ballot, and the vacancy shall be filled by the party county committee.

From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected ward committeemen and committeewomen should also be the practicing, "card-carrying" activists of the party's voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary workers also to seek the elective ward positions. However, this connection is not required by the law, and frequently the persons elected are not members of the voluntary organizations.

Individually, a member of a ward committee has little responsibility. Perhaps the only real statutory responsibility of *an individual* ward committeeman or committeewoman is the submission to the appropriate municipal unit of a list of nominees to be appointed as election officials. Collectively, however, the committeemen and committeewomen possess the responsibility for organizing and electing their own officers, and selecting individuals from among themselves to serve on higher committees in the party's organizational structure.

City Committees. The city committees of each party's statutory organization consist of the ward committeemen and committeewomen elected at the September primary. A meeting of the city committee shall be called by the chairman of the county committee within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary. The city committee elects a chairman from among its members; it may elect such other officers as it deems necessary.

County Committees. In general, the county committees consist of the ward committeemen and committeewomen elected at the September primary. In Milwaukee County, the county committee consists of the elected committeemen and committeewomen from each aldermanic district or village. All appointments to congressional, state senatorial and Assembly district committees are made from the membership of the county committees. Any vacancy in any office originally filled from among the membership of the county committee is filled by selection by the county committee. However, the county chairman may temporarily fill such vacancies.

A meeting of the county committee is called within 2 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary by the county chairman of the preceding election period. The call for this meeting must be issued in writing and at least 5 days' notice must be given. At such meeting, the county committee elects its chairman, secretary and treasurer; it may elect such additional officers and subcommittees as the committee feels necessary.

Assembly or Senate District Committees. These committees consist of 2 members from each county in Assembly or state senatorial districts that consist of more than one county. Members delegated to serve on these committees are certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the state committee. The Assembly or Senate district committees are convened upon 5 days' written notice by the chairman of the state committee.

In counties constituting one or more Assembly or senatorial districts the members of the county committee residing within the territory of such Assembly or senatorial districts comprise the party committees for such districts; they may, at the convention of the county committee, elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary. In

counties which are only part of an Assembly, senatorial or congressional district the county committee elects from among its membership the delegates to represent the county in the district level committees.

Congressional District Committees. These committees consist of 2 members from each Assembly district within a county or, for multicounty districts, of one member from each county within the congressional district. The members delegated by the counties to the congressional district committees must be certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the state committee. Congressional district committees are convened by the chairman of the state committee, upon 5 days' written notice.

Presidential Electors. On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the state officers, the Senate and Assembly candidates nominated by each political party at the primary, and the hold-over state senators of each political party meet in the State Capitol for the purpose of selecting a slate of presidential electors. One elector from each congressional district and 2 at-large electors are chosen. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the state Elections Board. Should the party poll a majority of the votes in the November presidential election, the persons so nominated function as the state's presidential electors.

Democratic Party of Wisconsin

State Administrative Committee. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is headed by a 42-member State Administrative Committee. All members of this committee are elected except when a vacancy occurs by resignation or death, then the state chairperson usually fills the vacancy with concurrence of the entire committee. Nine members of the committee are elected by state conventions. Appointed national committee members, district chairpersons, district representatives, the Milwaukee County chairperson, the Young Democrats representative, and legislative representatives are also members of the administrative committee. District chairpersons and 2 additional district representatives are elected at their respective district conventions which are held each spring. The legislative representatives are elected by their caucuses preceding the beginning of each new term.

The members who are elected by the state convention serve varying lengths of time depending upon the office. The state chairperson, 1st vice chairperson, 2nd vice vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary are elected for 2-year terms. There are 4 national committee members who are elected each presidential election year and thus serve 4-year terms. The positions of state chairperson and of the next highest ranking position, 1st vice chairperson, have to be filled with a person of the opposite sex.

State Convention The state convention meets annually in June. It considers resolutions and other party business and, in even-numbered years, adopts the state party platform. In addition to these activities the state convention elects party leaders. Delegates are elected by each county unit and sent as representatives from their counties. All party members are eligible for the delegate selection process. The number of delegates to represent each county is arrived at by a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote for governor in the last election.

Congressional District Organization; Executive Committee. The congressional district organizations of the Democratic party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, this committee consists of the chairperson of the county or chartered local voluntary organizations in the congressional district and the officers of the district organization. The officers (chairperson, vice chairpersons, secretary, treasurer) are elected at the district conventions held in odd-numbered years. The main function of the district organization is to provide a base of support for congressional candidates.

County Organization; Party Membership. Any resident of the county subscribing to the principles of the Democratic party upon payment of the annual membership fee of at least $12 may become a member of the Democratic county voluntary organization. The state organization receives a part of each membership fee; the remainder is, in accordance with the constitution of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, kept by the county organization.

Each county unit elects its chairperson and vice chairpersons. The offices of secretary and of treasurer may be filled separately, or by one person. Terms of office are generally for one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership.

Ward Unit. In general the basic geographical units of the Democratic voluntary organization in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, in Milwaukee County the county organization is subdivided into ward units, and in Waukesha County the county organization is subdivided into geographical units.

Republican Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Executive Committee. The officers of the voluntary organization of the Republican party of Wisconsin are a chairman, 5 vice chairmen, a secretary, and a treasurer. The chairman, secretary, treasurer, and the first and second vice chairmen are selected by the State Executive Committee from among the membership of the party and need not, prior to their selection, have been members of the State Executive Committee. All officers serve 2-year terms.

Either the first or second vice chairman must, under the party's constitution, be a woman and is charged with the direction of Republican women's activities within the state. The third vice chairman is selected by the county chairmen. The president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women serves as the fourth vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans serves as the fifth vice chairman of the voluntary organization.

The national committeeman, the national committeewoman, and the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee of Wisconsin are additional officers of the Republican party of Wisconsin. One representative of the Republican members of the State Senate, one of the Republican members in the Assembly, and one representative of the Republican members of Wisconsin's congressional delegation — selected by each group at caucus — serve as nonvoting members of the executive committee.

The leadership of the voluntary organization of the Republican party of Wisconsin is vested in the State Executive Committee. This committee consists of the officers of the voluntary organization, plus the chairman and vice chairman from each of the state's 9 congressional districts. In addition, 2 representatives of the Young Republicans serve on the State Executive Committee; these must be from 2 different congressional districts and one of them must be a woman. The chairman of the Wisconsin College Republicans also serves as a member of the committee.

With the consent of the State Executive Committee, the state chairman appoints a state finance chairman and such other officers and employes as the chairman shall deem advisable.

State Convention. The state convention meets in May, June or July of each year. In election years it adopts a party platform and may endorse candidates for the primary election. At every state convention, resolutions are adopted and other party business is conducted. Delegates to the state convention are selected by the county units. Representation accorded to each county unit is based on one delegate for each 250 Republican votes at the last general election, plus one additional delegate from each county.

Congressional District Organization. In each congressional district, the voluntary Republican organization elects a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. The district organization usually functions together with an executive committee consisting of the county chairmen of the district. The district organization is charged with coordination of the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressmen from the district.

County Organization. The county committees are elected in county caucus prior to May 1 of the odd-numbered years. The county committee has the following officers: a chairman and a first vice chairman (one of these is a woman), a secretary and treasurer.

Wisconsin in the National Party Organization

At the top of the permanent party organizations, throughout the United States, is the national committee, which acts as the governing body of the party.

According to the charter adopted at the 1974 Democratic Conference on Party Organization and Policy in Kansas City, the Democratic National Committee is composed of (a) the chairman and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic party, (b) 200 members apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention, and (c) other specified members.

Within the Republican national organization, the state chairman (in Wisconsin the chairman of the Republican State Committee) is a member of the national committee.

The members of the national committee on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention of the organization. The term of the members of the national committees is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. The committee serves until its successor committee has been elected at the next national convention. The national committees of the political parties are charged with the organization of the next national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican National Committee is in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican National Convention, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all state delegations, is then inserted at the national convention into the resolution creating the party's national committee for the next 4 years, and voted on by the national convention as a whole.

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters

State Headquarters: P.O. Box 585, Manitowoc 54220.
Telephone: (414) 682-2755.
Chairman: JOSEPH J. BIRKENSTOCK.

State Executive Committee
November 1982

Chairman: JOSEPH J. BIRKENSTOCK, Manitowoc.
Vice Chairman: JOE DENTICI, Sullivan.
Secretary: JAN ZIMMERMAN, Beloit.
Treasurer: JAMES BROWN, Waupun.
National Committee: JOHN COUTURE, Muskego; JIM WICKSTROM, Tigerton; GENE ZIMMERMAN, Beloit.

Congressional District Members:

1st District
Diana Simonson, Waterford
Eleanor Both, Racine

2nd District
Lewis Johnson, De Forest
Lloyd Pittman Jr., Baraboo

3rd District
Sanford Knapp, Dresser
Harvey Thomas, Knapp

4th District
John Gudenschwager, West Allis
Glen Victoreen, Cudahy

5th District
Robert Kohl, Milwaukee
Earl Denny, Wauwatosa

6th District
Nelson Haase, Omro
Donald Stenz, Manitowoc

7th District
George Olishkewych, Neillsville
Richard Wolfe, Wausau

8th District
Tom Vanveghel, West De Pere
Al C. Fischer, Appleton

9th District
Roy Watkins, Pewaukee
Virginia Harris, Dousman

Source: Constitution Party of Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 126 South Franklin Street, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 255-5172.
Executive Director: EVE GALANTER.
Field Director: JAMES C. CIERI.
Membership Coordinator and Accountant: PAULINE C. SCOTT.

State Administrative Committee

October 1982

Chairperson: MATTHEW J. FLYNN, Milwaukee.
First Vice Chairperson: SUELLEN ALBRECHT, Oregon.
Treasurer: THOMAS LONSWAY, Appleton.
Secretary: KATHLEEN CARLIN, Milwaukee.
National Committee Members: GARY AAMODT, Madison; SUELLEN ALBRECHT, Oregon; MATTHEW J. FLYNN, Milwaukee; ROBERT FRIEBERT, Milwaukee; ELIZABETH KING, Green Bay; MARJORIE MILLER, Madison; TERRANCE PITTS, Milwaukee.
Milwaukee County Chairperson: WILLIAM SEELOW, Milwaukee.
Young Democrats Representative: WILLIAM MURAT, Madison.
Legislative Representatives: SENATOR GARY GOYKE, Oshkosh; REPRESENTATIVE JEFF NEUBAUER, Racine.

Congressional District Representatives (chairpersons listed first):

1st District
Jeanette Timms, Kenosha
Ted Kinnaman, Janesville
Paula Olszewski, Salem

2nd District
Doug Nelson, Madison
Louise Uphoff, Oregon
Chuck Quackenboss, Madison

3rd District
Jim Hill, La Crosse
Mary Norman, Arkansaw
Mort Sipress, Eau Claire

4th District
Yolanda Boehm, Milwaukee
Helen Kelly, Milwaukee
Cecil Brown, Milwaukee

5th District
Fay Anderson, Milwaukee
Patricia Diel, Milwaukee
William Mosby, Milwaukee

6th District
Peggy Lautenschlager, Oshkosh
Barbara Ebenreiter, Sheboygan
John Hayon, Sheboygan

7th District
Helen Sigmund, Stevens Point
Kim Erzinger, Stevens Point
Monica Brist, Chippewa Falls

8th District
Paul Willems, Green Bay
Carolyn Armagost, Appleton
James DeLorme, Green Bay

9th District
Allen Norem, Germantown
Ed Stoltz, Waukesha
Jeanette Swed, Milwaukee

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters

State Headquarters: No.2, 5355 South Tuckaway, Greenfield 53221.
Telephone: (414) 282-1924.

State Executive Committee

December 1982

Chairperson: THOMAS P. WESTGAARD, Greenfield.
Treasurer: LESLIE GRAVES, Madison.
Secretary: RANDY VERHAGEN, Waukesha.
Vice Chairperson: GERALD SHIDELL, Rhinelander.
At-Large Member: WILLIAM MCCUEN, Milwaukee.
At-Large Member: WILLIAM BARTELS, Milwaukee.

Source: Libertarian Party of Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 303 East Wilson Street, Post Office Box 31, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 257-4765.
Executive Director: JANET S. SCHIPPER.
Finance Director: GREGORY J. DENMAN.
Special Projects Director: NIKI GRAHAM.
Political Director: THOMAS G. PIEHL.
Senior Bookkeeper/Office Manager: KITTY SANDERS.
Executive Secretary: KAY BENTLEY.
Research Assistant: KURT JOHNSON.

State Executive Committee
November 1982

Chairman: J. MICHAEL BORDEN, Elm Grove.

Vice Chairmen: 1st — JUNE SUHLING, Fond du Lac; *2nd* — JOHN BIBBY, Milwaukee; *3rd* — RUSSELL RULAU, Waupaca; *4th* — REBECCA BANCROFT, Pewaukee; *5th* — TERRY GROSENHEIDER, Madison.

Secretary: PATRICIA KARCHER, Waukesha.

Treasurer: ROBERT BARROW, Milwaukee.

State Finance Chairman: FRED G. LUBER, Milwaukee.

National Committeewoman: HELEN BIE, Green Bay.

National Committeeman: ODY J. FISH, Pewaukee.

Young Republican Representatives: KIM MCKAY-MERKT, Sheboygan; JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin College Representative: CHRIS SWAIN, Baraboo.

Legislative Representatives: SENATOR JAMES HARSDORF, (Rt. 1) Beldenville; REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY THOMPSON, Elroy.

Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:

1st District
Stephen B. King, Whitewater
Joan Waite, Clinton

2nd District
William Sauey, Baraboo
Muriel Lidtke, Beaver Dam

3rd District
Marlys Griffiths, Eau Claire
David Wing, Menomonie

4th District
Darlene Wink, Milwaukee
George Bussey, West Allis

5th District
Jean Novshek, Milwaukee
John G. Leutermann, Milwaukee

6th District
Herman C. Nimmer, Winneconne
Marilyn Vits, Manitowoc

7th District
Jean Rogers, Merrill
Robert Engelhard, Stevens Point

8th District
Fran Niesen, Appleton
Frank Schnabl, Kewaunee

9th District
Eric Halvorson, Milwaukee
Lucy Braunschweig, Rubicon

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, August 14, 1982

Adopting Resolution

Be it resolved, that the Constitution Party in Candidates Convention assembled this 7th day of October, 1980, hereby adopts the platform of the National American Independent Party, as adopted by said National American Independent Party at Sacramento, California on August 30, 1980, together with an instrument entitled "State Supplement to National Platform" as and to be the 1980 election platform of said Constitution Party of Wisconsin, said platform as so adopted being attached hereto dated the date hereof and hereby incorporated by reference.

State Supplement to National Platform

Preamble

We believe in the Free Enterprise system and oppose Fascism, Socialism, Communism, and all other forms of totalitarian government which deprive men of life, liberty, and property. We recognize the family as the essential and basic unit of a free civilization. We champion the rights and dignity of the individual and believe in less government, more individual responsibility and a better world under God.

1. Education

The Constitution Party fully supports the concept of equal education for every American child. We believe that education is a local responsibility and we are unalterably committed to the preservation of the neighborhood school without federal control or interference. We believe that the educational funding should be spent for improved classroom instruction, not for unproductive busing of pupils for the purposes of racial balance, for bilingual education, or for social experimentation. We strongly reaffirm our opposition to the described busing and to the transfer of teachers for similar purposes.

We support all necessary legislation to encourage the development of systems of private education including tax setoffs for parents who choose to place their children in private schools.

We support the concept of voluntary non-denominational prayer in the public schools. We would protect the right of an individual not to participate, but do not believe the minority has the right to bar participation by the majority in desired religious exercises. We will resist any and all attempts by governmental agencies such as H.E.W. and the National Institute on Mental Health, to use our educational systems to experiment with, or capture the minds and lives of our children through such programs as "National Child Advocacy System", sex-education, sensitivity training, and drug experimentation.

We favor placing our schools under the jurisdiction of parents and their local school boards, and support school financing by local taxation.

2. Law and Order

A. Crime and Violence

The main, if not sole, reason for government is to protect us from people who threaten to take our lives, our liberty or our property. We must repeal laws, or overturn decisions, that handcuff our police, make a mockery of criminal trials and turn the criminal free to find new victims. Only the speed, certainty and severity of punishment will make our streets safe again.

B. Guns

The Constitution of the United States preserves to every citizen the right to keep and bear arms. Licensing and registration lead to confiscation. History teaches that rampant criminality, followed by dictatorship and tyranny, always result from the enactment of gun control laws.

C. Police

We support the concept of local police, and their local control. Federal funding of local police establishes a basis for a National Police Force. History shows that National Police Forces become secret, terrorist arms of dictatorial government...Gestapos, KGB's, etc. Civilian review boards, limitations on police weapons, sensitivity training, the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), etc. in reality destroy police officer morale and performance.

D. Judiciary

End judicial usurpation of the Constitution process by requiring Federal judges at the District Court level to be elected by the people, by requiring Federal judges at the appellate level, including Supreme Court Justices, to be reconfirmed in their appointments every four years, and by congressional action ending appellate jurisdiction of the federal courts in state constitutional cases. Continuation of an independent judiciary responsible to the electorate in the state level, Grand Jury and John Doe reform. A return to publication of all decisions of State Appellate Courts either in typewritten or printed form. Publication of all Federal Rules and Regulations in the State Register, if they are to be enforced by State Agencies, to conform to the Wisconsin Constitutional requirements.

3. Housing

A. Urban Renewal

Halt this totally unconstitutional program and demand that the vast government held urban properties be sold at fair market value to again be placed on the tax rolls for productive use by private owners.

B. Public Housing

Oppose all public, subsidized and scatter site housing.

C. Zoning

Encourage a re-examination of the concept of zoning laws, since the rights allegedly protected by zoning are in truth fully protected by other laws. Thus, zoning becomes a thinly veiled theft of the right to determine property use from those who worked to own their land to local, collectivist planners and opportunists.

4. Consumerism

A. Protection

Only government can maintain a monopoly, and we are unrelenting in our opposition to such monopolies. These monopolies have stifled competition and thus denied the average man the finest in goods and services at the lowest possible prices.

B. Goods

The government's duty to protect the lives and safety of its citizens is met by giving those citizens the right to redress in the courts in the event the purchaser of goods or services doesn't get what he contracted for or suffers injury, illness or death because of a faulty product. The government has no other business in the market place.

C. Drugs and Pornography

They are destroying the minds, the bodies and the very spirit of many of our young people, leading to crimes, accidents and other grave misfortunes. Anyone convicted of selling or supplying drugs or pornographic material to any minor should be handed a stiff, and mandatory, jail sentence.

5. Taxes

A. Services Rendered vs. Property Value

There is no reason in logic why the size of a man's tax bill should depend on the value of his home. One man may put everything into a valuable home while another with the same income may live in a modest home and put his money into stocks. Taxes should depend on the services rendered the home; the greater the services rendered, the higher the tax. Neither property nor income taxes should pay for other state services. People who use other state services should pay for them. If the users don't want to pay for these other services, non-users should not be compelled to do so. Rather the services should be discontinued.

B. Amendment

We encourage full consideration of a constitutional amendment reflecting long standing and never refuted studies establishing that if the federal government is restricted to its constitutional functions, the present Socialist income, estate and gift tax programs can be eliminated at a proven gain of about 20% to the average American wage earner.

C. Local Sales

Municipalities should be permitted to fund locally legitimate and necessary programs by enacting nominal sales tax legislation as an alternative to, and partial or total replacement of oppressive income and property taxes.

6. World Government

A. "Regional" or "Metro"

Unknown to most Americans, the U.S.A.'s division to 10 federal regions, and the division of the states into accommodating federal sub-regions (Wisconsin has been so divided into 8 sub-regions for over twelve years) should be exposed for what it is: An unconstitutional scheme to destroy the states, counties and cities and replace their elected officials with federally appointed bureaucrats. It is part of the scheme to fasten a federal DICTATORSHIP on America...Wisconsinites better wake up to it and fast!

B. U.N. out of Wisconsin

If it is clear that most of our federal officials want America to become just another state in a one world socialist government, it is even clearer that most citizens want nothing to do with a madness that would cost us our personal freedom and material abundance — without even the consolation that our loss would be somebody's gain. We must enact legislation, as a contracting state superior to the federal agency we created, that will prevent the federal government from committing Wisconsin to any such undertaking.

C. Federal Revenue Sharing

Wisconsin must not participate. It would only raise our taxes by effectively removing our present debt ceiling. Further, the scheme is one involving matching funds, so we'd have to tax more to get more. Further, the only funds the federal government can share are those it first takes away from us. Further, how can the federal government share anything? It admits to being one trillion in the red! Finally, if the government really wants us to have this money, why do they take it away from us in the first place? The answer, of course, is that when they give it back, they give it with controls. That's the name of this deadly game.

7. Family

A. Equal Rights Amendment

We applaud equal opportunity in employment and equal wages for all workers performing equal work. But we strongly oppose the militants who would demean the role of wives and mothers in the family.

B. Respect For Life

A woman has a right to control her body, but the infant within her is a separate living being from the moment of conception and the deliberate taking of a life, when not necessary to save the mother, is murder. If we recognize any right to take a life, other than in self-defense or Biblically ordained capital punishment, then we are left to quarrel only about when it can be taken — and whoever is in power can change that at whim.

C. Population Control

At no level, federal, state or local, is the government obligated to feed us. We are obligated to feed ourselves and our families, and if we cannot, we must ask help from our relatives or from private charitable institutions. Therefore, since it is not the government's obligation to feed us or our families, the government doesn't have to worry about the number of children I have. But if the government can convince us, through massive welfare programs over a long period of time, that it is obligated to us, then it can make me believe it has a right to tell me how many children we can have. Let's keep our minds clear on this governmental maneuver to control population.

8. Government Custody

A. Welfare

Nobody wants to shove aside the aged, blind and disabled. They should be provided the current necessities of life from the local level. But we oppose handouts to the able bodies who refuse to work or produce illegitimates rather than work. Best estimates are that 1 in 5 are receiving aid fraudulently because of poor investigation of recipients. Both "walk-in" and "mail in" welfare must be halted. Make the welfare rolls open to public inspection.

B. Prisons

We oppose all proposals to close the prisons and free the prisoners, which is what most so-called "prison reform" is all about. Prisons are for punishment as well as rehabilitation. We should stress civic responsibility and vocational training in our penal institutions. And we should let the prisoner know that if he commits a crime after his release, he's in for a rough time, not a paid vacation.

C. Environment

The solution to pollution is not in turning the problem over to government nor in destroying our free economic system. Rather, we urge the enforcement of common and statutory laws affecting these matters; and we are confident that the inventive genius of a free people in a competitive economic system will find brilliant solutions — as, in fact, is right now being done.

9. Government Interference

A. Reapportionment

Our Constitution gives no basis for federal intervention into the make-up State Legislatures based on "one man, one vote" and we firmly believe Wisconsin should choose its legislature and presidential electors as Wisconsinites see fit.

B. Freedom of Contract

Men should be free to enter into, or not enter into, contracts affecting the rental of sale of property, real or personal, and contracts establishing terms of employment and the right to bargain collectively, without interference by government. This would eliminate forced housing, racial quotas, compulsory working hours, compulsory arbitration and a host of other factors which are none of the government's business.

C. Freedom of Association

Anybody ought to be able to set up any private club or association anytime, anywhere, with such membership rules as he sees fit, without interference from anyone else, and certainly without the government telling him who he's got to associate with, either in his business or his recreation hours.

D. Federal Trespassing

We strongly oppose acts of federal agents which constitute inspection, search and seizure in violation of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 12, 1982

Preamble

We believe a just society is based on the freedom and equality of all its people. Our government must recognize human dignity and rights and foster an awareness of mutual dependence and responsibilities.

Although we believe our political system best approaches this ideal society, we recognize that there are still inequities and pledge our best efforts to end them.

Our government must encourage personal development and provide free and equal access to the means for developing full potential. Government must ensure the continued improvement and safety of the community and be concerned with our physical, economic and sociocultural environment.

Our nation is best served by vigorous and open political parties. We promise that the Democratic Party of Wisconsin will stand open to all citizens, respond sensitively to the needs of every part of our society and work actively for an honest and open government that is responsive to the will of the people.

We expect Democratic candidates and officials to support and work to implement the platform so it may become the law of the land.

The Economy and Taxes

We recognize unemployment, inflation and high interest rates as key issues facing us today. We do not believe that tax cuts for the wealthy, excessive military spending, severe budget cutting by the Republican state and federal administrations and reductions in the living standard of working people will solve these problems.

We reject efforts on the part of the Reagan administration to transfer most of the responsibility for government programs to state and local levels. The proposed "new federalism" will result in no real saving of tax dollars, but will merely encourage movement of businesses from high to low tax areas.

We assert that our economy must instead be revitalized by 1) channeling funds for domestic needs away from inflationary military spending and 2) supporting programs which encourage full-employment and increased purchasing power for our people.

We stand for a fair and progressive tax system which will achieve our economic goals through:

- Development of additional, progressive revenue sources to reduce property tax funding for education and social services;
- Progressive local income taxes;
- Full indexation of tax brackets, exemptions and deductions;
- Enactment of an employment tax credit;
- Repeal of reductions in capital gains taxation;
- Reviewing tax exemptions to ensure equity;
- Improving the corporate income tax by 1) eliminating loopholes and 2) increasing the progressivity of graduated tax rates to assist small businesses;
- Scrutinizing industrial revenue bonds to protect the public from subsidizing private enterprise;
- Simplification of tax laws and reporting forms;
- Tax laws which encourage family ownership of farms and small businesses and stimulate the tourism industry;
- Exploration of alternative funding sources for Social Security to protect the integrity of benefits; and
- Adding incoming federal employees to the Social Security system.

Labor and Employment

Working men and women are the backbone of our economy. We believe in the inalienable right of all workers to organize, bargain collectively and strike.

Full employment is our top priority. Stronger efforts must be made to assist the unemployed, particularly the hard-core unemployed. Towards these ends, we advocate:

Opposition to a "right to work" law in Wisconsin;

Requiring corporations to notify workers well in advance of plant closings;

Supporting employee efforts to protect and control their pension fund investments;

Stringent enforcement of safety and health regulations and accountability for occupational diseases and deaths;

Unemployment compensation benefits which commence with no waiting period and are extended in duration when unemployment is high;

Protecting employees who report suspected illegal acts of private employers;

Protecting employees who report suspected mismanagement, fraud or other misconduct in public agencies;

Fact-finding, mediation and arbitration to avert the need for strikes in the public sector;

Extending collective bargaining rights to all University of Wisconsin faculty, graduate assistants and academic staff;

Amendment of the state's collective bargaining laws to include 1) negotiation on classifications and their pay ranges and 2) a provision to "grandfather" "permissive" bargaining subjects in existing contracts as "mandatory" bargaining subjects;

Quick resolution of the inequities facing state limited term employees;

A living wage, safe and sanitary working conditions and reasonable hours for migrant agricultural workers;

Equal pay for work of comparable value;

Tax credits for firms which train and employ the unskilled;

Spreading the available work by 1) discouraging excessive use of overtime and 2) supporting early voluntary retirement without loss of pension rights;

Encouraging job development through job sharing, flexible scheduling and part-time work;

Government training and employment when necessary;

Stringent controls on job and work relief programs to protect existing employees from displacement;

Protection of employees' First Amendment rights and relaxation of the Hatch Act; and

Protection of employees from all forms of harassment, including sexual harassment.

Environment, Energy and Transportation

Our survival depends on environmental protection and responsible energy use and development. We dedicate ourselves to an ecological conscience that emphasizes preservation of our land, water, air and wilderness resources. We advocate a diversified energy supply system with decentralized production and control that fosters development of safe, renewable, nonpolluting, domestic energy resources.

Environment

We call for:

Opposition to the Reagan/Watt policy of exploiting our resources and public lands for private profit;

A moratorium on exploration for or mining of uranium;

A moratorium on mining until groundwater standards have been set at nondegradation;

Strict enforcement of environmental protection laws;

Strengthening efforts to protect wetlands and surface and groundwater quality and supplies;

A ban on phosphates;

Resolving the threatening problem of acid rain;

Development of responsible methods for solid and toxic waste disposal with public review;

Opposition to project ELF under any name;

Opposition to disposal in Wisconsin of nuclear waste produced elsewhere;
Preserving wilderness and natural areas to provide protection for wildlife and endangered species;
Adoption of conservation and recycling programs; and
Reducing noise pollution.

Energy

We advocate:
Public, nonprofit ownership and control of utilities and large scale energy producing industries;
Increasing tax incentives for renewable energy resource systems and conservation;
Opposition to energy demanding or environmentally degrading energy production methods;
Using domestic coal as a primary energy source only if cleanly burned;
Opposition to construction of new nuclear power plants;
An orderly phase out of existing nuclear power plants to begin immediately;
That companies responsible for transportation of nuclear materials must inform communities of their activities and safety plans in case of an accident;
A strengthened windfall profits tax on energy producing companies with revenues slated for developing alternative energy and supporting mass transportation;
Ensuring public utilities charge ratepayers only for costs associated with service provision;
Supporting an elected Public Service Commission; and
Strong support for the Citizens Utility Board and Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition.

Transportation

We propose:
A coordinated, multi-facility transportation system that encourages energy conservation and expansion of rail service;
Nationalization of railroads;
That the state and local governments plan the preservation and improvement of the existing road system;
Opposition to substantial new highway construction in Wisconsin;
Encouraging production of energy efficient automobiles;
Vehicle registration fees based on fuel consumption efficiency; and
Opposition to use of tandem-trailer trucks on two-lane highways and of heavier or longer trucks on state roads.

Foreign and Military Affairs — World Peace

Awesome developments in atomic, chemical and biological weapons have made military solutions to international disputes immoral and obsolete, while increasing the need for world cooperation. We believe our nation's defense is weakened if military spending is increased at the expense of social programs and fiscal stability. We demand the immediate transfer of funds from the military budget to local job creation and other essential programs.

Foreign affairs should be conducted to serve the interest of the world's people rather than corporations. Civilian control over the military's practices is necessary to prevent sacrifices in human life and resources.

Economic domination and intervention in the internal affairs of weaker nations by stronger nations must cease. Global problems like hunger, pollution and resource conservation require global solutions. People should begin to think of themselves not only as citizens of their community but of their world.

Strengthening International Cooperation

We recommend:
Increasing our reliance on the World Court and United Nations;
Developing the United Nations into an equitable, federal system with power to deal with global problems while ensuring national control of domestic affairs;

Forming a permanent peacekeeping force, mediation service and world disarmament agency under the United Nations;

Forming a United States Peace Academy;

Increasing economic and technical aid channeled through the United Nations;

Establishing a world food reserve from national surpluses;

A just Mideast peace settlement recognizing the rights of Israelis and Palestinians to freedom and self-determination within negotiated boundaries;

Economic sanctions against racist governments such as South Africa, including divestiture of state investments;

Immediate elimination of military aid to El Salvador;

National and international regulation of corporations to prevent exploitative practices such as 1) dumping contaminated or banned products abroad and 2) promoting and selling products such as infant milk formula to societies unable to use them safely;

An immigration policy reflective of our commitment to provide refuge and freedom to the oppressed;

Promoting equitable, international fair trade practices;

Supporting multilateral trade negotiations; and

Ratifying a Law of the Sea Treaty creating an international seabed agency with enforcement powers to 1) regulate resource use and preserve the marine environment and 2) collect a share of ocean revenue for distribution to developing countries and international institutions.

De-emphasizing Militarism

We call for:

Total nuclear disarmament, beginning with an immediate freeze on construction and deployment of nuclear weapons;

Decreasing military spending for other weapons;

Sharply reducing our arms exports and troop strength in foreign countries;

Nonproliferation of nuclear information and materials;

Regulation of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons transportation by state, county and local governments;

Ending military aid to dictatorships;

Opposition to military conscription and compulsory registration;

Ensuring that rights of conscience are scrupulously respected and men and women are equally included if military conscription is adopted; and

Setting up a World Peace Tax Fund as an alternative for persons conscientiously opposed to paying taxes for military purposes.

Veterans Affairs

We endorse provision of health, housing, education and employment opportunities for needy veterans and those who have performed alternative service. Veterans with upgraded discharges should be entitled to full veterans' benefits.

To this end, we support:

Continued funding for rehabilitation of the disabled;

Strong efforts to seek out, treat and provide disability compensation for veterans and others exposed to Agent Orange or nuclear fallout;

Reopening the program which considers upgrading less-than-desirable discharges; and

Civil Service preference points for veterans limited to the original hiring.

Human Rights

We believe in equal rights, privileges, opportunities and immunities for all individuals without regard to color, sex, age, class occupation, national origin, ancestry, handicap, physical appearance, living arrangements, sexual or religious preference or marital status.

While civil rights laws have been enacted to assure such equality, many individuals and institutions have been negligent in meeting the requirements of these laws. We therefore strongly support a greater commitment to implementation and enforcement of existing laws.

Sex role stereotyping is an important problem for men and women. Women have been excluded from full participation in the working world and positions of responsibility and influence in politics and the community. Men have been denied opportunities to equally participate in raising their children.

We support freedom of reproductive choice and believe in the right of all women, including those who receive public assistance, to elect an abortion under safe and legal conditions. Mature minors have the constitutional right to obtain reproductive services on their own consent with preservation of confidentiality.

We support the right to freedom and self-determination for members of American Indian tribes.

We support the individual's right to die with dignity, including the right to refuse artificial and extraordinary life-support systems.

Equal Rights and Affirmative Action

We propose:

An expanded commitment to recruitment, promotional, employment and job retention opportunities for minorities, senior citizens, women and handicapped persons;

Enforcing and strengthening existing laws prohibiting discrimination in employment and housing;

Extending and strengthening the 1964 Voting Rights Act;

Requiring a percentage of government contract awards and purchases to be made from Minority Business Enterprises;

Passage of a state and federal Equal Rights Amendment;

Public policies promoting marriage as an equal partnership, particularly comprehensive marital property reform;

Funding a pension plan for homemakers an programs to retrain and counsel displaced homemakers;

Increasing funds for programs to prevent family abuse, assist abused victims and support single parents;

Pension and medical benefits for divorced spouses of military personnel;

Expanding services, funding and health insurance coverage for prevention and early termination of unwanted pregnancies; and

Opposition to efforts to limit the right of women to elect an early termination of unwanted pregnancies.

Senior Citizens

All senior citizens should have the opportunity to lead dignified, healthy and useful lives.

We therefore propose:

Equitable financial assistance, particularly passing through social security benefit increases to supplemental security income beneficiaries;

Adequate health care, low income housing and low cost transportation;

Multi-purpose senior citizen service centers;

Strict nursing home regulation;

Opposing taxation of retirement income for the low income;

Ending mandatory retirement;

Simplification of Medicare procedures to ensure full use of coverage;

Including capable senior citizens in the staffing of programs designed for their benefit; and

Retaining the Bureau of Aging as a separate division of the state Department of Health and Social Services.

Law Enforcement

We support the right of individuals to be secure against injury to their person and property. We advocate strong efforts to deal effectively with crime and protect the rights of persons suspected of committing crimes.

To achieve these goals, we call for:

Restitution, protection and legal aid for victims and witnesses of crimes;
Funding of proper legal representation for all needy persons;
Opposition to determinate sentencing;
Expanding prison facilities to eliminate overcrowding;
Opposition to reduction of the flexibility of the bail system;
Emphasizing habilitation in prison reform and community correction alternatives;
Elected commissions to monitor police and fire department practices to ensure fair treatment of all residents;
Criminal penalties for individuals involved in any aspect of animal and/or fowl fighting; and
Banning the sale of small caliber handguns.

Education

Elementary and Secondary Education

We strongly support public school education. All children have the right to a quality education which takes into account their individual needs. To achieve this goal, we call for:

Increasing federal and state funding;
Opposition to tuition tax credits and vouchers;
Opposition to official prayer sessions and public schools;
Increasing emphasis on basic skills like reading, writing and arithmetic;
Improving job skill training;
Each school system to adopt proficiency standards;
Parental involvement in health and sex education programs and alcohol and drug abuse counseling;
Relaxing limitations on school district spending;
Full implementation of programs for children with learning disabilities, emotional disturbances and physical or mental handicaps;
Creation of programs for gifted children, minority studies and high school dropouts;
Increasing state funding for efforts to 1) promote voluntary two-way integration and 2) eliminate sex role stereotyping;
Providing at least 70% state funding for the employment of psychologists, social workers, counselors and special education experts; and
Continuation of a separate federal Department of Education.

Postsecondary Education

Wisconsin has traditionally provided low cost, high quality education to its citizens. We call for increased financial support to ensure that this tradition continues. In addition, we advocate:

Popular election of vocational-technical school boards;
Evaluation of higher education and vocational-technical institutions and elimination of program duplication;
Part-time and evening degree programs in professional schools;
Negotiation of college reciprocity agreements between Wisconsin and neighboring states;
Expansion of scholarship, grant and work-study opportunities for low income and/or minority students;
Strong support of students' rights to actively participate in university governance; and
Increased support for the arts and humanities.

Health and Welfare

We believe health care access is a right to be shared equally by all members of society regardless of their ability to pay or geographic location. Consumers and health care providers must share control of health care. We favor alternative health care delivery systems and preventive medicine programs.

We support the efforts of elderly or disabled people to live independently at home or in community living arrangements.

We assert that all citizens are entitled to an adequate income and the understanding, respect and concern of the community. Anyone willing and able to work should be guaranteed a job, preferably in the private sector.

Toward these ends, we call for:

A comprehensive, national health service program with coverage for preventive care, mental health and dental care services, freedom to choose the provider and adequate fiscal controls;

Serious health care cost containment bills;

An emphasis on less costly care, including outpatient treatment and homecare;

Increasing student financial aid for health care personnel who agree to work in areas of great need;

Quality day care centers for children with a sliding scale fee subsidy for low income families;

Enactment of a Wisconsin "tot credit" for dependents and child care;

Aids to establish day care centers for the handicapped and frail elderly;

Compensation to individuals injured in research projects;

Public sector jobs for the unemployed at a wage rate comparable to the private sector;

A negative income tax for unemployable or underemployed individuals;

State and federal funding and uniform eligibility standards for public assistance to needy persons;

Expansion of the food stamp program and enactment of an energy stamp program; and

Waiving the waiting period for welfare eligibility for migrant agricultural worker families in emergency cases.

Urban Affairs

We pledge to work for the revitalization of metropolitan areas and to combat the decline of our inner cities. Government should promote greater understanding, appreciation and co-operation among the various socio-economic, ethnic, religious and cultural groups in urban areas.

To attain these goals, we favor:

Expanding efforts to promote new and rehabilitated housing in central cities, including continuation of the Wisconsin Home Rehabilitation Loan Program and homesteading;

Forbidding red-lining in the financing or insuring of businesses and residences;

Opposition to condominium conversion that displaces elderly or low income residents;

Supporting cooperative home ownership;

Decreasing the waiting period of municipalities before they can begin foreclosure against abandoned property;

Flexible adjustments to levy limits to allow better response to local needs;

State funding of state mandated programs; and

Fiscal analyses of state mandated programs that rigorously identify impact on localities.

Consumer Protection

Every Wisconsin citizen should be fully informed and protected when seeking goods and services.

We therefore favor:

Incorporation of consumer education into already existing courses in public schools

Vigorous enforcement, updating and strengthening of all consumer protection laws;

State regulatory bodies with a majority of individuals deriving less than ten percent of their income from the regulated field;

Establishing statewide voluntary arbitration panel systems to permit swift, inexpensive and out-of-court settlements;

A "no-fault" insurance law to speed handling of personal injury and property damage claims;

Administrative rules providing for licensing and discipline of independent insurance adjusters; and

Requiring prior approval of all insurance rate increases.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs

We are committed to preserving agriculture as the cornerstone of our society.

We find President Reagan's total disregard for rural America disheartening.

We must:

Protect family farms and limit farming by nonfarm interests;

Enact a moratorium on principal payments for small, family-owned farms threatened by foreclosure;

Closely monitor the foreclosure activities of the Farmers Home Administration;

Strengthen the corporate farm law;

Revise price supports to one hundred percent of parity;

Gradually eliminate tobacco subsidies;

Strongly support the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program;

Protect agricultural land from urban sprawl, commercial speculation and destruction of topsoil and water supplies;

Enact new federal farm homestead legislation;

Support of integrated pest management and reduced use of pesticides;

Increase incentives for agricultural development, use of nonpolluting, renewable energy sources and topsoil preservation;

Encourage farmer owned cooperatives to increase control over farm production at all stages; and

Inspect, regulate, label and establish quality standards for domestic and imported farm products.

Responsive Government and Citizen Protection

We believe in enlarging public participation in the political process to the greatest extent possible. To facilitate this, we favor:

A state Freedom of Information Act;

Enforcement of the open meeting law;

Voter registration by mail and at the polls such as in Wisconsin;

Public financial disclosures by candidates for public office and elected or appointed officials;

A state income tax check-off for contributions to political parties;

Raising the allowable deduction for contributions to political parties to one hundred dollars for an individual and two hundred dollars for a couple;

Eliminating unnecessary complexity in financial reporting forms for political parties or candidates;

Opposition to efforts to remove federal court jurisdiction for special interest areas;

Strengthening legislation protecting citizens from invasion of privacy;

Opposition to any expansion of intelligence or law enforcement agencies' powers that infringe on constitutional rights or the right of dissent;

Opposition to monitoring of private telephone conservations by telephone companies and other businesses;

Opposition to elimination of county courthouse elected officers from the November ballot;

Minimally sufficient modifications in the Wisconsin presidential primary so that the state's delegate selection procedure will be in compliance with national rules; and

Placing elected official recall attempts under the jurisdiction of the State Elections Board and its rules for candidates.

WISCONSIN LIBERTARIAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, May 30, 1982

Statement of Principles

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant to government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual: namely, (1) the right to life — accordingly we support prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action — accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property — accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass, fraud, and misrepresentation.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

Individual Rights and Civil Order

No conflict exists between civil order and individual rights. Both concepts are based on the same fundamental principle: that no individual, group, or government may initiate force against any other individual, group or government.

1. Freedom and Responsibility

Members of the Libertarian Party do not necessarily advocate or condone any of the practices our policies would make legal. Our exclusion of moral approval and disapproval is deliberate: People's rights must be recognized; the wisdom of any course of peaceful action is a matter for the acting individual(s) to decide. Personal responsibility is discouraged by society routinely denying people the opportunity to exercise it. Libertarian policies will create a society where people are free to make and learn from their own decisions.

2. Crime

The continuing increase in violent crime threatens the lives, happiness, and belongings of Americans. At the same time, governmental violations of rights undermine the people's sense of justice with regard to crime. Impartial and consistent law enforcement protecting individual rights, and repeal of victimless crime laws, which themselves breed crimes with victims, are the appropriate ways to suppress crime.

3. Victimless Crimes

Because only actions which infringe the rights of others can properly be termed crimes, we favor the repeal of all federal, state, and local laws creating "crimes" without victims. In particular, we advocate:

a. The repeal of all laws prohibiting the production, sale, possession, or use of drugs, and of all medical prescription requirements for the purchase of vitamins, drugs and similar substances;

b. The repeal of all laws regarding consensual sexual relations, including prostitution and solicitation, and the cessation of state oppression and harassment of homosexual men and women, that they, at last, be accorded their full rights as individuals;

c. The repeal of all laws regulating or prohibiting gambling;
d. The repeal of all laws interfering with the right to commit suicide as infringements of the ultimate right of an individual to his or her own life; and
e. The use of executive pardon to free all those presently incarcerated for the commission of these "crimes".

4. Safeguards for the Criminally Accused

Until such time as persons are proved guilty of crimes, they should be accorded full respect for their individual rights. We are thus opposed to reduction of present safeguards of the rights of the criminally accused.

Specifically, we are opposed to preventive detention, so-called "no-knock laws", and all other measures which threaten individual rights.

We advocate the repeal of all laws establishing any category of crimes applicable to minors for which adults would not be similarly answerable, and an end to the practice in many states of jailing children accused of no crime.

We support full restitution for all loss suffered by persons arrested, indicted, tried, imprisoned, or otherwise injured in the course of criminal proceedings against them which do not result in their conviction. When they are responsible, government police employees or agents should be liable for this restitution.

We call for a reform of the judicial system allowing criminal defendants and civil parties to a court action a reasonable number of peremptory challenges to proposed judges, similar to their right under the present system to challenge a proposed juror.

5. Justice for the Individual

The present system of criminal law is based on punishment with little concern for the victim. We support restitution for the victim to the fullest degree possible at the expense of the criminal or wrongdoer.

We accordingly oppose all "no-fault" insurance laws which deprive the victim of the right to recover damages from those responsible in case of injury. We also support the right of the victim to pardon the criminal or wrongdoer, barring threats to the victim for this purpose.

6. Sovereign Immunity

We favor an immediate end to the doctrine of "Sovereign Immunity" which implies that the State can do no wrong and holds that the State, contrary to the tradition of redress of grievances, may not be sued without its permission or held accountable for its actions under civil law.

7. Government and "Mental Health"

We oppose the involuntary commitment of any person to a mental institution. To incarcerate an individual not convicted of any crime, but merely asserted to be incompetent, is a violation of the individual's rights. We further advocate:

a. The repeal of all laws permitting involuntary psychiatric treatment of any person, including children, and those incarcerated in prisons or mental institutions;
b. An immediate end to the spending of tax money for any program of psychiatric or psychological research or treatment;
c. An end to all involuntary treatments of prisoners by such means as psycho-surgery, drug therapy, and aversion therapy;
d. An end to tax-supported "mental health" propaganda campaigns and community "mental health" centers and programs; and
e. An end to criminal defenses based on "insanity" or "diminished capacity" which absolve the guilty of their responsibility.

8. Freedom of Speech and the Press

We oppose all forms of government censorship, including anti-pornography laws, whatever the medium involved. We oppose the burgeoning practice of the government's invading newsrooms or the premises of any other innocent third parties in the name of law enforcement. We also condemn court orders gagging press coverage of criminal proceedings — the right to publish must not be abridged merely for the convenience of the judicial system.

Events have demonstrated that the already precarious First Amendment rights of the broadcast industry are becoming still more precarious. Regulation of broadcasting including the "fairness doctrine" and "equal-time" provisions, cannot be tolerated. We support legislation to repeal the

Federal Communications Act, and to provide for private ownership of broadcasting rights, thus giving broadcasting First Amendment parity with other communications media. The removal of these regulations and privileges would open the way for greater diversity in the broadcast media. We deplore any efforts to impose thought control on the media by the use of anti-trust laws and other government action in the name of stopping "bias". We specifically oppose such government efforts to control broadcast content as banning advertising for cigarettes and sugar-coated breakfast foods or regulating depiction of sex or violence.

Government ownership or subsidy of broadcast band radio and television stations and networks — in particular, the tax funding of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting — must end. We oppose government restriction and regulation of "pay TV" and cable facilities.

9. Freedom of Religion

We defend the rights of individuals to engage in (or abstain from) any religious activities which do not violate the rights of others. In order to defend religious freedom, we advocate a strict separation of church and state. We oppose government actions which either aid or attack any religion. We oppose taxation of church property for the same reason that we oppose all taxation.

We condemn the attempts by parents or any others — via kidnappings, conservatorships, or instruction under confinement — to force children to conform to their parents' or any others' religious views. Government harassment or obstruction of unconventional religious groups for their beliefs or nonviolent activities must end.

10. The Right to Property

There is no conflict between property rights and human rights. Indeed, property rights are the rights of humans with respect to property and, as such, are entitled to the same respect and protection as all other human rights.

We further hold that the owners of property have the full right to control, use, dispose of, or in any manner enjoy their property without interference, until and unless the exercise of their control infringes the valid rights of others. We specifically condemn current government efforts to regulate or ban the use of property in the name of aesthetic values, riskiness, moral standards, cost-benefit estimates, or the promotion or restriction of economic growth.

We demand an end to the taxation of privately owned real property, which actually makes the State the owner of all lands and forces individuals to rent their homes and places of business from the State.

Where property, including land, has been taken from its rightful owners by government or private action in violation of individual rights, we favor restitution to the rightful owners.

11. Protection of Privacy

The individual's privacy, property, and right to speak or not to speak should not be infringed by the government. The government should not use electronic or other means of covert surveillance of an individual's actions or private property without the consent of the owner or occupant. Correspondence, bank and other financial transactions and records, doctors' and lawyers' communications, employment records, and the like should not be open to review by government without the consent of all parties involved in those actions. So long as the National Census and all federal, state, and other government agencies' compilations of data on an individual continue to exist, they should be conducted only with the consent of the persons from whom the data are sought.

We oppose the issuance by the government of an identity card, to be required for any purpose, such as for employment, voting, or border crossings.

12. Government Secrecy

We condemn the government's use of secret classifications to keep from the public information which it should have. We favor substituting a system in which no individual may be convicted for violating government secrecy classifications unless the government discharges its burden of proving that the publication:

a. Violated the right of privacy of those who have been coerced into revealing confidential or proprietary information to government agents, or

b. Disclosed defensive military plans so as to materially impair the capability to respond to attack.

It should always be a defense to such prosecution that information divulged shows that the government has violated the law.

13. Internal Security and Civil Liberties

We call for the abolition of all federal secret police agencies. In particular, we seek the abolition of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and we call for a return to the American tradition of local law enforcement. We support Congressional investigation of criminal activities of the CIA and of wrongdoing by other government agencies.

We support the abolition of the subpoena power as used by Congressional committees against individuals or firms. We hail the abolition of the House Internal Security Committee and call for the destruction of its files on private individuals and groups. We also call for the abolition of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

14. The Right to Keep and Bear Arms

Maintaining our belief in the inviolability of the right to keep and bear arms, we oppose all laws at any level of government restricting the ownership, manufacture, transfer or sale of firearms or ammunition. We oppose all laws requiring registration of firearms or ammunition. We also oppose any government efforts to ban or restrict the use of tear gas, "mace", or other non-firearm protective devices. We further oppose all attempts to ban weapons or ammunition on the grounds that they are risky and unsafe.

We support repeal of the National Firearms Act of 1935 and the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and demand the immediate abolition of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

We favor the repeal of laws banning the concealment of weapons or prohibiting pocket weapons. We also oppose the banning of inexpensive handguns ("Saturday night specials").

15. The Draft, National Service, and the Military

Recognizing that registration is the first step toward full conscription, we oppose all attempts at compulsory registration of any person and all schemes for automatic registration through government invasions of the privacy of school, motor vehicle, or other records. We call for the abolition of the still-functioning elements of the Selective Service System, believing that impressment of individuals into the armed forces is involuntary servitude. We also oppose any form of national service, such as a compulsory youth labor program. For this reason, we oppose the Youth Conservation Corps, which is designed as a pilot program for national service.

We support the immediate and unconditional exoneration of all who have been accused or convicted of draft evasion, desertion from the military, and other acts of resistance to such transgressions as imperialistic wars and aggressive acts of the military. Members of the military should have the same right to quit their jobs as other persons.

We call for the end of the Defense Department practice of discharging armed forces personnel for homosexual conduct when such conduct does not interfere with their assigned duties. We further call for retraction of all less-than-honorable discharges previously assigned for such reasons and deletion of such information from military personnel files.

We recommend the repeal of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the recognition and equal protection of the rights of the armed forces in order to promote thereby the morale, dignity, and sense of justice within the military.

16. Unions and Collective Bargaining

We support the right of free persons to voluntarily establish, associate in, or not associate in, labor unions. An employer should have the right to recognize, or refuse to recognize, a union as the collective bargaining agent of some or all of his or her employees.

We oppose government interference in bargaining, such as compulsory arbitration or imposing an obligation to bargain. Therefore we urge repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, and all state Right to Work Laws, which prohibit employers from making voluntary contracts with unions. We oppose all government back-to-work orders as imposing a form of forced labor.

Workers and employers should have the right to organize secondary boycotts if they so choose. Nevertheless, boycotts or strikes do not justify the initiation of violence against other workers, employers, strike-breakers, and innocent bystanders.

17. Immigration

We hold that human rights should not be denied or abridged on the basis of nationality. We condemn massive roundups of Hispanic-Americans and others by the federal government in its hunt for individuals not possessing required government documents. Undocumented non-citizens should not be denied the fundamental freedom to labor and to move about unmolested. Further-

more, immigration must not be restricted for reasons of race, religious or political creed, or sexual preference.

We therefore call for the elimination of all restrictions on immigration, the abolition of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Border Patrol, and a declaration of full amnesty for those people who have entered the country illegally. We oppose government welfare payments to non-citizens just as we oppose government welfare payments to all other persons.

We welcome Indochinese and other refugees to our shores, and condemn the efforts of U.S. government officials to induce Indochinese governments to create a new "Berlin wall" that would keep them captive.

18. Discrimination

No individual rights should be denied or abridged by the laws of the United States or any state or locality on account of sex, race, color, creed, age, national origin, or sexual preference. Protective labor laws, Selective Service laws, and other laws which violate rights selectively should be repealed entirely rather than being extended to all groups.

Discrimination imposed by the government has brought disruption in normal relationships of peoples, set neighbor against neighbor, created gross injustices, and diminished human potential. Anti-discrimination enforced by the government is the reverse side of the coin and will for the same reasons create the same problems. Consequently, we oppose any governmental attempts to regulate private discrimination, including discrimination in employment, housing, and privately owned so-called public accommodations. The right to trade includes the right not to trade — for any reasons whatsoever.

19. Secession

We support recognition of the right to political secession. Exercise of this right, like the exercise of all other rights, does not remove legal and moral obligations not to violate the rights of others.

20. Children's Rights

We believe that "children" are human beings and, as such, have the same rights as any other human beings. Any reference in this Platform to the rights of human beings includes children.

Trade and the Economy

Because each person has the right to offer goods and services to others on the free market, and because government interference can only harm such free activity, we oppose all intervention by government into the area of economics. The only proper role of existing governments in the economic realm is to protect property rights, adjudicate disputes, and provide a legal framework in which voluntary trade is protected.

Efforts to forcibly redistribute wealth or forcibly manage trade are intolerable. Government manipulation of the economy creates an entrenched privileged class — those with access to tax money — and an exploited class — those who are taxpayers.

1. The Economy

Government intervention in the economy imperils both the personal freedom and the material prosperity of every American. We therefore support the following specific immediate reforms:

a. drastic reduction of both taxes and government spending;
b. an end to deficit budgets;
c. a halt to inflationary monetary policies;
d. the removal of all governmental impediments to free trade; and
e. the repeal of all controls on wages, prices, rents, profits, production, and interest rates.

2. Taxation

Since we believe that all persons are entitled to keep the fruits of their labor, we oppose all government activity which consists of the forcible collection of money or goods from individuals in violation of their individual rights. Specifically, we:

a. recognize the right of any individual to challenge the payment of taxes on moral, religious, legal or constitutional grounds;
b. oppose all personal and corporate income taxation, including capital gains taxes;

c. support repeal of the Sixteenth Amendment, and oppose any increase in existing tax rates and the imposition of any new taxes;

d. support the eventual repeal of all taxation; and

e. support a declaration of unconditional amnesty for all those who have been convicted of, or who now stand accused of tax resistance.

As an interim measure, all criminal and civil sanctions against tax evasion should be terminated immediately.

We oppose as involuntary servitude any legal requirements forcing employers or business owners to serve as tax collectors for federal, state, or local tax agencies.

In the current fiscal crisis of states and localities, default is preferable to raising taxes or perpetual refinancing of growing public debt.

3. Inflation and Recession

We recognize that government control over money and banking is the cause of inflation, depression and distortion of relative prices and production. Individuals engaged in voluntary exchange should be free to use as money any commodity or item that is mutually agreeable. We therefore call for the repeal of all legal tender laws and of all compulsory governmental units of account. We support the right to private ownership of and contracts for gold. We favor the elimination of all government fiat money and all government minted coins. All restrictions upon the private minting of coins should be abolished so that minting will be open to the competition of the free market. We favor the use of a free market commodity standard, such as gold coin denominated by units of weight.

We favor free market banking. We call for the abolition of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Banking System, and all similar state and federal agencies. Such governmentally sponsored credit agencies as the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Student Loan Marketing Association, and the various institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration must either be abolished or totally privatized.

To complete the separation of bank and state, we favor the Jacksonian independent treasury system, in which all government funds are held by the government itself and not deposited in any private banks. The only further necessary check upon monetary inflation is the consistent application of the general protection against fraud to the minting and banking industries.

Pending its abolition, the Federal Reserve System, in order to halt rampant inflation, must immediately cease its expansion of the quantity of money. As interim measures, we further support:

a. the lifting of all restrictions on branch banking;

b. the repeal of all state usury laws;

c. the removal of the prohibition of interest for demand deposits;

d. the abolition of Federal Reserve control over the interest paid on time deposits;

e. the elimination of margin requirements on stock purchases; and

f. the revocation of all other selective credit controls.

4. Monopolies

We condemn all coercive monopolies. We recognize that government is the source of monopoly, through its grants of legal privilege to special interests in the economy. In order to abolish monopolies, we advocate a strict separation of business and state.

"Anti-trust" laws do not prevent monopoly, but foster it by limiting competition. We therefore call for the repeal of all "anti-trust" laws, including the Robinson-Patman Act which restricts price discounts, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. We further call for the abolition of the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

We defend the right of individuals to form corporations, cooperatives, and other types of companies based on voluntary association. Laws of incorporation should not include grants of monopoly privilege. In particular, we oppose special limits on the liability of corporations for damages caused in noncontractual transactions. We also oppose state or federal limits on the size of private companies and on the right of companies to merge. We further oppose efforts, in the name of social responsibility or any other reason, to expand federal chartering of corporations into a pretext for government control of business.

5. Subsidies

In order to achieve a free economy in which government victimizes no one for the benefit of anyone else, we oppose all government subsidies to business, labor, education, agriculture, science, broadcasting, the arts, sports, and any other special interest. Relief or exemption from involuntary taxation should not be considered a subsidy. We oppose any resumption of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any similar plan which would force the taxpayer to subsidize and sustain uneconomic business enterprises.

6. Tariffs and Quotas

Like subsidies, tariffs and quotas serve only to give special treatment to favored interests and to diminish the welfare of other individuals. These measures also reduce the scope of contracts and understanding among different peoples. We therefore support abolition of all tariffs and quotas as well as the Tariff Commission and the Customs Court.

7. Public Utilities

We advocate the termination of government-created franchise privileges and governmental monopolies for such services as garbage collection, fire protection, electricity, natural gas, telephone, or water supplies. Furthermore, all rate regulation in these industries should be abolished. The right to offer such services on the market should not be curtailed by law.

Domestic Ills

Current problems in such areas as energy, pollution, health care delivery, decaying cities, and poverty are not solved, but are primarily caused, by government. The welfare state, supposedly designed to aid the poor, is in reality a growing and parasitic burden on all productive people, and injures, rather than benefits, the poor themselves.

1. Energy

We recognize the great mischief that a host of government interferences have caused in the energy industry, and the even greater mischief — amounting to a total regimentation of the American economy and society — that is threatened by recent and proposed interventions.

We oppose all government control of energy pricing, allocation, and production, such as that imposed by the Federal Power Commission, the Department of Energy, state public utility commissions, and state pro-rationing agencies. Thus, we advocate decontrol of the prices of oil, petroleum products, and natural gas. We call for the immediate decontrol of gasoline prices, and elimination of the federal allocation program for crude oil and gasoline. We condemn the proposed "windfall profits tax" which is really a graduated excise tax on the production of crude oil, and which would cripple the discovery and production of oil. We oppose all government subsidies for energy research, development, and operation. We oppose a subsidized Federal Energy Security Corporation, which would develop synthetic fuels. We also oppose its financing via the issue of small denomination bonds, which would rapidly tend to lose their value in an era of inflation. We further oppose government subsidies to a solar development bank for solar energy.

We oppose all direct and indirect government participation in the nuclear energy industry, including subsidies, research and development funds, guaranteed loans, waste disposal subsidies and federal uranium enrichment facilities. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission should be abolished; the imposition of full liability — not government agencies — should regulate nuclear power. The Price-Anderson Act, through which the government limits liability for nuclear accidents and furnishes partial payment at taxpayer expense, should be repealed. Nuclear energy should be denationalized and the industry's assets transferred to the private sector. Any nuclear power industry must meet the test of a free market.

We support abolition of the Department of Energy. We oppose the proposed federal Energy Mobilization Board, which would wield dictatorial powers in order to override normal legal processes. We oppose all government conservation schemes through the use of taxes, subsidies and regulations, as well as the dictated conversion of utilities and other industries to coal. We denounce all temperature level regulations as despotic and oppressive. We oppose any attempt to give the federal government a monopoly over the importation of oil, or to develop a subsidized government energy corporation whose privileged status would be used as a yardstick for condemning private enterprise. We oppose the "strategic storage" program, any attempts to compel national self-sufficiency in oil, any extension of the cargo preference law to imports, and any attempts to raise oil tariffs or impose oil import quotas. We oppose all efforts to nationalize

energy companies or break up vertically and horizontally integrated energy companies or force them to divest their pipelines.

We consider all attempts to impose an operating or standby program of gasoline rationing as unworkable, unnecessary, and tyrannical.

We favor the creation of a free market in oil by instituting a system of full property rights in underground oil and by repeal of all federal and state controls over price and output in the petroleum industry. All government-owned energy resources should be turned over to private ownership.

2. Pollution

We support the development of an objective system defining individual property rights to air and water. We hold that ambiguities in the area of these rights (e.g., the concept of "public property") are a primary cause of our deteriorating environment. Present legal principles which allow the violation of individual rights by polluters must be reversed. The laws of nuisance and negligence should be modified to cover damage done by air, water, and noise pollution. While we maintain that no one has the right to violate the legitimate property rights of others by polluting, we strenuously oppose all attempts to transform the defense of such rights into any restriction of the efforts of individuals to advance technology, to expand production, or to use their property peacefully. We therefore support the abolition of the Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Consumer Protection

We support strong and effective laws against fraud and misrepresentation. However, we oppose paternalistic regulations which dictate to consumers, impose prices, define standards for products, or otherwise restrict risk-taking and free choice. We oppose governmental promotion or imposition of the metric system.

We oppose all so-called "consumer protection" legislation which infringes upon voluntary trade, and call for the abolition of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. We advocate the repeal of all laws banning or restricting the advertising of prices, products, or services. We specifically oppose laws requiring an individual to buy or use so-called "self protection" equipment such as safety belts, air bags, or crash helmets.

We advocate the abolition of the Federal Aviation Administration, which has jeopardized airline safety by arrogating to itself a monopoly to safety regulation and enforcement.

We advocate the abolition of the Food and Drug Administration and particularly its policies of mandating specific nutritional requirements, and denying the right of manufacturers to make non-fraudulent claims concerning their products. We advocate an end to compulsory flouridation of water supplies. We specifically oppose government regulation of the price, potency, or quantity able to be produced or purchased of drugs or other consumer goods. There should be no laws regarding what substances (nicotine, alcohol, hallucinogens, narcotics, laetrile, artificial sweeteners, vitamin supplements, or other "drugs") a person may ingest or otherwise use.

4. Education

We advocate the complete separation of education and State. Government schools lead to the indoctrination of children and interfere with the free choice of individuals. Government ownership, operation, regulation, and subsidy of schools and colleges should be ended.

As an interim measure to encourage the growth of private schools and variety in education, we support tax-credits for tuition and for other expenditures related to an individual's education. We support the repeal of all taxes on the income or property of private schools, whether profit or non-profit.

We condemn compulsory education laws, which spawn prison-like schools with many of the problems associated with prisons, and we call for the immediate repeal of such laws.

Until government involvement in education is ended, we support elimination within the governmental school system, of forced busing and corporal punishment. We further support immediate reduction of tax support for schools, and removal of the burden of school taxes from those not responsible for the education of children.

5. Population

We support an end to all subsidies for child-bearing built into our present laws, including all welfare plans and the provision of tax-supported services for children. We further support the repeal of all laws restricting voluntary birth control or the right of the woman to make a personal

moral choice regarding the termination of pregnancy. We call for the elimination of special tax burdens on single people and couples with few or no children. We shall oppose all coercive measures to control population growth.

6. Transportation

Government interference in transportation is characterized by monopolistic restriction, corruption, and gross inefficiency. We therefore call for the dissolution of all government agencies concerned with transportation, including the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, Conrail and Amtrak. We demand the return of America's railroad system to private ownership. We call for the privatization of the public roads and national highway system.

As interim measures, we advocate an immediate end to government regulation of private transit organizations and to government favors to the transportation industry. In particular, we support the immediate repeal of all laws restricting transit competition, such as the granting of taxicab and bus monopolies and the prohibition of private jitney services. We urge immediate deregulation of the trucking industry. Likewise, we advocate the immediate repeal of the federally imposed 55 mph speed limit.

7. Poverty and Unemployment

Government fiscal and monetary measures that artifically foster business expansion guarantee an eventual increase in unemployment rather than curtailing it. We call for the immediate cessation of such policies as well as any governmental attempts to affect employment levels.

We support repeal of all laws which impede the ability of any person to find employment, such as minimum wage laws, so-called "protective" labor legislation for women and children, governmental restrictions on the establishment of private day-care centers, and the National Labor Relations Act. We deplore government-fostered forced retirement, which robs the elderly of the right to work.

We seek the elimination of occupational licensure, which prevents human beings from working in whatever trade they wish. We call for the abolition of all federal, state, and local government agencies which restrict entry into any profession, such as education and law, or regulate its practice. No worker should be legally penalized for lack of certification, and no consumer should be legally restrained from hiring unlicensed individuals.

We oppose all government welfare, relief projects, and "aid to the poor" programs. All these government programs are privacy-invading, paternalistic, demeaning, and inefficient. The proper source of help for such persons is the voluntary efforts of private groups and individuals.

To speed the time when governmental programs are replaced by effective private institutions, we advocate dollar-for-dollar tax credits for all charitable contributions.

8. Health Care

We support the right of individuals to contract freely with practitioners of their choice, whether licensed by the government or not, for all health services. We oppose any compulsory insurance or tax-supported plan to provide health services, including those which finance abortion services. We favor the abolition of Medicare and Medicaid programs. We further oppose governmental infringement of the health care practitioner-patient relationship through regulatory agencies such as the Professional Standards Review Organization. We oppose any state or federal area planning boards whose stated purpose is to consolidate health services or avoid their duplication. We oppose laws limiting the liability of health care professionals for negligence, and those regulating the supply of legal aid on a contingency fee basis. We oppose laws which invalidate settlements of malpractice suits through the use of private arbitration services. We also favor the deregulation of the medical insurance industry.

We condemn attempts at the federal, state, or local level to cripple the advance of science by governmental restrictions on research. In particular, we oppose government attempts to suppress recombinant DNA research, which has opened the way for increased supply of medically useful human proteins, such as insulin, and shows promise of revealing the nature of hereditary diseases, the structure of bacteria and viruses, and the nature of the immune response. We oppose any laws which limit liability for injuries arising from recombinant DNA research.

We call for the repeal of laws compelling individuals to submit to medical treatment, testing, or to the administration of drugs or other substances.

9. Resource Use

The role of planning is properly the responsibility and right of the owners of the land, water or other natural resources. We therefore urge an end to governmental control of land use through such methods as urban renewal, zoning laws, building codes, eminent domain, regional planning, or purchase of development rights with tax money, which not only violate property rights, but discriminate against minorities and tend to cause higher rents and housing shortages. We are further opposed to the use of tax funds for the acquisition or maintenance of land or other real property. We recognize the legitimacy of private, voluntary land use covenants.

We call for the privatization of the inland waterways, and of the distribution system that brings water to industry, agriculture and households. We oppose all government controls over, or rationing of, water; these despotic measures can only aggravate a water shortage. We oppose the construction of government dams. We favor the privatization of presently government-occupied dam sites. We also favor the abolition of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers.

Instances of government recognition of homesteading in which the government reserves surface mining rights to itself are invalid and forced surface-mining of such lands is a violation of the rights of the present land holders. We call for the immediate abolition of the Bureau of Land Management and the transfer to private ownership of federally held so-called public lands, which constitute more than 80% of certain states. Further, we oppose any use of executive orders invoking the Antiquities Act to set aside public lands in Alaska and elsewhere.

10. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

We call for the repeal of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. This law denies the right to liberty and property to both employer and employee, and it interferes in their private contractual relations. OSHA's arbitrary and high-handed actions invade property rights, raise costs, and are an injustice imposed on business.

11. Social Security

We favor the repeal of the fraudulent, virtually bankrupt, and increasingly oppressive Social Security system. Pending that repeal, participation in Social Security should be made voluntary. Victims of the Social Security tax should have a claim against government property. We note that federal, state and local government employees, members of the U.S. Congress, and members of the armed forces, have been accorded the privilege of non-participation, one which is not accorded the working men and women of America.

12. Postal Service

We propose the abolition of the governmental Postal Service. The present system, in addition to being inefficient, encourages governmental surveillance of private correspondence. Pending abolition, we call for an end to the monopoly system and for allowing free competition in all aspects of postal service.

13. Civil Service

We call for the abolition of the Civil Service system, which entrenches a permanent and growing bureaucracy upon the land. We recognize that the Civil Service is inherently a system of concealed patronage. We therefore recommend return to the Jeffersonian principle of rotation in office.

14. Campaign Finance Laws

We urge the repeal of federal campaign finance laws, and the immediate abolition of the despotic Federal Election Commission, which suppress the voluntary support of candidates and parties, compel taxpayers to subsidize politicians and political views they do not wish to support, invade the privacy of American citizens, and entrench the Republican and Democratic parties. Such laws are particularly dangerous as they enable the government to control the elections of its own administrators and beneficiaries, thereby removing it even further from public accountability. We call for the repeal of restrictive state laws that effectively prevent new parties and independent candidates from being on the ballot.

15. None of the Above

In order to expand the range of choice in federal, state and local elections of government officials, we propose the addition of the alternative "None of the above is acceptable" to all ballots.

In the event that "none of the above" wins a plurality of votes, the elective office for that term will remain unfilled and unfunded.

Foreign Policy

American foreign policy should seek an America at peace with the world and the defense — against attack from abroad — of the lives, liberty and property of the American people. Provision of such defense must respect the individual rights of people everywhere.

The principle of non-intervention should guide relationships between governments. We should return to the historic libertarian tradition of avoiding entangling alliances, abstaining totally from foreign quarrels and imperialist adventures, and recognizing the right to unrestricted trade, travel, and immigration.

ECONOMIC

1. Foreign Aid

We support the elimination of tax-supported military, economic, technical and scientific aid to foreign governments or other organizations. We support the abolition of government underwriting of arms sales. We further support abolition of federal agencies which make American taxpayers guarantors of export-related loans, such as the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation. We also oppose the participation of the U.S. Government in international commodity cartels which restrict production, limit technological innovation, and raise prices.

We call for the repeal of all prohibitions on individuals or firms contributing or selling goods and services to any foreign country or organization.

2. Unclaimed Property

We oppose recognition of claims by fiat, whether made by nations or international bodies, to presently unclaimed property such as the ocean floors, broadcast bands, and planetary bodies. We urge the development of objective standards for recognizing claims of private ownership of such property, including transportation lanes, shell-fish beds, mineral rights, and fishing rights, based on homesteading concepts.

3. International Money

We favor the withdrawal of the United States from all international paper money and other inflationary credit schemes. We favor withdrawal from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

MILITARY

1. Military Policy

We recognize the necessity for maintaining a sufficient military force to defend the United States against aggression. We should reduce the overall cost and size of our total governmental defense establishment.

We call for the withdrawal of all American troops from bases abroad. In particular, we call for the removal of the U.S. Air Force as well as ground troops from the Korean peninsula.

We call for withdrawal from multilateral and bilateral commitments to military intervention (such as to NATO and to South Korea) and for abandonment of interventionist doctrines (such as the Monroe Doctrine).

We view the mass destruction potential of modern warfare as the greatest threat to the lives and liberties of the American people and all the people of the globe. We favor international negotiations toward general and complete disarmament down to police levels, provided every necessary precaution is taken to effectively protect the lives and the rights of the American people. Particularly important is the mutual disarmament of nuclear weapons and missiles, and other instruments of indiscriminate mass destruction of civilians.

2. Presidential War Powers

We call for the reform of the Presidential War Powers Act to end the President's power to initiate military action, and for the abrogation of all Presidential declarations of "states of emergency". There must be no further secret commitments and unilateral acts of military intervention by the Executive Branch.

We favor a Constitutional amendment limiting the presidential role as Commander-in-Chief to its original meaning, namely that of head of the armed forces in wartime. The Commander-in-Chief role, correctly understood, confers no additional authority on the President.

DIPLOMATIC

1. Negotiations

The important principle in foreign policy should be the elimination of intervention by the United States government in the affairs of other nations. We would negotiate with any foreign government without necessarily conceding moral legitimacy to that government. We favor a drastic reduction in cost and size of our total diplomatic establishment. In addition, we favor the repeal of the Logan Act, which prohibits private American citizens from engaging in diplomatic negotiations with foreign governments.

2. The United Nations

We support immediate withdrawal of the United States from, and an end of its financial support for, the United Nations. We also call for the United Nations to withdraw itself from the United States. We oppose any treaty that the United States may enter into or any existing treaty under which individual rights would be violated.

3. Human Rights

We condemn the violations of human rights in all nations around the world. Today, no government is innocent of such violations, and none can approach the issue of human rights and liberties with clean hands. Therefore, in keeping with our primary goal of peaceful international relations, we call upon the U.S. government to cease its hypocrisy and its sullying of the good name of human rights. Only private individuals and organizations have any place speaking out on this issue.

In keeping with our principles prohibiting the initiation of force to achieve political and social goals, we specifically condemn the use of terror tactics against innocent persons, whether the terrorist acts are initiated by government or by political or criminal groups. At the same time, we recognize the right of all persons to resist tyranny and defend themselves and their rights. We call also for an end to the use of torture as an instrument of interrogation.

4. The Middle East

We call upon the United States government to cease all interventions in the Middle East, including military and economic aid, guarantees, and diplomatic meddling, and to cease its prohibition of private foreign aid, both military and economic. Voluntary cooperation with any economic boycott should not be treated as a crime.

5. Southern Africa

We call upon the United States to cease all interventions in Southern Africa, including military and economic aid, guarantees, and backing of political groups, and to refrain from restricting American trade and investment in the region.

6. China

We condemn the growing alliance between the United States government and the People's Republic of China, just as we condemn the previous alliance with the Republic of China on Taiwan. China should not be considered as part of America's defense perimeter, nor should the United States government pursue joint military or diplomatic policies with China in Southeast Asia or Africa.

7. Colonialism

United States colonialism has left a legacy of property confiscation, economic manipulation, and over-extended defense boundaries. We favor immediate independence for all colonial dependencies, such as Samoa, Guam, Micronesia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, both to free these lands from United States dominance, and to free the United States from massive subsidization of them at taxpayer's expense. Land seized by the U.S. government should be returned to its rightful owners.

The United States should liquidate its government-run canal operation in Panama and withdraw all U.S. troops from the Canal Zone.

Omissions

Our silence about any other particular government law, regulation, ordinance, directive, edict, control, regulatory agency, activity, or machination should not be construed to imply approval.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 5, 1982

PREAMBLE

The Republican Party of Wisconsin reaffirms its basic philosophical belief in the dignity and worth of the individual and the principles of individual freedom and limited government. We pledge our continued support to the concept that government is created to foster the public good and protect liberty, while never becoming the master of the public it serves.

We therefore present the following statement of principle to further protect and enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin residents, ever mindful of the diversity of our people and our party.

"OUR RECORD, PROMISES KEPT...."

In 1980 the Republican Party of Wisconsin presented to you its agenda for the 80's to assist you in deciding which political party best represents Wisconsin and your interests. While Wisconsin, the Midwest and the nation have been in the midst of an economic storm, Wisconsin has been lead safely through it with sure and strong leadership of a Republican governor and the strong support of Republican legislators in the state senate and state assembly. That safe voyage has been based on the Republican principles of sound management, limited government and accountability to the people. Despite these difficult times, Republicans have continued the tax reform begun in 1979 to encourage savings, job creation and investment formation, as we promised we would do. We have eliminated the inheritance tax on transfers between spouses, provided favorable capital gains tax treatment for the first time in the state's history, provided tax incentives to business to produce jobs, encouraged savings by utilization of IRAs and Keough plans, and provided major property tax relief. We have done all this while running the most open government in the history of the state, insuring citizen participation and knowledge of state business. Our Republican Administration has appointed more women and minorities to high level administrative and board positions than any previous administration of either party. This Republic Administration met its campaign promises and has managed the state in a frugal and effective way. This Republican Party has kept its promises and continues to meet its agenda for the 80's with the interest of all the people of this great state uppermost.

"THE PEOPLE...."

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES — The Republican Party of Wisconsin strongly affirms our belief in equal rights under the law for each and every citizen, and rededicates itself to the historic Republican commitment of equal opportunity for all without discrimination.

EDUCATION — The Republican Party continues its commitment and determination to provide an equal and excellent educational opportunity for all Wisconsin citizens. We strongly believe that providing the highest quality education in our elementary and secondary schools, in the University of Wisconsin system, the Center system, the Extension system and our vocational/technical institutions, is a right of our children, indispensable to our future and a necessity for sustained economic well-being.

We are committed to providing students with marketable skills and knowledge. We call for increased interchange between education, agriculture, industry and commerce to insure that educational and vocational courses are directly relevant to employers' needs. We urge our educational institutions and all educators who staff them to continue to strive toward educational excellence.

SENIOR CITIZENS — The Republican Party of Wisconsin understands and supports the desire of our senior citizens to live with dignity and to continue to find a welcome economic and social environment here.

When possible, the best life for senior citizens is an independent and self-reliant existence. Housing availability, property tax relief, capital gains tax reform, inheritance tax reform, home

health care, and alternatives to hospitalization — all of these must be viewed with the objectives of independence and self-reliance firmly in mind. High standards in nursing home care and resident comfort must continue to be encouraged and enforced by the state for those incapable of living independently.

YOUTH — The Republican Party of Wisconsin reaffirms its long dedicated commitment to the future of Wisconsin — its youth. The youth of Wisconsin deserve a quality education. We acknowledge our duty to assist those students who are in real need of financial assistance primarily through student loans and work study programs.

The youth of Wisconsin deserve the opportunity for employment. We believe certain Democratic governmental policies are a hindrance and act to reduce youth employment opportunities. We encourage new initiatives such as a youth differential in the minimum wage and student exemption from compulsory union membership for part-time and summer employment.

VETERANS — The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes the very special sacrifice of those who have served in our armed forces and acknowledges that our rights, freedoms and values are only as strong as the nation's will to defend them. We support a balanced program for needy veterans, with special attention to the educational, employment and health concerns of Vietnam veterans.

PUBLIC SAFETY — The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that safety and security are vital to the health and well-being of Wisconsin citizens in their homes, neighborhoods, businesses and communities. We believe that fair but firm and prompt application of criminal laws is essential to the protection of life, property and individual liberty and vital to efforts to stem crime in Wisconsin.

HUMAN SERVICES — A commitment to caring for those in need has been a Wisconsin tradition. The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes the need to reasonably provide for those Wisconsin citizens who truly require assistance.

"OUR LIVELIHOODS...."

THE ECONOMY — The economic well-being of Wisconsin residents is directly tied to a healthy state economy. We strongly believe that state government should, through its policies and legislation, continue to encourage the development of new business and expansion of existing business within the state, guided by the knowledge that free and unoppressed enterprise is the basis of vitality and productivity in American life. We acknowledge and reaffirm the sound contributions our state Republican Administration has made in the past three years, during a national recession, which has made Wisconsin the "star of the snowbelt" and has provided business investment and expansion.

JOBS — One of Wisconsin's finest resources is its available workforce of trained and motivated manpower. These men and women further the businesses they work for through their ability, expertise and commitment to their jobs. The favorable environment for business to continue to expand within our state, and by encouraging new and real business growth without inflation.

Government regulation must not lead to the elimination of jobs by penalizing companies for doing business in Wisconsin, but rather the creation of jobs by promoting business growth.

AGRICULTURE — The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes agriculture is a keystone of our state's economy. It is also a sturdy foundation upon which our state has developed a quality of life second to none. The vitality of Wisconsin agriculture has been threatened by rising property taxes, the destruction of valuable farmland, and decreasing numbers of family farmers.

The Republican Party pledges its support for innovative and progressive measures designed to meet the unique needs of rural Wisconsin to expand research for water and soil conservation and to develop worldwide marketing.

Property tax relief for Wisconsin farmers is a matter of simple equity. It should be provided with a minimum of state control or interference.

Conversion of productive agricultural land to non-farm uses undermines our food producing base. The Republican Party pledges its support to farmers to assist them in developing land use decisions at the local level that will preserve and protect valuable farm land without depriving

private land owners of their property rights — the hallmark of the American system of private property ownership.

SMALL BUSINESS — Since small businesses comprise the majority of Wisconsin's entire business community, small business constitutes an essential contribution to the overall health of the state economy.

The Republican Party will work to develop the growth and enhancement of small business in the State of Wisconsin. The Republican Party believes that small business is where the new blood is and where innovation is struggling. We, as a party, will encourage ways for providing the necessary incentives to achieve small business economic health and expansion in the State of Wisconsin, unhindered by excessive regulation.

TOURISM — The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes recreation and tourism as one of the largest industries in Wisconsin, and a major stablizer of our economy. We call for continued and increased promotion of Wisconsin recreation resources.

"OUR GOVERNMENT...."

OPEN GOVERNMENT — Wisconsin has long been proud of its reputation for honest and open government. We recognize that this reputation is based on free and unrestrained citizen involvement, not control of the political process by special interests or political power brokers. We strongly reaffirm the Republican Party's support for open government and pledge to take whatever action possible to preserve for the people what this Wisconsin tradition symbolizes.

TAX REFORM — The Republican Party feels it is imperative to maintain what we have achieved and to continue the thrust of tax reform as a top priority item by extending the scope of inheritance tax reforms, maintaining an indexed income tax to alleviate the penalities imposed by inflation, relieving over-burdensome property taxes, establishing equalities in taxation to safeguard job opportunities and homes, and working to provide for a simplified, equitable taxation structure.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY — Sound, responsible state fiscal policies implemented under the current Republican Administration are necessary to avoid future tax increases, maintain the state's excellent bond rating and foster a healthy, growing state economy. The state must continue to determine its fiscal policies on the basis of limiting its spending to its projected revenues; that is, "living within its means."

NATURAL RESOURCES — Recognizing that we are stewards of the land, it is the goal of the Republican Party of Wisconsin to develop programs that will enhance the quality of our natural resources so that we can provide for personal and economic growth. We are dedicated to delivering cleaner air, purer water, reduced soil erosion, abundant wildlife, and a healthy and productive forest environment for the enjoyment of this generation and posterity.

ENERGY — The Republican Party encourages state government to develop state energy resources and programs needed to prevent the erosion of jobs in Wisconsin, and to develop the thousands of additional jobs needed now and in the immediate future.

Jobs in the 80's will be found where there is guaranteed energy, suitable transportation and a skilled, productive labor force. We are committed to making the best use of available energy through conservation, and to expanding the energy sources now available in Wisconsin. New energy sources must be developed which, together with available sources, will meet the growing demands of citizens, industries, and farms in a growth economy. State government must work in cooperation with the private sector to attain these goals.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS — The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes that while rural and urban areas have differing problems, they all are part of the tapestry which makes Wisconsin's heritage and its future. We reject the growing tendency to pit urban, suburban and rural voters and government officials against one another when, in fact, they are mutually dependent. We will work to insure that programs such as welfare, highways, mass transit, public works, state aids to schools and local government, and tax policies reflect balance and recognize the uniqueness and strength of all the parts of Wisconsin.

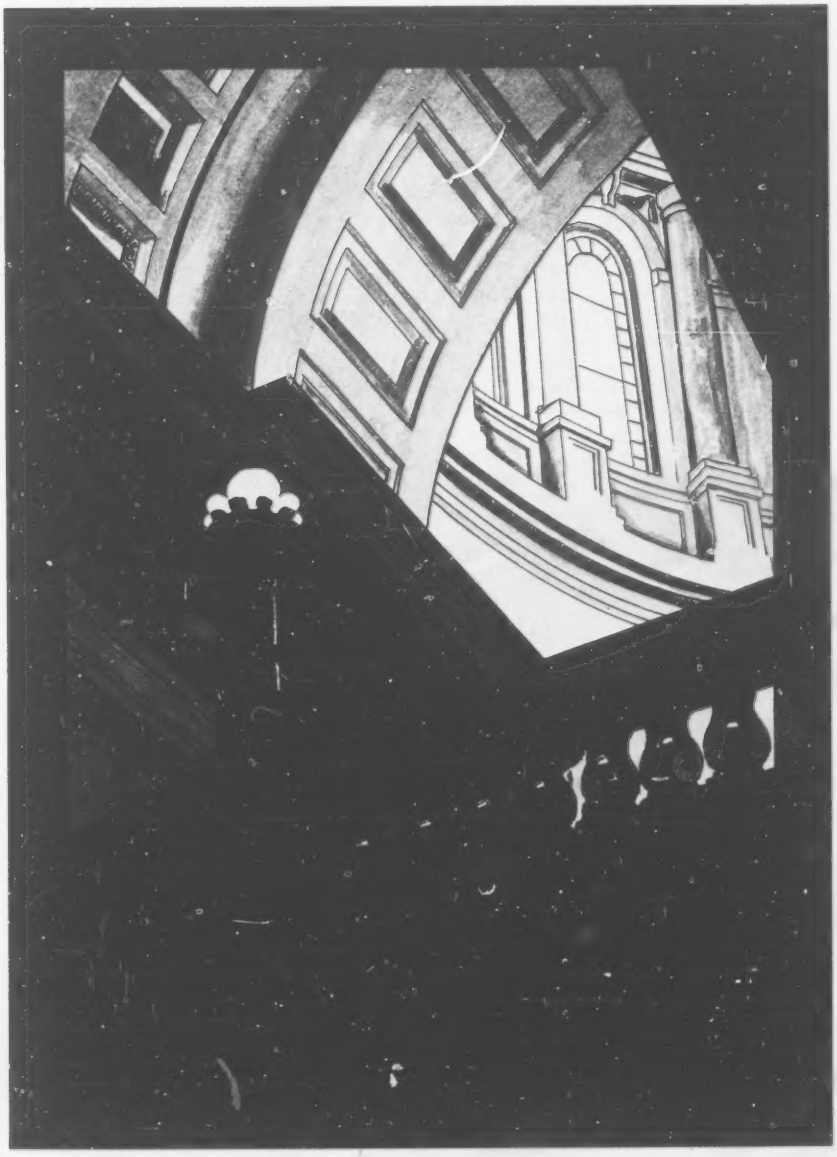
"OUR FUTURE...."

On these principles and planks we stand. We urge all who share these values and beliefs to join together in supporting the Republican Party of Wisconsin and Republican candidates. Only through such joint effort and support will we fulfill these principles and values.

Wisconsin has had a proud and distinguished tradition of leadership, progress, integrity and reform. Together we will build on this tradition and move forward to create an even greater Wisconsin in the future while preserving our liberty.

ELECTIONS

Elections in Wisconsin: 1982 and 1983 primary and general election statistics



ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

A Capsule View

The laws governing all elections in Wisconsin are set forth generally in Chapters 5 to 12 of the Wisconsin Statutes. There are 4 regular elections to engage the voter's attention — the spring primary in February and the spring election in April of each year, and the September primary and November general election in the even-numbered years. Officers who are elected on a non-partisan basis are chosen in the spring. These comprise town, village, city and school district officers, county board members, county executives, all judicial officers and the state superintendent of public instruction. Officers elected on a partisan basis are chosen in the fall and include county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers except the state superintendent, and members of Congress. Not all of these officers are elected at every election.

In presidential election years the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, while the vote for president occurs at the general (November) election. At some elections, the Wisconsin voters are also asked to advise the state legislature or local legislative bodies on matters of public policy (referenda) or to ratify or reject a proposed law or an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

The Wisconsin Electorate

Size of the Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is unknown. On April 1, 1980, Wisconsin population 18 years of age and older numbered 3,347,947, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 2,273,221 votes were cast for president in that year, it can be assumed that about 68 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election. There were 1,580,344 votes cast for governor in 1982.

Age Requirements. Although Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards" may vote in Wisconsin if he or she fulfills certain other requirements, the 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states (including Wisconsin), extended the right to vote to those 18 years and over. Therefore, regardless of the wording of the Wisconsin Constitution, the voting age in this state is now 18 for all elections. The change has been made in the Wisconsin Statutes.

Residence Requirements. One of the voting requirements is residence. In Wisconsin state and local elections, the privilege of voting is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided in the state and election district or ward where they propose to vote for 10 days prior to the election. Under the statutes a person's residence is defined as "the place where his habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, he intends to return".

New residents who otherwise qualify as voters are permitted to vote for president and vice president, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Beginning with the 1964 presidential election, ex-residents of Wisconsin who moved within 24 months preceding the election to another state have been permitted to vote for presidential electors in Wisconsin unless they had meanwhile become eligible to vote in another state. In accordance with federal law, U.S. citizens living in a foreign country may vote in federal elections in Wisconsin if they last resided here before leaving the United States.

History of the Suffrage. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white (and emancipated Indian) male residents including immigrants not yet naturalized. A referendum approved in November of 1849 extended suffrage to colored male residents. In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Women's suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Voter Registration. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors". Today, voter registration in Wisconsin is by law required for every town, village or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may by local ordinance be adopted for municipalities of having a population of 5,000 or less. Voters

may register at any of the following places: office of the municipal clerk; office of the county register of deeds and office of the city clerk in Milwaukee; any other location designated by the municipal clerk (such as fire stations, libraries, etc.) or as part of a door-to-door voter registration campaign; and at the polling place on election day. High school students and staff may, in addition, register at public or, in some cases, private high schools designated by the municipal clerk. Municipal voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter. Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, provided for voter registration by mail, registration at the polls on election day and removal of the 6-month state residency requirement. The residency change was also approved by the electorate, as required by the Constitution, in a November 1976 referendum.

Selection of Candidates

Primaries. Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates (inferring that all potential candidates are qualified), the nomination of candidates in a primary, and the election of officeholders in the general election.

Until "Fighting Bob" La Follette became governor of our state, candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of delegates, of members of a political party, or of eligible voters. Contrary to popular belief, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms — the caucuses were subject to legal regulations equally as stringent as our modern election laws.

In most instances, candidates are chosen today in primary elections; the nominating caucus remains as an optional method for the selection of town and village office candidates. In most cases where nominations are made by means other than the nominating caucus method, aspirants to elective office circulate nomination papers to be signed by a specified number of voters in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan "general elections" held in November and for the nonpartisan "spring elections" held in April. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February; the fall primary, on the second Tuesday in September.

Nonpartisan February Primary. Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for state superintendent, county supervisor, any judicial office, or certain other offices, a primary election must be held, and the names of the 2 candidates receiving the greatest number of votes are placed on the ballots for the nonpartisan election. This is also applicable to municipalities adopting the system of nominating candidates by primary election. In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 aspirants receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office are selected as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan final election.

Partisan September Primary. Primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each political party for each partisan general election. Since the purpose of a partisan primary is to nominate the candidates that a political party will run against the nominees of the other party in the general election, only the adherents of a particular party are expected to vote in that party's primary. Most states have a closed primary system, which requires the voter to declare his party allegiance before receiving the ballot of that party. Wisconsin's "open primary" law makes the choice a private matter; that is, the voter does not have to make a public declaration of his party affiliation to receive the ballot of that party (a closed primary). Instead, he is given the ballots of all parties, but votes his choices on one party's ballot only. The voter cannot split his ticket and select candidates at random from several ballots. The provision that requires voters to vote for candidates of only one party is often confusing or frustrating to voters.

Wisconsin adopted the open primary law for partisan offices in 1903 (Chapter 451, Laws of 1903), and the law was amended in 1905 to apply to the selection of national convention delegates.

In partisan primaries, the nominee receiving the highest number of votes becomes his party's candidate for the office, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the vote for him also equals at least 5 percent of the party vote for governor cast in the district at the last general election, or the number of signatures required on nomination papers for the office, whichever is greater.

The only other partisan officers chosen are party ward committeemen, who are elected at September primaries in even-numbered years. Ward committeemen cannot be elected by write-in vote. Party ward committeemen (required to reside in district, ward or municipality for which they were elected) recommend names of electors to be appointed election officials by the governing body of each town, village, and city.

Presidential Preference Vote. On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

Meeting on the last Tuesday in January of that year, a bipartisan committee certifies to the Elections Board the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates to be placed on the ballot. The members of the committee consist of the state chairman and the national committeeman and committeewoman from each party entitled to a separate ballot or column, the speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate and the minority leader of each house of the legislature. An additional member is elected by the committee and serves as chairman. Any potential candidate may withdraw his name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board, no later than the second Thursday following the third Tuesday in February, that he or she is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of president of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election. Other candidates may be placed on the ballot by filing nomination petitions with the Elections Board, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors, by the second Thursday following the third Tuesday in February. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote.

There is no filing of delegate lists prior to the primary. After the results of the primary are determined, each state organization selects as many delegates or alternates as are permitted or allotted by the party's national committee. Delegates must be pledged to represent the presidential candidate in accordance with the primary vote. However, the presidential candidate has until June 10 to review this slate of delegates and replace any of the recommended list with his own choices. Not less than two-thirds of the convention votes must be designated by congressional districts. The total number of delegates and convention votes allocated to each state is not determined by state law, but by the national committee of each party and is based on the number of congressional districts and the prior voting record of the state. Unless prevented by the death of the candidate, delegates must pledge to vote in accordance with the results of the presidential preference vote on the first and subsequent ballots until the candidate to whom they are pledged either fails to obtain at least one-third of the authorized convention vote or until that candidate releases the delegates. Thereafter, the Wisconsin delegates may support any other candidates of their choice.

The Wisconsin presidential preference vote is also an open primary. In order to reduce the temptation of crossover voting, each ballot provides for a protest "no" vote against the candidate or slate of candidates listed on that ballot. If a plurality of the voters in any district or the state at large casts their ballots for "none of the names shown", or against the single name shown on the ballot, the party organization selects the delegates to attend the national convention as an uninstructed delegation.

The open primary aspect of the state's presidential preference primary has caused considerable problems with the National Democratic Party. Although the Wisconsin Supreme Court in January 1980 decided that the state's delegate selection system was constitutional and binding and that the national party could not refuse to seat delegates chosen under Wisconsin law, the U.S. Supreme Court, in February 1981, reversed the state court's decision by holding that Wisconsin law cannot force the national party to seat delegates chosen in a way that violates the party's rules. The exact role that Wisconsin's presidential preference primary will play in selecting delegates for the 1984 national conventions is unclear at this time. Since the National Republican Party allows open primaries, Wisconsin Republicans have had no problems with the open presidential primary.

Elections

The Partisan "General" November Elections. From among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries in September, the people of Wisconsin select, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the elected officials of the state and its counties. The choice is between the single candidate for each major political party who received the

highest number of votes for a particular office in the partisan primary and the "independent" candidates who are affiliated with minor parties or who are unaffiliated. "Write-in" votes may be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general are filled from the state at large. The constitutional officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections 2 years after each U.S. presidential election. At every general election, a representative in Congress is elected from each of the congressional districts and a representative to the Assembly from each of the Assembly districts. United States senators, who serve 6 years, are also chosen at the general election. The 33 state senators are elected for 4 years — one-half at each general election from the odd-numbered or even-numbered Senate districts. A clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds are elected biennially from each of the 72 counties in the state, and approximately one-half of the counties elect a surveyor and all counties elect a coroner or a medical examiner. Dunn, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oneida, Racine and Taylor have a medical examiner system. Article VI, Section 4 of the Wisconsin Constitution, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, while a 1972 amendment allowed counties below 500,000 the option of retaining the office of coroner or instituting a medical examining system. In lieu of electing a county surveyor, Section 59.12 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes county boards to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor.

Vacancies in the offices of representatives in Congress, state senators, and representatives to the Assembly may be filled by special election only. A vacancy in the office of U.S. senator may be filled by appointment until it can be filled at a general election. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and county offices are filled by appointment except that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in the office of governor (the secretary of state is third in line of succession). Appointments to fill vacancies on the state level and for most county offices are made by the governor.

Presidential Electors, Electoral College. In each presidential election year, each major political party's nominees for state and legislative offices, state officers and the holdover state senators hold a convention in the state Capitol on the first Tuesday in October to nominate their party's slate of presidential electors for president and vice president. Minor party and other "independent" candidates file their slate of electors with their nomination papers. Although the names of the electors no longer appear on the presidential ballots, every vote cast for the names of the candidates for president and vice president of each party is a vote for each of the electors committed to that slate. The electors of the presidential slate receiving the greatest number of votes become members of the electoral college and meet at 12 noon on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December to cast the vote officially for president and vice president in Wisconsin. The number of electors chosen for each slate is equal to the state's delegation in Congress. One presidential elector is chosen from each congressional district and 2 are chosen at large. Wisconsin had 12 electoral votes in 1968; because of the reduction of its congressional districts from 10 to 9, the number of its electoral college votes in 1972, 1976 and 1980 was 11. Under the 1980 census, Wisconsin retains its 11 electoral votes in 1984.

Nonpartisan April Elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for state superintendent of public instruction, judicial officers, county executive officers, town, village and city officers, county supervisors, and school board members. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan offices voted for on a statewide basis are state superintendent and justices of the Supreme Court; all others are elected from the county, district, or municipality represented. In addition to the Supreme Court, consisting of 7 justices, there is a Court of Appeals, elected at large from one of the 4 appellate districts, with 3 judges from each district, serving for staggered 6-year terms. Pursuant to 1978 legislation enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature, the state is provided with a "single level" trial court system, consisting of 190 circuit judges (the former county judges are denominated as circuit judges). Each county is a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee and Forest-Florence. Individual county circuit courts are comprised of varying numbers of branches, with each branch headed by one judge.

The governor has power to fill by temporary appointment vacancies which might occur in nonpartisan state elective offices. Many of the state's justices and judges first achieved judicial

office through appointment by the governor; thus, gubernatorial appointments to a considerable extent determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary.

Constitutional Amendments; Referenda; Recall

Referenda. The referendum, as a companion procedure to the initiative, may be simply described as the process of referring a measure to the people via an election. This term is not to be confused with initiative, which involves the entire process whereby a number of voters may by petition propose legislation and require that it be submitted to a popular vote. The voters of Wisconsin can utilize the initiative procedure only at the local level.

On the state level, there are at least 5 types of referenda. Most of these are procedures known as "indirect initiative", that is, the legislature itself initiates the proposal and then submits it to the people for ratification. The term "direct initiative" usually is used when a proposal is initiated by petition of the electorate. In Wisconsin, the recall is the only example of direct initiative at the state level. The five types of state referenda may be described as (1) measures involving amendments to the constitution, (2) measures extending the right of suffrage, (3) legislation requiring ratification prior to becoming effective, (4) measures requesting the recall of an elected official, and (5) advisory referenda.

The most recent statewide advisory referendum submitted to the voters requested the President and Congress of the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union and other nations a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium with appropriate verification and was approved by the electorate in September 1982.

County boards may submit advisory or ratifying referenda to county voters. Municipalities also have the right to submit referenda questions relating to village and city charter ordinances and certain other subjects affecting the government of the municipalities. In cities, electors may by petition require the common council to adopt an ordinance or resolution or submit it to a referendum.

In addition, all proposed amendments to the constitution must be ratified by the people before they can become effective. Thus, the voters of Wisconsin may be asked at an election to approve a change in the state constitution or express their preference on a matter of public policy. With 2 exceptions, all questions have been submitted by the legislature to the electorate at "spring elections" in April or "general elections" in November. Two (nonconstitutional) referenda, one relating to a World War I soldiers' bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the electors, and the other, relating to a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium, was submitted at the 1982 September primary and was also approved by the voters.

Constitutional Amendments. The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is adoption of an identical amendment by 2 consecutive legislatures and ratification of the amendment by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent election.

In recent years the electorate has voted on a number of constitutional amendments. For example, in the April 1979 election, an amendment was ratified consisting of 4 separate questions — providing for gubernatorial succession, filling a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, selection of the Senate's presiding officer, and making miscellaneous revisions to clarify the text. In the April 1981 election, 4 constitutional amendments (consisting of 5 questions), were ratified providing for primaries in recall elections, revising the right to bail, removing obsolete provisions on corporations and banking, and extending the indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems in counties and sewage districts over 150,000 and in all cities. In the April 1982 election, one amendment was ratified authorizing county responsibility for acts of the sheriff, while in November 1982, additional obsolete provisions were removed.

Recall. The Wisconsin Constitution and statutes also provide for the recall of elective officers after the first year of a term through a process of petition and special election. In August 1977, for example, 5 La Crosse school board members were recalled, and in September 1977 a county judge was recalled from office. This was the first time in Wisconsin history that a judge had been recalled from office.

The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording, tallying and reporting the votes of over 2 million people is a complex process. Who handles it? First of all, the process is guided by

explicit state laws. Detailed specifications concerning the content of the ballot, for example, are set forth in the statutes. The Wisconsin Elections Board, which administers the election laws for the state, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for the use of voting machines, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for state offices, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

For the potential voter, the election process begins when he registers to vote with the clerk of his municipality or — in Milwaukee — with the city Board of Election Commissioners. Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. A voter's registration is permanent unless he moves; then he must reregister.

County clerks are responsible for preparing the ballots to be used for the election of all offices on the county level or above, and for distribution of them to the municipal clerks; municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities; in cities or counties over 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners.

On election day at each polling place, there are normally stationed 3 inspectors, 2 elections clerks, and — unless voting machines are used — 2 ballot clerks. The law requires all cities, villages and towns having a population of 10,000 or more to use voting machines. Electronic voting systems may now be used in lieu of mechanical voting machines. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each polling place. Certain candidates and nonpartisan and bipartisan groups may also appoint observers. A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the municipality, sickness, handicap, age, disability, military service, jury duty or religious reasons may vote by absentee ballot.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver one tally sheet statement and registration or poll list each to the county clerk and to the municipal clerk. Where electronic voting systems are used, the count may be adjourned to a central location. The county clerk and 2 citizens appointed by him (including one from another political party) constitute the county board of canvassers, which examines the returns. One statement of the results is filed in the county clerk's office; another statement, to which is attached a tabulation of votes cast as each polling place for each candidate, goes to the state Elections Board. The county clerk also issues certificates of election to the elected officials within the county.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the chairperson of the state Elections Board, state treasurer, and attorney general, meets after each election to examine the certified statements of the county canvassers. The board makes a statements of the votes cast for each office and determines who has been elected. The Elections Board then issues certificates of election to all persons elected to a state office. The board also issues certificates or prepares certificates for issuance by the governor to persons elected to national offices from this state.

Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, with the intent of furnishing the voters with complete information as to who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and to what extent, either directly or indirectly. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes regulates campaign financing, while Chapter 12 defines prohibited election practices. Chapter 11 was augmented by the 1977 Wisconsin Legislature, which created a system of public grants for the campaigns of eligible candidates for state offices. Numerous minor revisions were also made in the campaign finance law by the 1979 Wisconsin Legislature.

Duties of the Elections Board. The Elections Board furnishes candidates and committees with forms for making reports, furnishes manuals setting forth recommended methods of bookkeeping and reporting, compiles and maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to each candidate, individual, committee or group, and prepares special reports. It includes in its biennial report statistics concerning the total contributions and expenditures of candidates and committees, amounts over $100 contributed by contributors, and additional data. It investigates violations of the election laws and must notify the district attorney, the attorney general or the governor of any facts within its knowledge or evidence in its possession that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections.

The board also supervises the auditing of campaign finance reports submitted in connection with state elections.

Contributions and Disbursements. Every political party committee, other political committee or political group which makes or accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year and every individual who accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year files a verified statement with the appropriate filing officer (the Elections Board in the case of state or national officers or a statewide referendum). A candidate must file a statement for any amount. The statement includes such items as the name and address of the registrant, the officers, the campaign depository, and the names of the candidates or the nature of the referendum supported or opposed; and the area, scope or jurisdiction of the registrant.

Subsequently, such committees, groups or individuals must file full reports of all contributions received, obligations incurred and disbursements made, including the name, address and total contribution of each contributor donating over $20; an itemization of disbursements over $20 to other registrants; and a separate statement giving the name, address, occupation, place of employment and contribution of any contributor donating more than $100 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and that of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state. Some candidates and others whose financial activity does not exceed $500 per year may be exempted from reporting. Political party committees with less than $1,000 per year of financial activity may he similarly exempted.

Single Campaign Treasurer. Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions or making any disbursements. Each candidate and his campaign treasurer must file a registration statement. Unless exempted from reporting, each candidate or the treasurer acting on his behalf must file periodic financial reports, for which the candidate is responsible as to correctness.

Contribution by Negotiable Instrument. All campaign contributions exceeding $50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument, so that the origin is known. All campaign disbursements must be made or reimbursed by negotiable instrument drawn upon the campaign depository. Anonymous contributions exceeding $10 cannot be expended but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund. All contributions must be made in the name of the contributor.

Limitations on Contributions. Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. No one individual (except a candidate) may contribute more than the specified amounts to any of the following candidates and any individual or voluntary committee supporting him: constitutional administrative officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction), and Supreme Court justice — $10,000; state senator — $1,000; representative to the Assembly — $500; and all other state and local candidates — a limit which varies between $250 and $3,000 depending upon the office. Furthermore, no individual may make a contribution to all candidates in excess of a total of $10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee other than a political party committee may make any contributions to a candidate for one of the constitutional administrative offices or justice of the Supreme Court of more than 4 percent of the candidate's disbursement level specified by law; nor may such a committee make contributions to candidates for other state and local offices in excess of monetary limits specified by law.

No political party may receive more than $75,000 of its contributions in any calendar year from all other committees, nor more than $6,000 from any specific committee or its subunits. No committee other than a political party committee may make any contribution or contributions to a political party exceeding $6,000 per calendar year.

No candidate may receive more than 65 percent of the total authorized disbursement level specified by rule of the State Elections Board from all other committees, including political party committees. Of this amount, not more than 45% may be received from special interest committees.

Disbursements from the campaign depository may not be made anonymously, nor may contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. The source of all political advertisements must appear thereon.

Political Action Committees. A political action committee (PAC) is any combination of two or more persons that receives contributions which are intended exclusively for political purposes. The committee makes contributions to candidates or committees or make disbursements on behalf of candidates or committees. PACs are often sponsored by trade or professional associations or labor organizations and draw their memberships from them. PACs also raise money to urge adoption or defeat of referenda.

In addition, political action committees often make contributions to multiple candidates and do not necessarily support one particular party over the other.

Although the small contributions from individuals still represent the major source of campaign contributions, most special-interest contributions are received from PACs, which gave $646,457 compared to $125,858 for individual contributions of over $100 for 1979-80.

Political action committees currently may not contribute more than $14,000 per campaign to a gubernatorial candidate, $1,000 per campaign to a state senatorial candidate and $500 per campaign to an Assembly candidate.

Public Campaign Financing. Under Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, a campaign fund was created in the state treasury consisting of general tax revenues from each person filing a state income tax return who specifies that $1 shall be set aside for this fund. The fund is available to candidates for statewide executive and judicial offices, as well as legislative offices, for use after the primary, provided that they obtain a specified number of votes in the primary and they raise a specified initial amount of private contributions from individuals in amounts of $100 or less. Participants must agree to accept spending limits and limits placed on personal contributions to their own campaigns in order to receive moneys from the fund, unless their opponents qualify for a grant but decline to accept it (thereby releasing themselves from adherence to the limits). The fund is apportioned by office in accordance with a specified formula. Moneys accepted count towards the maximum limit of 45 percent of a candidate's spending limit which may be accepted from special interest committees, thereby substantially limiting this source of contributions for those who participate. The act also made spending limits (which apply only to candidates who accept moneys from the fund) subject to an automatic cost of living adjustment. This, in turn, impacts on certain contribution limitations which are figured as percentages of the disbursement levels. Moneys from the fund may be used only for advertising in communications media, printing, office supplies and postage; other campaign expenses must be privately financed.

Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as practices involving bribery, fraud, election threats, and illegal actions of election officials.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
February 15, 1983 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote
Douglas County, Branch 2	
Ralph E. Binger	1,293
William A. Hammann	593
Michael T. Lucci	3,497
Joseph A. McDonald	3,706
La Crosse County, Branch 2	
Marvin H. Davis	1,980
Maureen L. Kinney	2,106
Roger W. LeGrand	956
Michael J. Mulroy	4,033
Allen T. Trapp	1,451
Marathon County, Branch 4	
William A.J. Drengler	3,663
Vincent K. Howard	4,522
Rand Krueger	3,777
St. Croix County, Branch 2	
Alex S. Kosa	755*
William J. Radosevich	743*
Phillip P. Todryk	920*
Douglas R. Zilz	755*

* St. Croix County Circuit Court decision. The appeal and rulings by the Circuit Court Judge resulted in a tie vote between Zilz and Kosa. In order to break the tie vote, a toss of a coin was called for. This was done by the Judge. The result of the coin toss was in favor of Kosa.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
February 15, 1983 Primary

County	William A. Bablitch	Trayton L. Lathrop	Gordon Myse
Adams	543	123	99
Ashland	689	160	226
Barron	426	140	149
Bayfield	733	268	207
Brown	6,356	2,574	5,835
Buffalo	533	124	207
Burnett	261	201	131
Calumet	379	175	768
Chippewa	1,080	319	497
Clark	1,426	199	469
Columbia	867	574	260
Crawford	415	289	168
Dane	13,538	7,022	4,724
Dodge	1,007	501	559
Door	513	222	316
Douglas	3,994	1,900	1,199
Dunn	958	274	340
Eau Claire	1,076	231	636
Florence	174	71	76
Fond du Lac	2,107	789	2,616
Forest	1,114	182	291
Grant	586	445	319
Green	704	242	193
Green Lake	472	90	227
Iowa	478	247	224
Iron	761	213	200
Jackson	392	91	207
Jefferson	951	461	495
Juneau	638	366	181
Kenosha	3,133	1,595	2,298
Kewaunee	282	95	161
La Crosse	5,796	1,450	2,204
Lafayette	259	252	105
Langlade	1,246	258	1,192
Lincoln	1,894	360	403
Manitowoc	1,985	683	1,401
Marathon	7,158	1,776	2,310
Marinette	2,350	886	1,087
Marquette	271	136	86
Menominee	54	11	91
Milwaukee	19,834	7,640	15,431
Monroe	1,260	286	325
Oconto	1,367	463	669
Oneida	2,212	406	579
Outagamie*	1,078	722	6,639
Ozaukee	749	418	698
Pepin	78	36	34
Pierce	313	179	186
Polk	419	277	114
Portage	2,934	164	508
Price	569	88	158
Racine	4,936	1,798	2,843
Richland	288	245	140
Rock	2,050	726	1,598
Rusk	714	194	194
St. Croix	1,134	791	632
Sauk	1,801	857	620
Sawyer	548	218	236
Shawano	904	269	939
Sheboygan	2,020	864	1,568
Taylor	706	147	180
Trempealeau	941	187	281
Vernon	602	174	169
Vilas	1,225	254	368
Walworth	1,975	897	887
Washburn	259	140	98
Washington	1,091	415	590
Waukesha	7,058	3,119	4,371
Waupaca	969	277	1,051
Waushara	498	77	180
Winnebago	2,812	1,311	4,237
Wood	1,671	292	657
TOTAL	132,614	49,926	80,337

* Outagamie County reported an error in a voting machine. The totals shown include 94 votes more than voters.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
April 5, 1983

County	William A. Bablitch	Gordon Myse	County	William A. Bablitch	Gordon Myse
Adams	2,318	961	Marinette	5,505	3,090
Ashland	2,434	1,263	Marquette	2,134	978
Barron	4,096	1,896	Menominee	254	282
Bayfield	2,265	1,525	Milwaukee	38,175	34,505
Brown	21,051	23,070	Monroe	4,069	1,714
Buffalo	1,820	902	Oconto	4,351	2,547
Burnett	2,005	1,177	Oneida	6,357	2,984
Calumet	1,942	2,833	Outagamie	4,992	18,449
Chippewa	5,507	2,168	Ozaukee	5,566	4,399
Clark	4,941	2,120	Pepin	724	353
Columbia	5,545	2,676	Pierce	2,586	1,191
Crawford	2,860	1,295	Polk	3,714	1,734
Dane	37,587	22,910	Portage	11,860	2,507
Dodge	6,946	3,664	Price	3,116	1,011
Door	3,751	2,327	Racine	11,481	11,705
Douglas	6,359	5,145	Richland	2,350	1,162
Dunn	4,029	1,645	Rock	10,777	8,934
Eau Claire	6,302	4,219	Rusk	2,829	1,017
Florence	737	308	St. Croix	4,468	2,423
Fond du Lac	6,773	6,514	Sauk	4,949	3,140
Forest	2,483	877	Sawyer	2,127	1,439
Grant	5,094	2,419	Shawano	3,721	3,813
Green	3,573	1,658	Sheboygan	7,469	5,961
Green Lake	2,987	1,449	Taylor	2,665	924
Iowa	2,362	1,224	Trempealeau	3,238	1,443
Iron	1,397	698	Vernon	3,720	1,535
Jackson	2,162	1,172	Vilas	4,062	1,540
Jefferson	6,569	4,042	Walworth	7,295	3,902
Juneau	3,677	1,738	Washburn	1,853	1,055
Kenosha	7,673	4,527	Washington	8,147	3,875
Kewaunee	2,013	1,320	Waukesha	21,688	13,422
La Crosse	11,337	6,972	Waupaca	3,942	3,719
Lafayette	1,878	953	Waushara	2,477	1,188
Langlade	2,774	2,745	Winnebago	9,097	12,048
Lincoln	5,237	2,611	Wood	8,190	4,361
Manitowoc	9,274	6,438	TOTAL	433,132	301,665
Marathon	13,426	7,854			

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES
April 6, 1982

District I Counties	Rudolph T. Randa	Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.
Milwaukee	24,903	36,724
TOTAL	24,903	36,724

District II Counties	Richard S. Brown	Denis R. Vogel	Counties	Richard S. Brown	Denis R. Vogel
Calumet	2,592	1,671	Sheboygan	5,047	3,819
Fond du Lac	7,704	2,804	Walworth	7,143	2,772
Green Lake	2,042	714	Washington	6,292	2,744
Kenosha	8,900	4,264	Waukesha	17,462	9,784
Manitowoc	4,092	11,540	Winnebago	11,541	4,738
Ozaukee	4,016	1,699	TOTAL	89,920	51,473
Racine	12,089	4,924			

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES — Cont.

District III Counties	Robert W. Dean	Counties	Robert W. Dean
Ashland	2,782	Menominee	279
Barron	4,524	Oconto	5,236
Bayfield	2,443	Oneida	5,907
Brown	17,568	Outagamie	17,597
Buffalo	1,400	Pepin	585
Burnett	2,034	Pierce	3,535
Chippewa	5,032	Polk	4,134
Door*	0	Price	1,611
Douglas	4,619	Rusk	2,320
Dunn	3,770	St. Croix	4,872
Eau Claire	7,439	Sawyer	1,535
Florence	576	Shawano	3,870
Forest	1,254	Taylor	2,912
Iron	1,650	Trempealeau	3,443
Kewaunee	3,553	Vilas	2,156
Langlade	2,501	Washburn	2,141
Lincoln	4,485	TOTAL	145,461
Marathon	12,818		
Marinette	4,880		

District IV Counties	Martha J. Bablitch	Counties	Martha J. Bablitch
Adams	1,668	Lafayette	2,391
Clark	3,796	Marquette	1,394
Columbia	5,916	Monroe	3,683
Crawford	2,045	Portage	5,664
Dane	22,243	Richland	1,839
Dodge	8,707	Rock	12,676
Grant	5,171	Sauk	5,335
Green	4,667	Vernon	4,140
Iowa	2,978	Waupaca	7,042
Jackson	1,899	Waushara	2,054
Jefferson	5,442	Wood	8,059
Juneau	3,257	TOTAL	132,982
La Crosse	10,916		

April 5, 1983

District III Counties	R. Thomas Cane	Counties	R. Thomas Cane
Ashland	2,478	Menominee	329
Barron	3,877	Oconto	4,485
Bayfield	2,974	Oneida	6,278
Brown	33,328	Outagamie	19,205
Buffalo	1,982	Pepin	772
Burnett	2,705	Pierce	3,013
Chippewa	5,477	Polk	4,424
Door	4,511	Price	2,755
Douglas	9,145	Rusk	2,677
Dunn	4,066	St. Croix	5,910
Eau Claire	7,666	Sawyer	2,662
Florence	597	Shawano	5,726
Forest	1,695	Taylor	2,402
Iron	1,405	Trempealeau	3,296
Kewaunee	2,479	Vilas	3,765
Langlade	3,333	Washburn	2,110
Lincoln	5,109	TOTAL	183,361
Marathon	14,866		
Marinette	5,859		

* Office was inadvertently left off the ballot.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 6, 1982

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Iron County		Milwaukee County, Branch 35	
Francis J. Fassino	950	Lee Wells	46,153
John P. Varda	1,966	Outagamie County, Branch 4	
Milwaukee County, Branch 23		Harold V. Froehlich	13,915
Janine P. Geske	39,095	Patrick Mares	10,222
Robert R. Knoll	21,077		

April 5, 1983

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Bayfield County		Marathon County, Branch 4	
Thomas J. Gallagher	3,454	Vincent K. Howard	12,192
Brown County, Branch 2		Rand Krueger	9,280
Vivi L. Dilweg	36,104	Marquette County	
Brown County, Branch 4		Donn H. Dahlke	2,126
Alexander R. Grant	34,867	Gene Kobey	1,258
Crawford County		Menominee-Shawano Counties, Branch 2	
Michael Kirchman	2,785	Thomas G. Grover	6,995
Rodney J. Satter	2,018	Milwaukee County, Branch 1	
Dane County, Branch 3		James F. Blask	28,562
P. Charles Jones	47,995	Charles B. Schudson	40,585
Dodge County, Branch 3		Milwaukee County, Branch 10	
Thomas W. Wells	8,701	Rudolph T. Randa	56,211
Douglas County, Branch 2		Milwaukee County, Branch 29	
Michael T. Lucci	6,270	Gary A. Gerlach	57,602
Joseph A. McDonald	7,004	Portage County, Branch 2	
Jefferson County, Branch 2		Robert C. Jenkins	11,305
Arnold K. Schumann	8,580	St. Croix County, Branch 2	
Kenosha County, Branch 3		Alex S. Kosa	3,983
John E. Malloy	10,050	Phillip P. Todryk	4,328
La Crosse County, Branch 1		Sawyer County	
Peter G. Pappas	15,892	Alvin L. Kelsey	3,281
La Crosse County, Branch 2		Sheboygan County, Branch 2	
Maureen L. Kinney	9,147	John G. Buchen	11,739
Michael J. Mulroy	10,475		

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS OF SHERIFF

Amending Art. VI, Sec. 4

1979 AJR 99; 1981 AJR 7; Adopted April 6, 1982

Ballot Question: "Shall section 4 of article VI of the constitution be amended to provide that the legislature may, by law, permit or require counties to be responsible for the acts of the sheriff?"

Text of Section: "[Article VI] Section 4. (1) Sheriffs, coroners, ~~register~~ registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every ~~two~~ 2 years.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

(3) Sheriffs shall hold no other office~~, they~~. Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant~~, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff~~.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section ~~mentioned~~, giving to ~~such~~ the officer a copy of the charges ~~against him~~ and an opportunity of being heard ~~in his defense~~.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment~~, and the~~. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to which ~~he shall be~~ appointed and until ~~his~~ a successor shall be elected and qualified."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	988	1,231	Marinette	4,653	2,800
Ashland	2,202	1,738	Marquette	761	989
Barron	3,771	2,375	Menominee	195	75
Bayfield	2,176	1,578	Milwaukee	32,699	15,245
Brown	12,299	7,171	Monroe	2,161	2,761
Buffalo	891	1,306	Oconto	3,925	3,126
Burnett	1,517	1,423	Oneida	4,031	3,906
Calumet	2,318	1,659	Outagamie	12,227	5,686
Chippewa	3,406	3,175	Ozaukee	2,899	1,852
Clark	3,076	2,657	Pepin	410	554
Columbia	4,137	3,025	Pierce	2,349	2,487
Crawford	1,476	1,532	Polk	2,572	3,034
Dane	15,673	6,375	Portage	2,804	3,495
Dodge	5,260	4,880	Price	1,260	1,258
Door	3,881	2,852	Racine	10,172	5,295
Douglas	3,480	2,690	Richland	1,223	1,468
Dunn	2,799	2,818	Rock	8,998	5,229
Eau Claire	4,058	3,906	Rusk	1,282	1,984
Florence	326	620	St. Croix	3,580	3,319
Fond du Lac	5,719	4,270	Sauk	4,135	2,338
Forest	1,075	901	Sawyer	1,092	1,199
Grant	3,751	3,970	Shawano	2,927	1,992
Green	3,381	2,510	Sheboygan	6,001	3,584
Green Lake	1,795	1,393	Taylor	1,916	2,009
Iowa	2,160	1,341	Trempealeau	2,336	2,420
Iron	1,337	1,192	Vernon	2,940	2,817
Jackson	1,104	1,849	Vilas	1,750	1,131
Jefferson	4,598	2,813	Walworth	6,967	3,804
Juneau	2,042	2,602	Washburn	1,854	1,644
Kenosha	9,092	4,191	Washington	5,190	3,181
Kewaunee	2,577	1,800	Waukesha	15,712	8,678
La Crosse	7,513	5,915	Waupaca	5,266	3,423
Lafayette	1,419	1,874	Waushara	1,472	1,203
Langlade	2,024	1,612	Winnebago	10,189	4,457
Lincoln	2,870	2,591	Wood	5,864	4,434
Manitowoc	8,644	6,364	TOTAL	316,156	219,752
Marathon	7,509	6,176			

REMOVAL OF MISCELLANEOUS OBSOLETE PROVISIONS

Amending Art. I, Secs. 1 and 18; Art. IV, Secs. 3,4,5 and 30;
Art. X, Secs. 1 and 2; Art. XIV, Secs. 3-12 and 14-16.
1979 AJR 76; 1981 AJR 35; Adopted November 2, 1982

The following changes in the Wisconsin Constitution, regarding the removal of miscellaneous obsolete provisions, were adopted by the 1979 and 1981 Wisconsin Legislatures and ratified by the electorate on November 2, 1982. The 1981 Legislature, in adopting this constitutional amendment on second consideration, separated the amendment proposal into 9 separate questions, by subject, for submittal to the electorate. The ballot questions and voting totals relating thereto immediately follow the text of the constitutional changes.

Text of Sections: [Article I] Section 1. All ~~men~~ people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to serve these rights, governments are instituted ~~among men~~, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Section 18. The right of every ~~man~~ person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of ~~his own~~ conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any ~~man~~ person be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, ~~against his~~ without consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

[Article IV] Section 3. At ~~their~~ its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants~~, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy~~.

[Article IV] Section 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November ~~after the adoption of this amendment~~ in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

Section 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts~~. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen~~ for the term of ~~four~~ 4 years.

[Article IV] Section 30. ~~In all~~ All elections ~~to be~~ made by the legislature ~~the members thereof~~ shall be by roll call vote ~~viva voce, and their votes shall be~~ entered ~~on~~ in the ~~journal~~ journals.

[Article X] Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold ~~his~~ office for ~~four~~ 4 years from the succeeding first Monday in July. ~~The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905.~~ The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

[Article X] Section 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat~~, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty~~; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the ~~five hundred thousand~~ 500,000 acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved ~~the fourth day of~~ September 4, ~~one thousand eight hundred and forty-one~~ 1841; and also the ~~five per centum~~ 5 percent of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on ~~her~~ admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the ~~two~~ 2 grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

~~1.~~ (1) To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

~~2.~~ (2) The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

[Article XIV] Section 3. ~~All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.~~

Section 4. ~~All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description~~

of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Section 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Section 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Section 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Section 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Section 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no". The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

Section 10. Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

Section 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the

~~town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.~~

Section 12. ~~Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be.~~

Section 14. ~~The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.~~

Section 15. ~~The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.~~

Section 16. ~~(1) The 1975/1977 amendment relating to a revised structure of the judicial branch shall take effect on August 1 of the year following the year of ratification by the voters.~~

~~(2) All county courts and the branches thereof in existence on the effective date of this amendment shall, as trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction, continue after such effective date with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon such courts and the branches and judges thereof until the legislature by law alters or abolishes such county courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.~~

~~(3) Subject to the jurisdiction established in section 14 of article VII, municipal courts and municipal court judges shall continue after the effective date of this amendment with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties as conferred upon such courts and judges as of the effective date until the legislature acts under sections 2 and 14 of article VII to alter or abolish such municipal courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.~~

~~(5) Prior to the effective date of this amendment the legislature shall by law establish one or more appeals court districts, provide for the election of appeals judges in such districts, and determine the jurisdiction of the court of appeals under section 21 of article I and section 5 of article VII as affected by this amendment, so that the court of appeals shall become operative on the effective date.~~

[Article XIV] Section 16 (4). The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on ~~the effective date~~ August 1, 1978, shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January.

Ballot Questions:

The amendment, separated into 9 questions, appeared on the ballot as follows:

QUESTION 1: "*Gender neutral wording*. Shall sections 1 and 18 of article I and sections 1 and 2 of article X of the constitution be amended so as to replace masculine or feminine gender words with words of neutral gender?"

QUESTION 2: "*Correction of redistricting provision.* Shall section 3 of article IV of the constitution be amended so that the provision on legislative redistricting reflects the federal constitutional law on the treatment of residency of persons in the military for redistricting purposes?"

QUESTION 3: "*Deletion of 1881 transitional provision.* Shall sections 4 and 5 of article IV of the constitution be amended to replace the obsolete references to an 1881 amendment with words of continuing application concerning the date of election and terms of office of state legislators?"

QUESTION 4: "*Election of legislative officers.* Shall section 30 of article IV of the constitution be amended to clarify that all elections made by the legislature must be by roll call vote, and to remove a contradictory requirement?"

QUESTION 5: "*Deletion of 1902 transitional provision.* Shall section 1 of article X of the constitution be amended to remove an obsolete reference to the election and term of office of the state superintendent of public instruction in 1902?"

QUESTION 6 "*Repeal of draft exemption purchase.* Shall section 2 of article X of the constitution be amended to remove the obsolete reference to payment into the school fund of all moneys paid by draftees to purchase exemption from military service (e.g., under the 1863 federal conscription act, draftees could hire substitutes or buy an exemption from military service for $300)?"

QUESTION 7: "*Repeal of obsolete provisions relating to the 1848 transition from territory to statehood.* Shall sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 of of article XIV of the constitution be repealed so as to remove the obsolete provisions relating to the transition of Wisconsin from territory to statehood in 1848?"

QUESTION 8: "*Repeal of obsolete provisions relating to the 1977 court reorganization.* Shall subsections (1), (2), (3) and (5) of section 16 of article XIV of the constitution be repealed so as to remove the obsolete transitional provisions relating to implementation of the court reorganization amendments to the constitution ratified in 1977?"

QUESTION 9: "*Adjustment of terms of office for justices of the supreme court.* Shall subsection (4) of section 16 of article XIV of the constitution be amended to make specific the effective date of the provision concerning the terms of office for justices of the supreme court?"

County	1. Gender Neutral Wording		2. Redistricting Correction		3. 1881 Transitional Provision	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	2,095	1,723	2,151	1,395	2,470	1,053
Ashland	3,068	1,798	3,114	1,370	3,365	1,109
Barron	5,586	4,251	6,099	3,090	6,782	2,255
Bayfield	3,020	1,951	3,126	1,439	3,487	1,049
Brown	30,018	17,430	32,303	12,021	35,369	9,284
Buffalo	2,190	1,610	2,198	1,285	2,420	1,065
Burnett	3,126	2,427	3,363	1,753	3,655	1,412
Calumet	4,885	3,153	5,085	2,463	5,709	1,844
Chippewa	6,657	4,654	7,149	3,532	7,928	2,711
Clark	4,767	3,955	4,976	3,097	5,449	2,602
Columbia	6,791	4,900	7,481	3,545	8,326	2,572
Crawford	2,510	2,230	2,530	1,757	2,911	1,403
Dane	65,417	35,877	69,344	20,144	77,873	13,826
Dodge	10,826	7,433	11,855	5,232	13,302	3,844
Door	5,226	2,922	5,144	2,162	5,858	1,592
Douglas	6,479	4,808	7,153	3,199	7,938	2,402
Dunn	4,667	3,949	4,965	2,750	5,679	2,124
Eau Claire	12,113	8,790	13,182	5,915	14,795	4,452
Florence	565	568	594	533	685	335
Fond du Lac	14,556	9,708	15,751	6,856	17,067	5,343
Forest	1,409	1,199	1,480	944	1,548	820
Grant	6,128	5,221	6,662	3,708	7,675	2,728
Green	4,175	3,514	4,691	2,403	5,386	1,817
Green Lake	2,959	2,082	3,077	1,634	3,436	1,257
Iowa	2,359	2,140	2,432	1,582	2,880	1,183
Iron	1,520	1,040	1,547	810	1,769	591
Jackson	2,801	2,534	2,872	2,089	3,301	1,594
Jefferson	10,383	6,370	11,215	4,436	12,414	3,157
Juneau	2,862	2,713	2,878	2,245	3,341	1,728
Kenosha	15,531	9,350	17,034	5,846	18,553	4,294
Kewaunee	3,466	2,423	3,448	2,135	3,901	1,681
La Crosse	14,393	9,662	15,438	6,641	16,874	5,108
Lafayette	2,439	2,512	2,442	1,994	2,925	1,566
Langlade	3,162	2,234	3,241	1,712	3,676	1,269
Lincoln	4,537	3,408	4,787	2,580	5,333	1,976
Manitowoc	14,812	8,346	15,621	6,162	17,017	4,852
Marathon	17,702	12,887	18,823	9,882	21,240	7,388
Marinette	5,967	4,702	6,475	3,506	6,988	2,809
Marquette	1,828	1,448	1,865	1,151	2,143	893
Menominee	269	156	261	147	289	101
Milwaukee	163,371	80,264	178,245	46,900	191,294	34,219
Monroe	3,938	3,751	4,357	2,855	5,089	2,137
Oconto	5,129	3,495	4,989	2,925	5,673	2,244
Oneida	6,155	4,383	6,680	3,177	7,618	2,272
Outagamie	18,697	11,471	20,089	8,215	22,247	6,132
Ozaukee	12,364	7,614	14,227	4,617	15,753	3,151
Pepin	890	658	898	534	994	443
Pierce	4,633	3,743	5,095	2,553	5,924	1,816
Polk	5,050	3,304	5,506	2,330	5,899	1,813
Portage	8,922	5,423	9,576	3,712	9,670	2,747
Price	2,764	1,986	2,722	1,513	3,097	1,139
Racine	28,619	15,696	31,270	9,907	34,177	7,143
Richland	2,549	2,259	2,669	1,654	3,079	1,286
Rock	19,380	12,761	21,538	8,651	23,518	6,701
Rusk	2,310	2,057	2,401	1,604	2,719	1,268
St. Croix	7,083	5,196	7,907	3,466	9,159	2,343
Sauk	6,673	4,767	7,100	3,217	7,929	2,408
Sawyer	2,182	1,509	2,328	1,079	2,561	805
Shawano	5,404	3,604	5,453	2,887	6,124	2,194
Sheboygan	20,843	9,578	22,340	6,482	24,077	4,762
Taylor	2,996	2,108	3,007	1,684	3,287	1,309
Trempealeau	3,541	2,954	3,567	2,314	4,060	1,755
Vernon	3,488	3,736	3,732	2,917	4,403	2,269
Vilas	3,403	2,546	3,766	1,672	4,292	1,277
Walworth	11,192	7,177	12,568	4,742	13,724	3,432
Washburn	2,256	2,133	2,493	1,503	2,762	1,202
Washington	13,169	8,800	14,211	6,040	16,295	4,218
Waukesha	48,997	29,909	56,190	17,605	62,163	12,188
Waupaca	5,957	4,055	6,249	3,056	7,026	2,211
Waushara	2,762	1,872	2,841	1,463	3,212	1,104
Winnebago	22,258	14,023	24,305	9,083	26,630	7,074
Wood	11,028	8,143	12,017	5,829	13,037	4,733
TOTAL	771,267	479,053	834,188	321,331	919,349	238,884

County	4. Election of Legislative Officers		5. 1902 Transitional Provision		6. Draft Exemption Purchase Repeal	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	2,758	966	2,503	978	2,361	1,313
Ashland	3,596	918	3,378	1,000	3,282	1,288
Barron	7,452	1,835	7,081	2,154	6,901	2,719
Bayfield	3,823	851	3,590	970	3,431	1,362
Brown	36,733	7,868	35,695	8,454	33,573	10,890
Buffalo	2,637	877	2,474	981	2,383	1,197
Burnett	3,987	1,178	3,771	1,256	3,523	1,707
Calumet	6,111	1,527	5,723	1,744	5,458	2,233
Chippewa	8,393	2,387	7,965	2,521	7,634	3,217
Clark	6,132	2,075	5,552	2,426	5,412	2,879
Columbia	7,703	1,649	8,398	2,393	8,061	3,256
Crawford	3,285	1,156	3,005	1,319	2,851	1,695
Dane	80,504	11,766	78,456	12,603	73,973	19,110
Dodge	14,331	3,022	14,418	3,525	12,773	5,080
Door	6,195	1,292	5,817	1,365	5,745	1,953
Douglas	8,614	1,934	8,043	2,257	7,620	3,034
Dunn	6,233	1,769	5,782	2,026	5,509	2,703
Eau Claire	15,900	3,530	14,977	4,027	14,300	5,391
Florence	736	282	706	320	693	376
Fond du Lac	18,291	4,392	17,415	4,884	16,550	6,249
Forest	1,778	649	1,661	712	1,572	886
Grant	8,390	2,282	7,866	2,481	7,424	3,370
Green	6,013	1,330	5,465	1,681	5,107	2,277
Green Lake	3,728	993	3,538	1,129	3,391	1,442
Iowa	3,319	879	2,979	1,045	2,879	1,397
Iron	1,893	506	1,777	541	1,699	763
Jackson	3,691	1,419	3,422	1,434	3,106	2,058
Jefferson	13,292	2,478	12,772	2,838	12,006	3,863
Juneau	3,815	1,462	3,448	1,607	3,263	1,992
Kenosha	20,108	3,268	18,893	3,698	18,273	5,173
Kewaunee	4,215	1,548	3,970	1,631	3,730	1,984
La Crosse	18,030	4,319	17,115	4,744	16,569	6,049
Lafayette	3,474	1,247	3,003	1,458	2,762	1,877
Langlade	3,968	1,069	3,688	1,168	3,494	1,651
Lincoln	5,929	1,553	5,388	1,874	4,957	2,467
Manitowoc	17,959	3,997	17,246	4,351	16,457	5,799
Marathon	22,924	6,073	21,477	7,029	20,221	8,962
Marinette	7,869	2,342	7,305	2,460	6,902	3,183
Marquette	2,380	689	2,171	859	2,025	1,105
Menominee	328	88	303	118	257	149
Milwaukee	200,376	27,608	193,600	30,102	184,116	45,441
Monroe	5,661	1,566	5,287	1,884	5,031	2,361
Oconto	6,198	1,828	5,776	2,073	5,470	2,749
Oneida	8,135	1,782	7,596	2,019	7,224	2,797
Outagamie	23,750	4,830	22,178	5,451	21,669	7,320
Ozaukee	16,338	2,578	15,825	2,808	15,089	3,938
Pepin	1,117	348	1,008	397	967	519
Pierce	6,292	1,519	5,530	1,692	5,615	2,309
Polk	6,393	1,457	6,052	1,577	5,764	2,182
Portage	10,956	2,504	10,357	2,522	10,066	3,450
Price	3,408	924	3,228	988	2,960	1,412
Racine	36,084	5,475	34,502	6,288	32,664	9,032
Richland	3,447	1,016	3,175	1,154	3,030	1,613
Rock	25,367	5,178	23,781	6,126	22,634	8,117
Rusk	3,032	1,037	2,842	1,121	2,665	1,587
St. Croix	9,660	1,927	9,265	2,134	8,753	3,002
Sauk	8,681	1,883	8,103	2,161	7,769	2,897
Sawyer	2,822	639	2,657	824	2,493	1,080
Shawano	6,808	1,680	6,206	2,074	5,873	2,782
Sheboygan	24,721	4,251	24,349	4,330	23,235	5,976
Taylor	3,722	1,060	3,383	1,281	3,201	1,546
Trempealeau	4,663	1,462	4,251	1,639	4,036	2,113
Vernon	5,047	1,745	4,600	2,048	4,300	2,536
Vilas	4,640	997	4,352	1,125	4,088	1,650
Walworth	14,717	2,690	14,128	3,036	13,451	4,277
Washburn	3,185	903	2,896	1,070	2,821	1,317
Washington	17,356	3,255	16,636	3,612	15,622	4,966
Waukesha	64,713	9,826	63,537	10,533	60,371	14,783
Waupaca	7,765	1,718	7,203	2,030	6,761	2,817
Waushara	3,539	872	3,296	1,031	3,067	1,353
Winnebago	28,290	5,767	26,911	6,399	25,847	8,341
Wood	14,038	3,889	13,490	4,371	12,709	5,331
TOTAL	977,438	193,679	934,236	215,961	887,488	295,693

County	7. 1848 Transition from Territory to Statehood		8. 1977 Court Reorganization		9. Adjustment of Terms, Supreme Court Justices	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	2,466	1,068	2,294	1,067	2,812	756
Ashland	3,362	1,050	3,221	1,098	3,541	881
Barron	6,859	2,106	6,505	2,259	7,336	1,780
Bayfield	3,528	1,031	3,278	1,095	3,818	803
Brown	35,325	8,372	33,904	8,704	35,808	7,936
Buffalo	2,494	949	2,312	1,067	2,624	825
Burnett	3,712	1,336	3,517	1,378	3,944	1,101
Calumet	5,743	1,739	5,443	1,846	5,978	1,510
Chippewa	7,765	2,625	7,510	2,731	8,405	2,150
Clark	5,569	2,400	5,188	2,573	5,996	2,040
Columbia	8,411	2,445	7,922	2,646	8,945	1,969
Crawford	2,923	1,398	2,666	1,452	3,225	1,156
Dane	77,841	13,352	74,548	13,519	78,785	11,633
Dodge	13,381	3,650	12,602	3,959	14,055	3,022
Door	6,021	1,453	5,593	1,568	6,281	1,183
Douglas	8,162	2,178	7,531	2,442	8,493	1,904
Dunn	5,712	2,129	5,312	2,218	6,214	1,698
Eau Claire	14,995	4,059	14,106	4,306	15,490	3,516
Florence	700	320	644	339	529	258
Fond du Lac	17,153	5,093	16,405	5,392	17,827	4,470
Forest	1,600	738	1,518	761	1,733	628
Grant	7,875	2,520	7,065	2,838	8,197	2,191
Green	5,348	1,694	4,974	1,801	5,858	1,264
Green Lake	3,484	1,138	3,308	1,269	3,730	922
Iowa	3,044	1,032	2,744	1,173	3,212	877
Iron	1,729	597	1,621	601	1,892	433
Jackson	3,459	1,477	3,185	1,564	3,880	1,136
Jefferson	12,671	2,887	12,086	3,138	12,813	2,645
Juneau	3,449	1,592	3,093	1,798	3,747	1,352
Kenosha	19,022	4,228	18,039	4,044	19,619	3,211
Kewaunee	3,869	1,663	3,648	1,729	4,114	1,430
La Crosse	16,896	4,741	16,105	5,096	17,262	4,628
Lafayette	2,808	1,537	2,645	1,553	3,197	1,291
Langlade	3,678	1,240	3,484	1,274	3,979	1,012
Lincoln	5,231	1,873	4,940	2,066	5,490	1,631
Manitowoc	17,105	4,453	16,426	4,788	17,644	3,976
Marathon	21,293	7,242	20,032	7,747	22,219	6,317
Marinette	7,159	2,680	6,687	2,714	7,605	2,233
Marquette	2,147	863	2,049	907	2,360	696
Menominee	270	134	281	120	312	90
Milwaukee	191,487	32,054	184,059	33,885	195,936	26,598
Monroe	5,264	1,908	4,849	2,113	5,709	1,521
Oconto	5,734	2,113	5,351	2,233	6,157	1,757
Oneida	7,637	2,097	7,271	2,163	8,050	1,747
Outagamie	22,445	5,732	21,358	6,380	22,816	5,180
Ozaukee	15,850	2,791	15,186	3,090	16,172	2,471
Pepin	1,018	409	965	414	1,106	340
Pierce	5,935	1,707	5,535	1,917	6,117	1,438
Polk	6,065	1,585	5,610	1,821	6,311	1,425
Portage	10,274	2,629	10,101	2,663	10,573	2,321
Price	3,114	1,123	2,952	1,123	3,342	904
Racine	34,259	6,577	32,909	7,002	35,732	5,374
Richland	3,180	1,198	2,901	1,311	3,442	1,001
Rock	23,726	6,250	22,630	6,701	25,001	5,206
Rusk	2,776	1,187	2,557	1,370	3,058	910
St. Croix	9,231	2,170	8,539	2,505	9,526	1,946
Sauk	8,088	2,157	7,526	2,417	8,597	1,815
Sawyer	2,531	779	2,409	785	2,767	592
Shawano	6,042	2,141	5,776	2,184	6,516	1,841
Sheboygan	24,026	4,663	23,481	4,711	24,472	4,093
Taylor	3,420	1,271	3,158	1,364	3,706	1,031
Trempealeau	4,151	1,667	3,901	1,736	4,587	1,351
Vernon	4,503	2,079	4,020	2,440	4,831	1,801
Vilas	4,290	1,232	4,047	1,316	4,416	970
Walworth	13,840	3,077	13,473	3,304	14,729	2,491
Washburn	2,926	1,064	2,677	1,137	3,123	896
Washington	16,384	3,743	15,547	4,140	17,169	3,003
Waukesha	63,634	10,725	60,620	11,871	64,871	9,434
Waupaca	7,256	2,054	6,844	2,208	7,650	1,731
Waushara	3,231	1,069	3,049	1,139	3,491	825
Winnebago	26,938	6,532	25,669	7,041	27,652	5,912
Wood	13,361	4,348	12,690	4,574	13,946	3,817
TOTAL	926,875	223,213	882,091	237,698	960,540	190,366

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS MORATORIUM

Advisory Referendum

1981 AJR 99; Approved September 14, 1982

Ballot Question: "Shall the Secretary of State of Wisconsin inform the President and the Congress of the United States that it is the desire of the people of Wisconsin to have the government of the United States work vigorously to negotiate a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction, with appropriate verification, with the Soviet Union and other nations?"

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	2,176	934	Marinette	6,013	2,269
Ashland	2,304	513	Marquette	1,328	593
Barron	3,956	1,242	Menominee	598	198
Bayfield	3,139	688	Milwaukee	136,121	38,692
Brown	19,471	7,341	Monroe	4,667	1,989
Buffalo	2,754	987	Oconto	4,864	2,150
Burnett	2,917	731	Oneida	4,599	1,458
Calumet	4,277	1,278	Outagamie	13,838	4,616
Chippewa	5,697	1,960	Ozaukee	7,802	3,563
Clark	4,129	1,599	Pepin	753	205
Columbia	5,925	1,947	Pierce	3,282	796
Crawford	3,169	1,035	Polk	3,753	719
Dane	62,156	11,038	Portage	9,903	2,161
Dodge	8,789	3,234	Price	2,268	617
Door	6,941	2,631	Racine	19,557	8,125
Douglas	6,830	1,410	Richland	3,686	1,345
Dunn	4,052	1,035	Rock	15,339	5,917
Eau Claire	9,953	3,050	Rusk	2,498	975
Florence	421	161	St. Croix	4,840	1,059
Fond du Lac	10,030	3,517	Sauk	7,347	2,471
Forest	1,125	420	Sawyer	3,108	1,002
Grant	5,596	1,501	Shawano	4,670	1,909
Green	3,879	1,531	Sheboygan	15,904	3,798
Green Lake	2,381	1,090	Taylor	2,302	795
Iowa	4,004	1,022	Trempealeau	3,550	1,039
Iron	1,801	715	Vernon	3,844	1,633
Jackson	3,170	1,224	Vilas	3,074	944
Jefferson	7,723	3,361	Walworth	7,687	2,428
Juneau	3,499	1,774	Washburn	2,341	680
Kenosha	14,664	4,296	Washington	9,653	3,738
Kewaunee	2,913	999	Waukesha	35,901	13,301
La Crosse	9,154	3,594	Waupaca	6,219	2,237
Lafayette	3,342	1,365	Waushara	3,084	1,448
Langlade	2,227	780	Winnebago	14,500	6,767
Lincoln	4,722	1,655	Wood	9,730	3,840
Manitowoc	11,440	3,535	TOTAL	641,514	205,018
Marathon	12,165	4,348			

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

Advisory Referendum

1983 AJR 5; Rejected April 5, 1983

Ballot Question: "Do you support the construction of a national or regional high-level radioactive waste disposal site in Wisconsin?"

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	315	3,041	Marinette	951	7,298
Ashland	299	3,634	Marquette	270	3,044
Barron	433	6,019	Menominee	50	539
Bayfield	244	4,119	Milwaukee	7,406	52,206
Brown	4,499	33,478	Monroe	484	5,391
Buffalo	249	2,778	Oconto	848	6,431
Burnett	247	3,751	Oneida	798	8,809
Calumet	510	3,964	Outagamie	2,449	17,629
Chippewa	801	6,933	Ozaukee	1,483	8,486
Clark	639	6,405	Pepin	129	1,182
Columbia	867	7,487	Pierce	404	4,135
Crawford	397	4,298	Polk	509	6,037
Dane	6,642	49,138	Portage	1,183	11,974
Dodge	1,091	9,284	Price	299	4,056
Door	966	5,578	Racine	2,628	20,240
Douglas	985	12,026	Richland	409	3,132
Dunn	446	5,829	Rock	2,415	15,661
Eau Claire	1,191	9,101	Rusk	300	3,899
Florence	79	1,155	St. Croix	774	7,607
Fond du Lac	1,305	10,825	Sauk	978	7,256
Forest	346	3,214	Sawyer	244	3,955
Grant	940	7,334	Shawano	678	6,948
Green	579	4,568	Sheboygan	1,777	10,874
Green Lake	487	3,889	Taylor	281	3,466
Iowa	354	3,321	Trempealeau	529	4,435
Iron	193	2,110	Vernon	532	4,865
Jackson	346	3,072	Vilas	460	5,198
Jefferson	1,189	9,321	Walworth	1,230	9,750
Juneau	475	4,772	Washburn	254	3,283
Kenosha	1,284	10,928	Washington	1,466	9,985
Kewaunee	446	2,963	Waukesha	4,458	29,469
La Crosse	2,131	14,353	Waupaca	801	6,913
Lafayette	274	2,762	Waushara	327	3,333
Langlade	446	5,078	Winnebago	2,812	15,868
Lincoln	685	7,248	Wood	1,083	10,740
Manitowoc	2,174	13,247	TOTAL	78,327	628,414
Marathon	2,074	17,297			

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY

County	Governor						
	James P. Wickstrom (Cons.)*	Anthony S. Earl (Dem.)	Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.)	James B. Wood (Dem.)	Larry Smiley (Lib.)*	Lowell B. Jackson (Rep.)	Terry J. Kohler (Rep.)
Adams	4	519	1,100	207	3	322	800
Ashland	3	1,351	562	224	8	326	677
Barron	12	1,134	1,366	391	7	836	1,137
Bayfield	2	1,672	955	211	8	232	471
Brown	31	10,599	9,296	2,224	87	3,258	8,230
Buffalo	2	345	369	65	0	821	1,691
Burnett	4	782	1,644	342	8	222	290
Calumet	75	1,034	1,260	340	8	858	2,149
Chippewa	6	3,781	2,228	1,303	15	698	1,061
Clark	17	1,411	1,951	386	11	536	1,354
Columbia	22	1,624	1,799	466	11	1,364	2,390
Crawford	2	494	1,209	502	10	616	1,152
Dane	23	41,189	14,987	6,129	225	8,242	8,054
Dodge	40	1,983	2,492	885	19	2,245	5,184
Door	6	559	663	129	6	2,004	5,214
Douglas	6	4,904	3,583	451	12	315	499
Dunn	8	1,824	1,422	415	15	596	926
Eau Claire	8	4,751	3,004	1,042	18	2,133	2,906
Florence	7	107	172	18	0	62	185
Fond du Lac	44	3,195	3,035	772	38	3,439	4,774
Forest	7	298	697	150	3	105	323
Grant	2	848	1,153	213	15	1,368	3,122
Green	1	767	1,332	272	8	928	1,895
Green Lake	27	391	601	102	6	713	1,495
Iowa	3	489	668	110	12	1,384	1,907
Iron	2	848	1,013	291	2	54	165
Jackson	5	899	1,199	331	6	587	1,109
Jefferson	39	2,312	2,245	566	31	1,822	4,569
Juneau	8	316	596	122	5	1,316	2,408
Kenosha	29	7,308	8,938	3,174	26	881	2,035
Kewaunee	5	645	1,100	142	2	365	1,432
La Crosse	8	4,009	2,797	793	27	2,321	4,079
Lafayette	0	473	1,360	197	2	730	1,755
Langlade	7	724	959	214	1	325	686
Lincoln	9	1,361	1,249	293	7	958	2,242
Manitowoc	188	5,443	4,610	1,113	35	1,135	3,867
Marathon	84	6,131	5,143	1,288	30	1,761	3,952
Marinette	22	859	1,298	228	7	1,564	4,502
Marquette	37	340	507	94	3	292	638
Menominee	0	263	361	58	1	10	21
Milwaukee	216	76,374	78,878	20,536	308	8,490	27,856
Monroe	7	734	989	203	3	1,360	3,120
Oconto	20	613	1,008	151	6	1,377	3,415
Oneida	5	1,466	1,401	624	14	652	1,707
Outagamie	75	4,686	4,125	1,247	24	3,601	5,973
Ozaukee	13	3,025	2,193	854	33	1,415	5,180
Pepin	7	252	293	51	4	101	218
Pierce	5	1,200	976	254	8	443	1,006
Polk	68	697	1,199	332	8	595	1,346
Portage	22	5,289	5,656	1,617	41	498	957
Price	5	751	931	232	9	163	772
Racine	42	7,293	7,520	4,115	71	3,132	7,221
Richland	1	271	391	55	2	1,448	2,578
Rock	19	4,938	5,806	1,995	81	4,029	5,594
Rusk	6	779	968	338	5	317	815
St. Croix	4	1,317	1,348	357	13	819	1,744
Sauk	6	1,300	1,399	309	6	2,367	3,804
Sawyer	5	405	231	50	5	1,242	1,539
Shawano	76	825	1,026	192	10	1,286	3,455
Sheboygan	27	5,930	5,921	1,670	81	2,574	6,994
Taylor	5	798	874	194	7	388	772
Trempealeau	5	966	1,199	223	5	638	1,305
Vernon	0	633	1,094	227	11	1,246	1,924
Vilas	3	715	995	191	5	502	1,523
Walworth	11	1,963	2,117	681	23	1,733	3,905
Washburn	4	655	747	185	6	484	617
Washington	44	2,967	2,937	1,065	36	2,206	5,397
Waukesha	62	14,169	11,576	4,670	104	6,764	17,473
Waupaca	39	935	1,097	241	9	1,913	3,893
Waushara	15	465	609	126	7	912	1,943
Winnebago	47	5,411	4,286	1,210	30	4,155	8,998
Wood	15	3,053	5,239	829	10	1,817	3,454
TOTAL	1,684	268,857	245,962	71,282	1,723	106,413	227,844

* Cons. — Constitution Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted. Votes received by independent candidate for governor: Peter Seidman (Socialist Workers Party) — 902. Votes received by independent candidate for lieutenant governor: Margo Storsteen (Socialist Workers Party) — 817.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	Lieutenant Governor					
	Diana K. Simonson (Cons.)	James T. Flynn (Dem.)	Wayne P. Frank (Dem.)	Jack H. Gleason (Dem.)	Gerald Shidell (Lib.)	Russell A. Olson (Rep.)
Adams	3	803	413	253	3	920
Ashland	4	786	374	339	17	803
Barron	10	1,034	630	628	6	1,737
Bayfield	3	953	594	526	6	629
Brown	25	9,488	4,278	4,244	94	9,371
Buffalo	2	349	166	123	1	1,935
Burnett	3	837	546	764	6	471
Calumet	71	1,065	723	345	8	2,472
Chippewa	6	3,027	1,845	991	13	1,456
Clark	17	1,639	812	475	10	1,512
Columbia	19	1,813	912	412	10	3,216
Crawford	2	1,037	322	328	10	1,405
Dane	20	30,314	11,077	4,980	232	13,725
Dodge	35	2,475	1,398	634	16	6,368
Door	3	581	267	201	7	5,794
Douglas	4	3,202	2,600	1,310	12	701
Dunn	8	1,380	795	571	12	1,280
Eau Claire	7	4,704	1,567	771	18	4,299
Florence	4	115	53	74	0	195
Fond du Lac	38	3,411	1,767	668	31	6,513
Forest	6	547	204	150	3	341
Grant	2	895	430	368	15	3,740
Green	1	1,203	416	310	8	2,390
Green Lake	25	523	225	127	6	1,838
Iowa	2	532	283	140	12	2,789
Iron	2	637	435	431	2	175
Jackson	6	904	614	351	3	1,300
Jefferson	35	2,481	1,236	499	27	5,328
Juneau	9	510	225	139	6	3,024
Kenosha	28	8,195	4,193	2,811	28	2,512
Kewaunee	2	694	389	401	1	1,356
La Crosse	9	3,613	1,296	855	26	5,397
Lafayette	0	941	355	311	2	1,997
Langlade	8	961	302	237	1	796
Lincoln	6	1,604	490	277	7	2,706
Manitowoc	174	4,927	2,957	1,736	40	4,125
Marathon	73	6,044	2,011	1,900	27	4,798
Marinette	19	1,107	474	442	7	4,510
Marquette	33	498	202	86	3	779
Menominee	0	311	87	128	1	23
Milwaukee	94	73,438	61,494	12,135	336	29,551
Monroe	7	934	411	264	3	3,697
Oconto	15	873	341	266	4	3,666
Oneida	5	1,755	521	534	14	1,963
Outagamie	67	4,482	2,207	1,381	25	8,058
Ozaukee	14	2,616	1,610	406	35	5,428
Pepin	6	232	120	74	4	269
Pierce	4	828	536	540	7	1,295
Polk	69	877	481	501	7	1,599
Portage	23	5,780	1,747	1,518	59	1,183
Price	6	947	346	245	8	787
Racine	42	9,697	4,225	1,584	57	8,813
Richland	1	337	159	72	2	3,309
Rock	27	6,510	2,479	1,309	78	8,093
Rusk	5	749	474	383	5	922
St. Croix	2	980	689	782	13	2,228
Sauk	4	1,271	701	310	5	5,132
Sawyer	7	323	124	75	4	2,241
Shawano	51	918	423	361	12	3,720
Sheboygan	25	5,138	5,282	1,273	86	8,007
Taylor	6	838	397	276	6	857
Trempealeau	4	1,013	509	359	5	1,619
Vernon	2	925	347	233	11	2,677
Vilas	2	975	315	227	5	1,670
Walworth	10	2,179	1,144	583	24	4,872
Washburn	4	531	330	310	5	919
Washington	37	3,122	1,979	501	39	6,259
Waukesha	57	14,101	8,606	2,469	110	20,325
Waupaca	33	1,096	450	298	6	4,948
Waushara	15	622	248	132	6	2,362
Winnebago	44	5,196	2,227	1,129	38	10,939
Wood	14	4,164	1,707	1,156	10	4,362
TOTAL	1,526	259,638	150,592	62,022	1,766	276,496

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	Secretary of State						
	David E. Mrotek (Cons.)	Ada Deer (Dem.)	Douglas La Follette (Dem.)	Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.)	Vel Phillips (Dem.)	Leslie G. Kay (Lib.)	Frederick H. Rice (Rep.)
Adams	4	447	1,020	77	140	2	792
Ashland	2	392	1,233	64	139	10	738
Barron	10	404	1,830	104	271	4	1,585
Bayfield	2	509	1,679	129	200	6	582
Brown	21	5,882	11,389	713	2,589	81	8,758
Buffalo	2	94	521	31	62	1	1,805
Burnett	3	450	1,689	125	213	5	432
Calumet	70	681	1,393	90	232	8	2,292
Chippewa	6	1,791	4,002	401	562	14	1,317
Clark	17	674	2,210	139	321	9	1,355
Columbia	19	1,279	1,826	191	329	10	2,951
Crawford	2	335	1,239	124	243	10	1,336
Dane	20	24,262	23,578	3,943	5,064	214	12,898
Dodge	33	1,487	2,694	195	566	15	5,894
Door	4	452	677	26	89	6	5,349
Douglas	4	1,249	5,703	430	573	12	646
Dunn	6	562	2,201	218	273	8	1,176
Eau Claire	7	1,509	5,243	509	704	18	4,040
Florence	3	81	130	13	36	0	181
Fond du Lac	32	2,064	3,604	220	586	28	6,191
Forest	5	344	566	39	88	3	306
Grant	1	449	1,228	90	124	14	3,447
Green	1	511	1,348	166	178	8	2,201
Green Lake	22	317	552	30	88	6	1,698
Iowa	2	334	668	61	100	12	2,488
Iron	1	370	1,238	82	153	3	158
Jackson	4	345	1,440	145	190	4	1,127
Jefferson	31	1,356	2,453	362	562	27	4,961
Juneau	8	254	553	61	82	5	2,687
Kenosha	27	3,368	10,814	1,434	1,841	26	2,139
Kewaunee	2	416	1,091	76	166	1	1,184
La Crosse	9	1,681	4,112	296	713	25	5,179
Lafayette	0	333	1,220	94	184	2	1,770
Langlade	6	722	841	50	129	0	703
Lincoln	8	995	1,407	62	211	7	2,472
Manitowoc	169	2,935	6,159	363	1,003	36	3,800
Marathon	66	3,906	6,236	417	892	26	4,427
Marinette	20	579	1,316	62	260	6	4,134
Marquette	33	301	447	32	84	2	694
Menominee	0	611	124	11	14	1	22
Milwaukee	189	54,862	71,145	8,021	30,993	300	27,643
Monroe	7	351	1,068	172	187	4	3,588
Oconto	14	550	864	48	148	5	3,320
Oneida	4	1,328	1,616	109	225	13	1,820
Outagamie	64	3,298	4,742	319	903	22	7,591
Ozaukee	13	2,127	2,416	181	599	26	5,099
Pepin	6	58	393	20	43	3	243
Pierce	5	426	1,483	106	185	7	1,237
Polk	68	470	1,326	94	165	7	1,469
Portage	20	3,656	6,119	384	757	35	1,093
Price	5	605	968	64	131	9	72
Racine	35	4,283	10,361	845	1,737	55	8,396
Richland	1	196	319	37	74	2	3,123
Rock	16	1,996	4,684	4,460	965	73	7,769
Rusk	4	338	1,304	68	126	5	835
St. Croix	2	405	1,942	128	261	13	2,214
Sauk	5	960	1,385	109	284	5	4,611
Sawyer	4	251	290	27	44	4	2,097
Shawano	47	882	865	63	124	11	3,557
Sheboygan	25	2,752	8,293	367	1,447	67	7,425
Taylor	4	452	1,017	91	135	6	756
Trempealeau	5	284	1,523	149	204	5	1,464
Vernon	2	435	1,096	48	172	11	2,437
Vilas	3	806	818	47	108	5	1,559
Walworth	9	1,347	2,084	456	509	22	4,524
Washburn	5	246	938	65	145	5	834
Washington	36	1,974	3,295	216	671	31	5,872
Waukesha	57	9,783	13,703	1,528	2,953	106	19,072
Waupaca	33	818	1,037	65	177	8	4,576
Waushara	15	369	572	36	105	7	2,193
Winnebago	42	3,353	5,165	283	998	35	10,138
Wood	14	1,979	5,224	280	697	9	4,033
TOTAL	1,441	166,371	275,729	30,551	66,576	1,591	257,193

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	State Treasurer				
	Alfred E. Feustel (Cons.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Thomas P. Westgaard (Lib.)	Harold W. Clemens (Rep.)	Marlene A. Cummings (Rep.)
Adams	2	1,358	3	507	454
Ashland	0	1,237	10	503	350
Barron	10	2,121	4	1,110	672
Bayfield	2	2,030	6	361	264
Brown	22	15,768	80	6,075	3,749
Buffalo	2	572	1	4,231	909
Burnett	3	2,087	5	266	194
Calumet	70	1,875	7	1,501	1,147
Chippewa	6	5,394	15	850	674
Clark	16	2,557	10	939	665
Columbia	19	2,855	11	1,797	1,627
Crawford	2	1,500	9	863	663
Dane	18	43,771	212	8,609	6,139
Dodge	33	3,848	14	4,186	2,515
Door	2	933	5	3,534	2,613
Douglas	6	6,342	12	422	324
Dunn	7	2,620	11	739	556
Eau Claire	7	6,426	18	2,438	1,821
Florence	4	183	0	130	80
Fond du Lac	36	4,872	28	4,622	2,427
Forest	5	769	2	217	135
Grant	2	1,528	15	2,220	1,678
Green	1	1,763	8	1,442	1,096
Green Lake	24	732	7	1,021	893
Iowa	1	864	12	1,604	1,348
Iron	1	1,404	2	123	63
Jackson	4	1,700	6	759	597
Jefferson	31	3,590	22	3,547	2,046
Juneau	10	727	5	1,765	1,417
Kenosha	27	13,157	25	1,488	958
Kewaunee	2	1,417	2	980	541
La Crosse	8	5,026	22	3,371	2,270
Lafayette	0	1,434	2	1,078	1,130
Langlade	5	1,282	0	516	306
Lincoln	6	2,104	7	1,608	1,261
Manitowoc	157	8,485	35	2,490	2,065
Marathon	65	9,028	24	2,920	2,133
Marinette	19	1,624	6	3,112	1,968
Marquette	32	677	2	404	414
Menominee	0	420	1	14	11
Milwaukee	181	115,180	311	19,416	11,866
Monroe	7	1,388	3	2,192	1,854
Oconto	13	1,104	5	2,377	1,633
Oneida	5	2,580	12	1,202	822
Outagamie	61	6,970	24	4,950	3,546
Ozaukee	11	3,529	28	3,591	2,181
Pepin	6	358	4	168	112
Pierce	4	1,784	7	803	512
Polk	69	1,830	8	898	821
Portage	19	7,841	32	655	560
Price	5	1,422	9	446	348
Racine	35	12,639	58	5,644	3,667
Richland	1	498	2	1,846	1,783
Rock	15	8,440	69	4,619	4,024
Rusk	5	1,458	5	513	439
St. Croix	3	2,380	13	1,322	999
Sauk	5	2,080	4	2,703	2,899
Sawyer	4	498	4	1,355	1,087
Shawano	46	1,429	9	2,538	1,543
Sheboygan	25	10,452	64	4,950	3,425
Taylor	4	1,337	6	614	332
Trempealeau	4	1,673	5	1,019	666
Vernon	2	1,355	10	1,643	1,110
Vilas	2	1,332	4	1,074	623
Walworth	9	3,431	22	2,623	2,414
Washburn	4	1,148	5	580	406
Washington	34	4,554	30	4,182	2,447
Waukesha	57	20,261	105	14,581	7,283
Waupaca	32	1,579	8	2,927	2,122
Waushara	13	855	5	1,260	1,268
Winnebago	33	7,054	32	6,450	5,382
Wood	13	6,176	9	2,803	1,792
TOTAL	1,409	400,695	1,578	173,306	120,120

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	Attorney General				
	Gene D. Linehan (Cons.)	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	James S. Hoffert (Lib.)	William Belter (Rep.)	Marcus Gumz (Rep.)
Adams	3	1,455	2	0	0
Ashland	0	1,446	7	0	0
Barron	9	2,277	3	0	0
Bayfield	2	2,244	6	0	0
Brown	22	14,674	62	0	0
Buffalo	3	615	1	0	0
Burnett	3	2,250	7	0	0
Calumet	69	1,957	9	0	0
Chippewa	8	5,597	14	0	0
Clark	19	2,891	9	0	22
Columbia	19	3,089	10	0	0
Crawford	2	1,665	10	0	0
Dane	22	46,895	213	0	17
Dodge	35	4,141	12	0	0
Door	4	1,065	6	0	0
Douglas	4	7,185	11	0	0
Dunn	6	2,798	13	0	0
Eau Claire	7	6,684	17	0	0
Florence	3	210	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	33	4,994	30	0	0
Forest	5	842	3	0	0
Grant	1	1,719	14	0	0
Green	1	1,917	8	0	9
Green Lake	23	805	6	0	0
Iowa	2	1,002	12	0	0
Iron	1	1,484	2	0	0
Jackson	4	1,863	2	0	0
Jefferson	33	3,874	28	0	26
Juneau	8	809	6	0	0
Kenosha	29	14,658	27	0	0
Kewaunee	2	1,533	1	0	0
La Crosse	6	5,691	24	0	0
Lafayette	0	1,554	1	0	0
Langlade	5	1,471	0	0	0
Lincoln	8	2,264	6	0	0
Manitowoc	164	8,274	34	0	0
Marathon	71	9,564	26	0	0
Marinette	20	1,758	7	0	0
Marquette	34	752	2	0	23
Menominee	0	478	1	0	0
Milwaukee	181	130,812	287	0	12
Monroe	7	1,495	3	0	0
Oconto	14	1,240	4	0	0
Oneida	4	2,785	11	0	0
Outagamie	63	7,008	24	0	0
Ozaukee	13	4,047	26	0	0
Pepin	6	437	3	0	0
Pierce	5	2,005	7	0	0
Polk	68	1,930	7	0	0
Portage	19	8,798	20	0	0
Price	5	1,492	9	0	0
Racine	39	11,495	56	0	0
Richland	0	546	2	0	0
Rock	18	8,987	68	0	0
Rusk	5	1,652	5	0	0
St. Croix	2	2,531	13	0	0
Sauk	5	2,345	5	0	190
Sawyer	3	530	4	0	0
Shawano	46	1,512	9	0	0
Sheboygan	22	9,826	61	0	0
Taylor	4	1,456	6	0	0
Trempealeau	4	1,885	5	0	0
Vernon	2	1,517	10	0	0
Vilas	1	1,491	5	0	0
Walworth	9	3,577	20	0	0
Washburn	4	1,239	6	0	0
Washington	33	4,983	33	0	3
Waukesha	68	22,324	96	0	25
Waupaca	32	1,731	9	28	0
Waushara	14	940	6	0	0
Winnebago	37	7,884	32	0	0
Wood	12	6,569	6	0	0
TOTAL	1,435	433,513	1,510	28	327

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	Sanford G. Knapp (Cons.)	Marcel Dandeneau (Dem.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	George Liljenfeldt (Lib.)	Paul Thomas Brewer (Rep.)	Scott McCallum (Rep.)
Adams	4	224	1,521	3	273	622
Ashland	1	230	1,628	7	261	486
Barron	9	397	2,463	6	721	879
Bayfield	2	445	2,295	7	176	416
Brown	21	2,479	17,753	59	3,177	5,628
Buffalo	2	79	677	1	711	1,242
Burnett	1	426	2,361	5	247	172
Calumet	70	293	2,192	7	747	1,707
Chippewa	7	984	6,108	14	537	882
Clark	16	603	2,912	8	478	928
Columbia	20	508	3,175	11	905	2,210
Crawford	0	288	1,814	9	612	783
Dane	18	13,379	44,247	187	3,842	9,475
Dodge	32	602	4,300	11	1,054	6,045
Door	2	142	1,136	5	1,466	3,817
Douglas	6	1,183	7,461	12	232	444
Dunn	5	510	2,977	12	485	669
Eau Claire	6	912	7,269	17	1,327	2,474
Florence	0	30	253	0	61	107
Fond du Lac	35	758	5,764	29	1,772	5,950
Forest	6	137	925	2	109	230
Grant	3	244	1,827	13	1,587	1,889
Green	1	303	1,976	7	1,074	1,194
Green Lake	6	169	865	19	429	1,477
Iowa	2	110	1,080	12	1,008	1,647
Iron	0	388	1,662	2	76	93
Jackson	3	308	1,975	3	423	772
Jefferson	34	596	4,102	29	1,498	3,910
Juneau	8	168	806	6	874	2,016
Kenosha	29	3,562	14,746	27	815	1,553
Kewaunee	1	227	1,574	1	481	842
La Crosse	8	777	6,086	25	1,954	2,971
Lafayette	0	215	1,738	3	760	1,133
Langlade	5	247	1,508	0	220	558
Lincoln	9	363	2,397	7	820	1,803
Manitowoc	164	1,559	8,907	26	1,423	2,538
Marathon	68	1,707	9,746	21	1,191	3,477
Marinette	22	276	1,975	6	1,778	2,875
Marquette	32	131	768	2	236	486
Menominee	0	93	453	1	10	14
Milwaukee	189	17,779	143,609	278	8,490	19,094
Monroe	6	250	1,588	4	1,384	2,230
Oconto	14	208	1,435	3	1,339	2,261
Oneida	3	490	2,901	12	598	1,325
Outagamie	63	1,295	7,966	23	2,805	5,110
Ozaukee	9	531	4,742	23	1,491	3,452
Pepin	3	53	506	4	138	114
Pierce	4	319	2,108	7	464	748
Polk	73	292	1,914	7	626	913
Portage	18	1,252	9,813	24	347	756
Price	3	214	1,590	8	224	516
Racine	33	4,300	13,092	50	2,542	6,032
Richland	0	138	531	2	1,434	1,944
Rock	15	1,462	10,290	58	3,633	4,700
Rusk	4	240	1,745	4	323	540
St. Croix	3	368	2,639	13	858	1,307
Sauk	5	290	2,539	3	1,524	3,377
Sawyer	6	88	554	4	894	1,390
Shawano	47	249	1,655	5	1,331	2,417
Sheboygan	25	1,280	11,530	44	2,539	5,052
Taylor	5	209	1,575	4	302	560
Trempealeau	2	249	2,020	5	578	854
Vernon	1	359	1,495	11	1,022	1,402
Vilas	1	221	1,583	4	502	1,070
Walworth	9	517	3,955	19	1,583	3,113
Washburn	4	242	1,307	5	340	536
Washington	34	767	5,428	33	1,151	5,458
Waukesha	60	2,990	24,960	97	5,492	13,601
Waupaca	33	259	1,843	6	1,392	3,470
Waushara	13	146	957	7	798	1,765
Winnebago	40	1,135	8,597	25	3,569	7,431
Wood	12	1,024	7,323	7	1,165	3,089
TOTAL	1,397	75,258	467,214	1,421	86,728	182,043

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS
By District

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Arthur Jackson (Lib.)*	Peter N. Jansson (Rep.)	Donald Walah (Rep.)
Kenosha	15,296	15	1,387	1,160
Racine	14,464	63	6,608	3,177
Rock	10,559	78	5,224	3,525
Walworth	4,046	23	2,781	2,285
Green (part)	776	4	429	384
Jefferson (part)	94	0	19	17
TOTAL	45,235	183	16,448	10,548

Second Congressional District

County	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	David Beito (Lib.)*	Jim Johnson (Rep.)	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr. (Rep.)
Columbia	3,219	11	2,348	905
Dane	52,378	210	10,129	3,918
Iowa	1,071	13	2,297	632
Lafayette	1,583	2	2,010	438
Sauk	2,487	3	4,344	977
Adams (part)	118	1	63	17
Dodge (part)	2,315	10	2,586	1,216
Grant (part)	224	1	262	97
Green (part)	1,152	3	1,350	287
Juneau (part)	193	0	349	232
Richland (part)	180	1	611	184
TOTAL	64,920	225	26,349	8,903

Third Congressional District

County	Paul Offner (Dem.)	Kenneth P. Van Doren (Lib.)*	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	2,018	3	1,857
Buffalo	598	1	2,221
Crawford	1,773	10	1,594
Dunn	2,582	12	1,377
Eau Claire	6,060	17	4,436
Jackson	1,717	2	1,548
La Crosse	5,409	25	5,674
Pepin	374	3	291
Pierce	1,793	7	1,421
St. Croix	2,317	14	2,493
Trempealeau	1,806	5	1,809
Vernon	1,513	14	2,881
Clark (part)	1,151	5	1,132
Grant (part)	1,335	11	3,566
Polk (part)	1,071	6	1,362
Richland (part)	376	1	2,855
TOTAL	31,893	136	36,517

Fourth Congressional District

County	John Gudenschwager (Cons.)*	Lynn Adelman (Dem.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Nicholas P. Youngers (Lib.)*
Milwaukee (part)	82	26,527	51,345	188
Waukesha (part)	29	9,575	4,702	35
TOTAL	111	36,102	56,047	223

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS
By District—Continued

Fifth Congressional District

County	Marty Aronson (Dem.)	Roman Richard Bienaki (Dem.)	Warren D. Braun (Dem.)	Frederick P. Kessler (Dem.)	Karen Lamb (Dem.)	Jim Moody (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	11,797	1,409	13,320	15,804	3,814	17,073
Washington (part)	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11,799	1,409	13,320	15,804	3,814	17,073

County	Kevin D. O'Connor (Dem.)	Orville E. Pitts (Dem.)	Harout O. Sanasarian (Dem.)	John Werner (Dem.)	William G. McCuen, Jr. (Lib.)	Rod K. Johnston (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	10,368	15,264	2,812	539	112	13,498
Washington (part)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,368	15,264	2,812	539	112	13,498

Sixth Congressional District

County	Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Calumet	1,586	2,821
Green Lake	681	1,995
Manitowoc	7,294	4,557
Marquette	610	815
Monroe	1,147	3,382
Waupaca	1,357	5,006
Waushara	793	2,799
Winnebago	5,420	11,784
Adams (part)	1,064	860
Fond du Lac (part)	3,972	6,739
Juneau (part)	410	2,300
Sheboygan (part)	2,333	3,118
Wood (part)	448	248
TOTAL	27,115	46,423

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Michael Robert Zaeske (Rep.)	Bernard A. Zimmermann (Rep.)
Ashland	1,659	145	659
Bayfield	2,395	86	515
Burnett	2,565	98	339
Chippewa	6,048	263	1,190
Douglas	7,426	135	579
Iron	1,830	42	146
Lincoln	2,364	409	2,315
Marathon	9,413	773	4,039
Portage	9,671	177	921
Price	1,599	231	585
Rusk	1,798	206	735
Sawyer	601	511	1,806
Taylor	1,563	135	776
Washburn	1,386	164	773
Clark (part)	1,479	91	352
Oneida (part)	1,328	142	600
Polk (part)	800	78	341
Wood (part)	6,752	686	3,723
TOTAL	60,677	4,372	20,394

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS
By District—Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Ruth C. Clusen (Dem.)	Anthony Theisen (Lib.)*	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	14,242	74	9,446
Door	948	6	6,045
Florence	191	1	236
Forest	681	2	372
Kewaunee	1,339	1	1,528
Langlade	1,214	1	848
Marinette	1,571	8	5,406
Menominee	446	0	25
Oconto	1,207	3	4,021
Outagamie	6,560	23	8,565
Shawano	1,274	8	3,928
Vilas	1,258	4	1,688
Oneida (part)	1,336	5	1,165
TOTAL	32,267	136	43,273

Ninth Congressional District

County	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee	5,878
Dodge (part)	2,592
Fond du Lac (part)	546
Jefferson (part)	5,446
Milwaukee (part)	3,387
Sheboygan (part)	4,702
Washington (part)	6,596
Waukesha (part)	14,546
TOTAL	43,693

*Cons. — Constitution Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party*	Candidates	Vote
		Primary Election, September 14, 1982		
1st	73rd, 74th, 75th	Cons.	Eugene T. Welch	99
		Dem.	Robert R. Entringer	5,178
			Nancy M. Skadden	6,810
		Rep.	Gary T. Dilweg	4,325
			Alan J. Lasee	12,757
3rd	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	Maria Flores	4,172
			John O. Norquist	11,281
5th	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Michael G. Kirby	9,271
			Mordecai Lee	11,730
			Michael T. Sullivan	5,459
7th	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Gerald D. Kleczka	19,606
9th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Carl Otte	14,649
		Rep.	Glenn E. Fargo	1,990
			Dennis L. Mayer	7,663
11th	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	Douglas A. Ramstack	8,735
		Rep.	John M. Alberts	5,876
			J.M. Davis	6,332
13th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Joseph A. Durm	6,667
		Rep.	Barbara Lorman	9,213
			Robert P. White	4,709
15th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	Timothy F. Cullen	9,806
		Rep.	Michael Clumpner	7,175
17th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Eldred Mielke	6,071
		Rep.	Richard Kreul	13,601
19th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem.	Gary R. Goyke	9,470
		Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	11,217
21st	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Joseph Strohl	11,945
		Rep.	Edward J. Huck	6,153
23rd	55th, 56th, 57th	Dem.	Marvin J. Roshell	13,418
		Rep.	William Elmhorst	2,037
			Norman Gillette	3,140
25th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	David R. Kedrowski	14,475
		Rep.	Daniel O. Theno	8,333
27th	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	Russell D. Feingold	5,930
			Scott Hassett	5,342
		Rep.	Joan D. McArthur	5,937
			Everett V. Bidwell	9,209
29th	47th, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Robert L. Rybarczyk	10,310
		Rep.	Walter John Chilsen	7,035
31st	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Jerry Bares	1,745
			Dennis Blang	4,474
			Rodney C. Moen	5,538
		Rep.	Marlys S. Griffiths	2,784
			Willard G. Holgate	2,155
			Stanley W. Larson	2,186
			Terry M. Musser	3,145
			Michael J. Sund	2,916
33rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Dem.	Elizabeth Harris	248
		Lib.	Dennis Hansen	46
		Rep.	Susan Shannon Engeleiter	10,312
		Special Primary Election, February 15, 1983		
8th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Roman R. Blenski	301
			Joseph J. Czarnezki	6,400
			Thomas A. Hauke	3,544
		Rep.	Kevin M. Soczka	718
12th	46th, 48th, 61st	Dem.	C. Charles Arndt	3,305
			Lloyd H. Kincaid	8,427
		Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue	4,720

* Cons. — Constitution Party; Dem. — Democratic Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party; Rep. — Republican Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Primary Election, September 14, 1982			
Ashland	25th	Kedrowski	1,461	Theno	1,037
Barron (part)	23rd	Roshell	50	Elmhorst	15
				Gillette	26
Barron (part)	25th	Kedrowski	1,867	Theno	1,694
Barron (part)	29th	Rybarczyk	121	Chilsen	134
Bayfield	25th	Kedrowski	1,926	Theno	759
Brown (part)*	1st	Entringer	2,522	Dilweg	2,365
		Skadden	2,974	Lasee	2,277
Buffalo	31st	Bares	73	Griffiths	591
		Blang	166	Holgate	250
		Moen	441	Larson	515
				Musser	625
				Sund	239
Calumet (part)*	1st	Entringer	94	Dilweg	154
		Skadden	86	Lasee	235
Calumet (part)	9th	Otte	347	Fargo	97
				Mayer	425
Chippewa	23rd	Roshell	6,472	Elmhorst	470
				Gillette	826
Clark	23rd	Roshell	2,185	Elmhorst	812
				Gillette	857
Columbia	27th	Feingold	1,445	Bidwell	2,776
		Hassett	1,513	McArthur	1,035
Dane (part)	27th	Feingold	3,485	Bidwell	1,164
		Hassett	2,835	McArthur	997
Dodge (part)	13th	Durm	2,060	Lorman	3,340
				White	2,061
Dodge (part)	27th	Feingold	22	Bidwell	171
		Hassett	61	McArthur	71
Door*	1st	Entringer	348	Dilweg	1,337
		Skadden	829	Lasee	6,266
Douglas	25th	Kedrowski	6,096	Theno	793
Dunn (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,081	Elmhorst	196
				Gillette	244
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Roshell	2,692	Elmhorst	301
				Gillette	992
Eau Claire (part)	31st	Bares	283	Griffiths	980
		Blang	2,922	Holgate	1,367
		Moen	1,515	Larson	720
				Musser	197
				Sund	129
Fond du Lac (part)	9th	Otte	424	Fargo	130
				Mayer	513
Fond du Lac (part)	13th	Durm	156	Lorman	173
				White	119
Grant (part)	17th	Mielke	1,089	Kreul	3,783
Green (part)	17th	Mielke	1,138	Kreul	2,133
Iowa	17th	Mielke	755	Kreul	3,061
Iron	25th	Kedrowski	1,551	Theno	214
Jackson	31st	Bares	931	Griffiths	136
		Blang	381	Holgate	158
		Moen	999	Larson	90
				Musser	1,192
				Sund	121
Jefferson (part)	11th	Ramstack	237	Alberts	106
				Davis	208
Jefferson (part)	13th	Durm	2,908	Lorman	4,154
				White	2,047
Kewaunee*	1st	Entringer	1,046	Dilweg	245
		Skadden	667	Lasee	1,686
Lafayette	17th	Mielke	1,251	Kreul	2,193
Manitowoc (part)*	1st	Entringer	1,168	Dilweg	224
		Skadden	2,254	Lasee	2,293
Manitowoc (part)	9th	Otte	4,665	Fargo	382
				Mayer	1,677
Marathon (part)	23rd	Roshell	520	Elmhorst	163
				Gillette	117
Marathon (part)	29th	Rybarczyk	6,756	Chilsen	4,328
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Flores	4,172	No candidates.	
		Norquist	11,281		
Milwaukee (part)	5th	Kirby	9,269	No candidates.	
		Lee	11,730		
		Sullivan	5,459		
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Kleczka	19,606	No candidates.	
Milwaukee (part)*	33rd	Harris	188	Engeleiter	4,388
Monroe (part)	31st	Bares	285	Griffiths	506
		Blang	445	Holgate	152

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Moen	593	Larson	443
				Musser	538
				Sund	2,183
Outagamie (part)	19th	Goyke	2,767	Ellis	3,537
Pepin	31st	Bares	35	Griffiths	77
		Blang	162	Holgate	69
		Moen	277	Larson	73
				Musser	43
				Sund	17
Price	29th	Rybarczyk	1,257	Chilsen	832
Racine (part)	21st	Strohl	11,945	Huck	6,153
Richland (part)	17th	Mielke	37	Kreul	139
Richland (part)	27th	Feingold	276	Bidwell	1,694
		Hassett	211	McArthur	1,942
Rock (part)	13th	Durm	1,071	Lorman	1,045
				White	351
Rock (part)	15th	Cullen	7,393	Clumpner	4,178
Rock (part)	17th	Mielke	1,186	Kreul	1,432
Rusk	29th	Rybarczyk	1,397	Chilsen	924
Sauk (part)	17th	Mielke	615	Kreul	860
Sauk (part)	27th	Feingold	702	Bidwell	3,404
		Hassett	722	McArthur	1,892
Sawyer	25th	Kedrowski	469	Theno	2,719
Sheboygan (part)	9th	Otte	9,213	Fargo	1,381
				Mayer	5,048
Taylor (part)	23rd	Roshell	418	Elmhorst	80
				Gillette	78
Taylor (part)	29th	Rybarczyk	779	Chilsen	817
Trempealeau	31st	Bares	138	Griffiths	494
		Blang	398	Holgate	159
		Moen	1,713	Larson	345
				Musser	550
				Sund	236
Walworth (part)	11th	Ramstack	175	Alberts	123
				Davis	157
Walworth (part)	13th	Durm	472	Lorman	501
				White	131
Walworth (part)	15th	Cullen	2,413	Clumpner	2,997
Washburn	25th	Kedrowski	1,108	Theno	1,117
Washington (part)	5th	Kirby	2	No candidates.	
Washington (part)	11th	Ramstack	109	Alberts	108
				Davis	111
Washington (part)*	33rd	Harris	0	Engeleiter	211
Waukesha (part)	11th	Ramstack	8,214	Alberts	5,539
				Davis	5,856
Waukesha (part)*	33rd	Harris	60	Engeleiter	5,713
Winnebago (part)	19th	Goyke	6,703	Ellis	7,680
		Special Primary Election, February 15, 1983			
Florence	12th	Arndt	66	Donoghue	49
		Kincaid	248		
Forest	12th	Arndt	376	Donoghue	136
		Kincaid	1,335		
Langlade	12th	Arndt	699	Donoghue	780
		Kincaid	1,284		
Lincoln	12th	Arndt	328	Donoghue	1,483
		Kincaid	1,014		
Marathon (part)	12th	Arndt	96	Donoghue	369
		Kincaid	273		
Marinette (part)	12th	Arndt	76	Donoghue	59
		Kincaid	482		
Menominee	12th	Arndt	17	Donoghue	22
		Kincaid	114		
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Blenski	301	Soczka	718
		Czarnezki	6,400		
		Hauke	3,544		
Oconto (part)	12th	Arndt	131	Donoghue	122
		Kincaid	476		
Oneida	12th	Arndt	765	Donoghue	912
		Kincaid	1,589		
Shawano (part)	12th	Arndt	299	Donoghue	381
		Kincaid	495		
Vilas	12th	Arndt	452	Donoghue	407
		Kincaid	1,117		

* Constitution Party 1st District candidate Eugene T. Welch received the following votes: Brown — 6; Calumet — 9; Door — 0; Kewaunee — 2 and Manitowoc — 82. Libertarian Party 33rd District candidate Dennis Hansen received the following votes: Milwaukee — 17; Washington — 0 and Waukesha — 29.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Primary Election, December 15, 1981	
16th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	449
		L. Prentice McKinney	314
		Thomas W. Meaux	1,325
	Rep.	Edward Montgomery	77
		Special Primary Election, February 16, 1982	
83rd	Dem.	Shirley Uribe	275
	Rep.	Dorothy L. MacDonald	1,202
		John Schober	2,734
		Primary Election, September 14, 1982	
1st	Dem.	Phillip J. Tuczynski	3,224
		Louise M. Tesmer	4,582
	Lib.	Elaine Bergstrom	20
	Rep.	William Allen Rinnemaki	855
2nd	Dem.	John R. Plewa	5,098
3rd	Dem.	Chester A. Gerlach	6,479
		Conrad LeBeau	1,858
4th	Dem.	Barbara Ulichny	5,432
	Lib.	Thomas E. Schmitt	38
5th	Dem.	John Cook	4,573
	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	4,248
6th	Dem.	Robert E. Behnke	2,178
		Gus G. Menos	2,919
		Donald F. Richards	1,724
	Rep.	Robert Elconin	1,584
7th	Dem.	Michael R. Janczy	1,024
		Edwin C. Manske	1,372
		Richard E. Pabst	1,413
		Thomas Seery	1,533
	Rep.	William R. Kerner	1,139
8th	Dem.	Lois Plous	4,398
	Lib.	James S. Rustad	11
9th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	2,647*
		Glenn E. Bultman	345*
		Frederick A. Deeken	371*
		Steven Fronk	903*
		Thomas W. Meaux	2,686*
		Lorraine M. Radtke	1,831*
	Rep.	John Gerard Leutermann	1,717
10th	Dem.	Robert A. Brown	830
		G. Spencer Coggs	1,780
		Sylvester Hines	183
		Lila Kelly	719
		Claude E. Madison	274
		Thadias V. Patterson	651
		Dwaine L. Washington	948
11th	Dem.	James E. Toran, Jr.	2,050*
		Annette Polly Williams	3,093*
	Rep.	Frank Morries	199
12th	Dem.	James Brown	882
		Jose Antonio Caban	628
		Marcia P. Coggs	3,094
13th	Dem.	Dismas Becker	2,408
		Gerhard Stefan	1,423
14th	Dem.	Thomas James Crawford	4,072
	Rep.	David Bathke	301
		Edward Leone	203
		Roger Sullivan	444
15th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	2,665
	Rep.	Timothy J. Kinast	412
16th	Dem.	Michael A. Barczak	1,949
		Daniel D. Barlich	1,729
		Jeannette Bell	2,192
		Arthur H. Carter	336
		Anthony Czaja	1,635
		Paul McDowell	119
		Michael J. Sachen	1,754
	Rep.	Kevin M. Soczka	989
17th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	4,634
		Joseph Kaczynski	488
		Margaret A. Krusick	3,150
	Rep.	Robert G. Donovan	1,265
18th	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	6,161
19th	Dem.	Jeffrey A. Neubauer	3,764
	Rep.	Robert L. DeVolt	914

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Delores Laveau	1,210
20th	Dem.	James F. Rooney	3,737
	Rep.	Hall L. Hardy	1,780
21st	Dem.	Ronald A. Sell	2,515
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	2,153
22nd	Dem.	Mary K. Wagner	4,205
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	2,162
23rd	Dem.	John Martin Antaramian	4,084
		Ronald J. Frederick	3,249
24th	Dem.	Joseph F. Andrea	6,207
25th	Dem.	Gary K. Johnson	2,640
		Timothy Francis McKearn	1,552
	Rep.	Arthur F. Kind	2,074
26th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	3,376
	Rep.	Joan M. Waite	2,600
27th	Dem.	Robert Fitzsimmons	2,137
	Rep.	Rulo Clark, Jr	1,531
		Charles W. Coleman	2,287
28th	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	5,691
	Rep.	Richard G. Chandler	1,165
		Gary J. Woychik	355
29th	Dem.	Robert Bieszczat	1,809
		Raymond J. Moyer	2,352
	Rep.	Joseph F. Bellante, Jr	548*
		Jerome J. Gottfried	832*
		Craig H. Lake	271*
		Joseph Siefert	808*
		Merrill Stalbaum	873*
30th	Dem.	A. Vernon Jensen	1,945
		Victor S. Preuss	2,306
	Rep.	John C. Schober	2,712
31st	Dem.	Mary H. Bade	903
		Raymond J. Berg	851
		March Schultz	1,430
	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	3,183
		Kenneth P. Thiel	1,713
32nd	Dem.	John J. Hull	1,580
		Joy Warfield	1,983
	Lib.	Jodine V. Gill	28
	Rep.	James M. Stewart	3,130
33rd	Dem.	Christopher J. Blythe	1,394
		Richard L. Fanshaw	1,663
	Rep.	Henry A. Ballweg	188
		George Earl Baumann	2,189
		Robert G. Goetsch	2,889
34th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	3,586
	Rep.	Richard S. Hevier	1,839
35th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	2,345
	Rep.	Michael L. Forer, Sr	826
		Byron E. Holley	390
		Robert M. Mason	1,100
		William T. Riley	1,222
36th	Dem.	Henry Hendrickson	2,520
		Robert R. Scallon	1,720
	Rep.	Jeffrey D. Knickmeier	336
		Brian D. Rude	2,818
		Janet S. Schipper	2,477
37th	Dem.	David. D. Leeper	1,858
		Sharon A. Norton	1,247
	Rep.	Jerry I. Coplien	360
		David G. Deininger	1,499
		Harvey W. Kubly	1,285
		John T. Manske	1,687
38th	Dem.	Terry McDonald	2,501
		David Woodbury	1,280
	Lib.	James Garrett Coffer	16
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	5,806
39th	Dem.	Thomas A. Waters	1,154
	Rep.	Robert Samuel Travis, Jr	3,732
40th	Dem.	Earl Gilson	1,976
		Richard N. Larsen	1,386
		Steven Rohl (write-in)	379
	Rep.	Jule F. Berndt	2,521
41st	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	3,028
	Rep.	Robert Harer	1,728
42nd	Dem.	Harvey Stower	4,043
	Rep.	Donald D. Liesch	606
		David E. Paulson	2,301

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
43rd	Dem.	Barbara Gronemus	1,940
		Edmund Hagen	1,438
	Rep.	Bradford Morgan	961
		Alan S. Robertson	3,225
44th	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	2,800
		Richard Schlieve	1,767
	Rep.	David L. Duax	1,047
		Marie S. Evans	1,363
		William P. Gagin	1,000
45th	Dem.	Karl E. Krueger	1,467
		Marion C. Michaels	1,853
	Rep.	Keith Ferries	2,218
		Robert L. Quackenbush	3,379
46th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	4,369
	Rep.	David Anderson	2,457
		William P. Cestkowski	975
		Norman S. Hoel	232
		James H. Scholz	349
		Jack D. Sorensen	333
47th	Dem.	Allen D. Beadles	3,557
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	2,697
48th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	3,395
	Rep.	Earl Schmidt	3,046
49th	Dem.	Stephen Gotelaere	2,127
		Robert Jauch	3,878
		Thomas B. Murray	3,556
50th	Dem.	Edith F. Merila	5,142
	Rep.	June Jaronitzky	3,975
51st	Dem.	Patricia Spafford Smith	3,384
	Rep.	Ole Severude	2,613
52nd	Cons.	Eleanor Bales	16
	Dem.	Douglas T. Oitzinger	1,518
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty	6,326
53rd	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren	4,522
	Rep.	Peter E. Salefsky	1,652
54th	Dem.	Kurt W. Treptow	1,519
	Rep.	James R. Folkman	1,022
		Raymond G. Gruetzmacher	1,878
		James R. Hertwig	848
		Cathy Zeuske	2,445
55th	Dem.	Steven C. Brist	3,434
		Howard L. Olson	2,779
	Rep.	David Hopkins	1,381
56th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	3,905
	Rep.	Mary L. Bishop	1,292
		James A. McIlquham, Jr	839
57th	Dem.	Ted F. Fetting	2,286
		Bryce E. Luchterhand	2,625
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	2,104
58th	Dem.	David Helbach	7,898
	Rep.	H. Darlene Rulau	1,354
59th	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	5,395
	Rep.	Roger David Cross	2,069
60th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	4,456
	Rep.	Gary Thomas Hannemann	2,177
61st	Dem.	Frank Murphy	3,405
	Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue	3,418
62nd	Dem.	James G. Eick	2,510
		Robert Joseph Henning	1,629
	Rep.	William A. Kasten	1,772
		Merlin Kilty	541
63rd	Dem.	John H. Robinson	3,778
	Rep.	John L McEwen	1,916
64th	Dem.	Mary Carlson	3,178
	Rep.	Robert G. Hoskins	1,565
		Joseph E. Wimmer	2,479
65th	Dem.	Richard Congdon	3,068
	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	2,228
	Ind.	Robert Flood	19
66th	Dem.	Janice S. Brakken	2,718
	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	2,741
		Joseph L. Whitmore	2,032
67th	Dem.	James A. Bottoni, Jr	5,062
	Rep.	George H. Klicka	2,752
		Peggy A. Rosenzweig	3,687
68th	Dem.	Judith Runyan (write-in)	22
	Rep.	Jerome P. Delfeld	2,027
		John M. Young	2,593

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
69th	Dem.	Patricia Hockerman	2,827
	Lib.	Kenton E. Sinner	13
	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	2,502
70th	Dem.	Sara Lee Johann	2,407
	Rep.	John L. Merkt	3,308
		William R. Neureuther	913
71st	Dem.	Leroy F. Seger	3,146
	Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	3,182
72nd	Dem.	John P. Drescher	2,254
	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	3,408
		Stephen Frederic Thiel	1,527
73rd	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	3,358
	Rep.	Stephen C. Mann	6,243
74th	Cons.	Andrew F. Glick	93
	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	2,546*
		Timothy F. Nixon	2,543*
	Rep.	Donald A. Bushman	1,300*
		Roger R. Olm	1,324*
		David G. Schlegel	489*
75th	Dem.	Joel Edler	3,553
	Rep.	Robert L. Cowles III	1,960
		J. Roger Dernbach	1,368
		Phyllis J. Kates	576
76th	Cons.	Donald E. Stenz	78
	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	4,032
		Robert F. Ziegelbauer	2,753
	Rep.	Richard H. Stolz	2,018
77th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	6,500
78th	Dem.	Edward J. Filemyr	3,156
	Rep.	Doyle K. DeGroff	921
		Philip P. Frank	1,304
		Wilfrid J. Turba	2,083
79th	Dem.	David N. Innis	2,117
	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr	3,777
80th	Dem.	Lyle J. Bowers	2,454
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	2,157
		Victor Wiecki	2,030
81st	Dem.	Richard A. Flintrop	2,890
	Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	3,878
		James Michael Kope	885
	Ind.	Raymond F. Gose	12
82nd	Cons.	Bruce M. Beach	60
	Dem.	Gervase Hephner	2,517
		Kenneth J. Wood	1,163
	Rep.	Thomas J. Sanders	2,558
83rd	Dem.	William J. Rogers	2,658*
		Gary J. Schmidt	2,594*
		William Trarbach	719*
	Rep.	Eunice M. Garsow	1,246
		Michael J. Lotto	1,398
84th	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz	4,461
	Rep.	Kent A. Larsen	1,302*
		Kenneth Lee Seidel	1,287*
85th	Dem.	Benjamin Amador	1,387
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	3,202
		Ervin W. Conradt	2,854
86th	Dem.	William G. Wyse	1,943
	Rep.	Patricia A. Goodrich	5,435
87th	Cons.	Robert W. Schaffrath	46
	Dem.	Joyce Lueder	2,413
	Rep.	Tommy G. Thompson	5,332
88th	Cons.	Carol Neumann	40
	Dem.	Patricia Gruber Jerominski	2,528
	Rep.	Esther Doughty Luckhardt	2,964
89th	Dem.	Rosalie Tryon	2,559
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	3,995
90th	Cons.	Robert D. Horne	27
	Dem.	William E. Benjamin	2,128
	Lib.	Daniel G. Churchill	0
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	4,032
91st	Dem.	Joanne M. Duren	1,759
	Rep.	Daniel Edward Hiller	2,522
		Leroy Pete Litscher	1,359
		M. Dudley Newsom	846
		Jerome Rockweiler	1,092
		Dale W. Schultz	3,091
92nd	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	3,089
	Rep.	Jefferson E. Davis	1,290

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		James F. Laatsch	3,000
93rd	Dem.	Robert J. Anders	1,633
		David M. Travis	4,588
	Rep.	Nancy G. Harper	1,942
94th	Dem.	Mary Lou Munts	9,033
	Rep.	Curtis Vaughn Brink	1,206
		Joyce D. Waldrop	2,244
95th	Dem.	Marjorie M. Miller	7,899
	Rep.	Edward Lee Hughes	1,416
96th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	8,805
	Rep.	Gordon Harman	1,100
97th	Dem.	Richard L. Keller	776
		Paul L. Larson	946
		Michael F. Patenaude	803
		Kim D. Tschudy	389
		Charles M. Uphoff	1,335
		Joseph S. Wineke	1,933
	Lib.	Gary C. Witte	29
	Rep.	Preston Baker	767
		William Capellaro	368
		J. Timothy Gratz	536
		Rex Reed	366
		Henry W. Schroeder	709
98th	Dem.	Charles J. Chvala	3,579
		Norman A. Cummings	1,497
		Jane Hoepker	1,181
		Judson Knoll	712
		Rita Wlodarczyk	1,367
	Rep.	Robert T. Stanek	1,505
99th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	5,370
	Rep.	Jack V. Putney	1,663
		Special Primary Election, May 31, 1983	
17th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	3,583
		Guy Soucie	1,472
	Rep.	Robert G. Donovan	254
48th	Dem.	Gregory G. Grinhaug	476
		Beth Hohensee	126
		James V. Mabry	531
		Alfred Joseph Metko	533
		Thomas J. Meyer	548
		Ellen M. Schmittinger	487
		John A. Volk	569
	Rep.	Donald D. Bartels	871
		David E. LeMay	217
		Ronald Smith	544

Cons. — Constitution Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party.
*Recount vote total.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Democratic and Republican Parties

(Constitution and Libertarian Parties follow this table)

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Primary Election, December 15, 1981			
Milwaukee (part)	16th	Coggs	449	Montgomery	77
		McKinney	314		
		Meaux	1,325		
		Special Primary Election, February 16, 1982			
Waukesha (part)	83rd	Uribe	275	MacDonald	1,202
				Schober	2,734
		Primary Election, September 14, 1982			
Adams	87th	Lueder	1,169	Thompson, T	963
Ashland	50th	Merila	1,534	Jaronitzky	912
Barron (part)	47th	Beadles	113	Larson, R	130
Barron (part)	51st	Smith, P	2,110	Severude	1,711
Barron (part)	55th	Brist	21	Hopkins	34
		Olson	43		
Bayfield (part)	49th	Gotelaere	112	No candidates	
		Jauch	254		
		Murray	157		
Bayfield (part)	50th	Merila	1,827	Jaronitzky	597
Brown (part)	53rd	Vanderperren	4,522	Salefsky	1,652
Brown (part)	73rd	Swoboda	328	Mann	121
Brown (part)	74th	Bolle	453*	Bushman	142*
		Nixon	271*	Olm	186*
				Schlegel	72*
Brown (part)	75th	Edler	3,553	Cowles	1,960
				Dernbach	1,368
				Kates	576
Brown (part)	83rd	Rogers	1,263*	Garsow	795
		Schmidt, G	1,134*	Lotto	877
		Trarbach	213*		
Brown (part)	84th	Metz	4,461	Larsen	1,304
				Seidel	1,286
Buffalo	43rd	Gronemus	274	Morgan	601
		Hagen	468	Robertson	1,485
Burnett	42nd	Stower	2,129	Liesch	103
				Paulson	412
Calumet (part)	74th	Bolle	168*	Bushman	147*
		Nixon	55*	Olm	228*
				Schlegel	31*
Calumet (part)	76th	Holschbach	11	Cowles	1,960
		Ziegelbauer	16	Dernbach	1,368
				Kates	576
Calumet (part)	78th	Filemyr	293	DeGroff	8
				Frank	112
				Turba	485
Calumet (part)	82nd	Hephner	1,549	Sanders	1,390
		Wood	345		
Chippewa (part)	55th	Brist	2,748	Hopkins	944
		Olson	2,214		
Chippewa (part)	56th	Looby	1,634	Bishop	402
				McIlquham	302
Clark	57th	Fetting	1,706	Van Gorden	1,690
		Luchterhand	1,864		
Columbia	92nd	Thompson	2,914	Davis	1,168
				Laatsch	2,532
Crawford	36th	Hendrickson	1,007	Knickmeier	156
		Scallon	1,036	Rude	952
				Schipper	674
Dane (part)	93rd	Anders	1,633	Harper	1,942
		Travis, D	4,588		
Dane (part)	94th	Munts	9,033	Brink	1,206
				Waldrop	2,244
Dane (part)	95th	Miller	7,899	Hughes	1,416
Dane (part)	96th	Clarenbach	8,805	Harman	1,100
Dane (part)	97th	Keller	672	Baker	570
		Larson	805	Capellaro	141
		Patenaude	736	Gratz	440
		Tachudy	241	Reed	307

* Recount vote total.

† Independent candidate received the following vote: Winnebago County (81st Dist.) — Raymond F. Gose — 12.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Uphoff	1,249	Schroeder	594
		Wineke	1,710		
Dane (part)	98th	Chvala	3,579	Stanek	1,505
		Cummings	1,497		
		Hoepker	1,181		
		Knoll	712		
		Wlodarczyk	1,367		
Dane (part)	99th	Loftus	5,370	Putney	1,661
Dodge (part)	31st	Bade	50	Radtke	349
		Berg	131	Thiel	323
		Schultz	278		
Dodge (part)	33rd	Blythe	1,355	Ballweg	184
		Fanshaw	1,476	Baumann	1,915
				Goetsch	2,850
Dodge (part)	88th	Jerominski	1,080	Luckhardt	1,466
Dodge (part)	92nd	Thompson, R	80	Davis	42
				Laatsch	178
Door	73rd	Swoboda	1,178	Mann	5,070
Douglas	49th	Gotelaere	2,015	No candidates	
		Jauch	3,624		
		Murray	3,399		
Dunn (part)	41st	Shoemaker	1,898	Harer	656
Dunn (part)	55th	Brist	665	Hopkins	403
		Olson	522		
Eau Claire (part)	44th	Lewis	2,800	Duax	1,047
		Schlieve	1,767	Evans	1,363
				Gagin	1,000
Eau Claire (part)	56th	Looby	2,271	Bishop	890
				McIlquham	537
Florence	48th	Kincaid	241	Schmidt	182
Fond du Lac (part)	33rd	Blythe	39	Ballweg	4
		Fanshaw	187	Baumann	274
				Goetsch	39
Fond du Lac (part)	78th	Filemyr	391	DeGroff	53
				Frank	341
				Turba	412
Fond du Lac (part)	86th	Wyse	535	Goodrich	947
Fond du Lac (part)	88th	Jerominski	250	Luckhardt	258
Fond du Lac (part)	89th	Tryon	2,559	McEssy	3,995
Fond du Lac (part)	90th	Benjamin	439	Bradley	780
Forest	48th	Kincaid	941	Schmidt	324
Grant (part)	36th	Hendrickson	68	Knickmeier	38
		Scallon	363	Rude	174
				Schipper	129
Grant (part)	39th	Waters	1,118	Travis, R	3,599
Green (part)	37th	Leeper	941	Coplien	277
		Norton	821	Deininger	1,367
				Kubly	901
				Manske, J	99
Green (part)	97th	Keller	72	Baker	66
		Larson	85	Capellaro	206
		Patenaude	30	Gratz	38
		Tschudy	129	Reed	39
		Uphoff	53	Schroeder	42
		Wineke	138		
Green Lake	86th	Wyse	701	Goodrich	1,939
Iowa	38th	McDonald	451	Tregoning	2,740
		Woodbury	583		
Iron	50th	Merila	1,347	Jaronitzky	216
Jackson	45th	Krueger	883	Ferries	956
		Michaels	1,106	Quackenbush	767
Jefferson (part)	31st	Bade	853	Radtke	2,834
		Berg	720	Thiel	1,390
		Schultz	1,152		
Jefferson (part)	32nd	Hull	443	Stewart	1,439
		Warfield	922		
Jefferson (part)	64th	Carlson	242	Hoskins	175
				Wimmer	133
Jefferson (part)	99th	Loftus	0	Putney	2
Juneau	87th	Lueder	534	Thompson, T	3,409
Kenosha (part)	22nd	Wagner	3,329	Porter	740
Kenosha (part)	23rd	Antaramian	4,084	No candidates	
		Frederick	3,249		
Kenosha (part)	24th	Andrea	6,207	No candidates	
Kewaunee	73rd	Swoboda	1,852	Mann	1,052
La Crosse (part)	34th	Medinger	3,586	Hevier	1,839
La Crosse (part)	35th	Roberts	2,192	Forer	769
				Holley	346

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
				Mason	978
				Riley	964
Lafayette	38th	McDonald	1,624	Tregoning	2,241
		Woodbury	354		
Langlade	48th	Kincaid	354	Schmidt	242
Langlade	61st	Murphy	910	Donoghue	553
Lincoln	61st	Murphy	2,076	Donoghue	2,644
Manitowoc (part)	74th	Bolle	1,925*	Bushman	1,011*
		Nixon	2,217*	Olm	910*
				Schlegel	386*
Manitowoc (part)	76th	Holschbach	3,958	Stolz	1,922
		Ziegelbauer	2,700		
Marathon (part)	48th	Kincaid	44	Schmidt	30
Marathon (part)	57th	Fetting	290	Van Gorden	266
		Luchterhand	470		
Marathon (part)	60th	Hasenohrl	24	Hannemann	3
Marathon (part)	61st	Murphy	419	Donoghue	221
Marathon (part)	62nd	Eick	2,510	Kasten	1,772
		Henning	1,629	Kilty	541
Marathon (part)	63rd	Robinson	3,778	McEwen	1,916
Marinette (part)	48th	Kincaid	560	Schmidt	697
Marinette (part)	52nd	Oitzinger	985	Matty	4,253
Marquette	87th	Lueder	638	Thompson, T	859
Menominee	48th	Kincaid	425	Schmidt	26
Milwaukee (part)	1st	Tesmer	4,582	Rinnemaki	855
		Tuczynski	3,224		
Milwaukee (part)	2nd	Plewa	5,098	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Gerlach	6,479	No candidates	
		LeBeau	1,858		
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Ulichny	5,432	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	5th	Cook	4,562	Nelsen	4,222
Milwaukee (part)	6th	Behnke	2,178	Elconin	1,584
		Menos	2,919		
		Richards	1,724		
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Janczy	1,022	Kerner	1,139
		Manske, E.	1,372		
		Pabst	1,413		
		Seery	1,533		
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Plous	4,398	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	9th	Barrett	2,647*	Leutermann	1,717
		Bultman	345*		
		Deeken	371*		
		Fronk	903*		
		Meaux	2,686*		
		Radtke	1,831*		
Milwaukee (part)	10th	Brown, R	830	No candidates	
		Coggs, G	1,780		
		Hines	183		
		Kelly	719		
		Madison	274		
		Patterson	651		
		Washington	948		
Milwaukee (part)	11th	Toran	2,050*	Morries	199
		Williams	3,093*		
Milwaukee (part)	12th	Brown, J	882	No candidates	
		Caban	628		
		Coggs, M	3,094		
Milwaukee (part)	13th	Becker	2,408	No candidates	
		Stefan	1,423		
Milwaukee (part)	14th	Crawford	4,072	Bathke	301
				Leone	203
				Sullivan	444
Milwaukee (part)	15th	Kunicki	2,665	Kinast	412
Milwaukee (part)	16th	Barczak	1,949	Soczka	989
		Barlich	1,329		
		Bell	2,192		
		Carter	336		
		Czaja	1,635		
		McDowell	119		
		Sachen	1,754		
Milwaukee (part)	17th	Czarnezki	4,634	Donovan	1,265
		Kaczynski	488		
		Krusick	3,150		
Milwaukee (part)	18th	Hauke	6,161	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	28th	Rutkowski	5,691	Chandler	1,165
				Woychik	355
Milwaukee (part)	67th	Bottoni	5,062	Klicka	2,752
				Rosenzweig	3,687

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Milwaukee (part)	68th	Runyan (write-in)	7	Delfeld	242
				Young	296
Monroe (part)	35th	Roberts	153	Forer	57
				Holley	44
				Mason	122
				Riley	258
Monroe (part)	45th	Krueger	584	Ferries	1,262
		Michaels	747	Quackenbush	2,612
Oconto (part)	48th	Kincaid	296	Schmidt	475
Oconto (part)	52nd	Oitzinger	533	Matty	2,073
Oconto (part)	54th	Treptow	203	Folkman	165
				Gruetzmacher	269
				Hertwig	641
				Zeuske	421
Oneida	46th	Holperin	2,775	Anderson	1,426
				Cestkowski	260
				Hoel	189
				Scholz	286
				Sorensen	178
Outagamie (part)	54th	Treptow	473	Folkman	216
				Gruetzmacher	270
				Hertwig	113
				Zeuske	361
Outagamie (part)	79th	Innis	2,117	Prosser	3,777
Outagamie (part)	82nd	Hephner	968	Sanders	1,168
		Wood	818		
Outagamie (part)	83rd	Rogers	1,395*	Garsow	451
		Schmidt	1,460*	Lotto	521
		Trarbach	506*		
Outagamie (part)	85th	Amador	407	Byers	375
				Conradt	1,333
Ozaukee (part)	5th	Cook	11	Nelsen	26
Ozaukee (part)	70th	Johann	1,732	Merkt	2,854
				Neureuther	569
Ozaukee (part)	71st	Seger	1,492	Stitt	1,789
Ozaukee (part)	72nd	Drescher	139	Panzer	141
				Thiel	91
Pepin	43rd	Gronemus	226	Morgan	76
		Hagen	250	Robertson	157
Pierce	40th	Gilson	1,313	Berndt	1,391
		Larsen	691		
		Rohl (write-in)	309		
Polk	42nd	Stower	1,800	Liesch	364
				Paulson	1,875
Portage (part)	58th	Helbach	7,493	Rulau	646
Portage (part)	59th	Schneider	1,758	Cross	244
Portage (part)	60th	Hasenohrl	389	Hannemann	36
Price	47th	Beadles	1,191	Larson	780
Racine (part)	19th	Neubauer	3,764	DeVolt	914
				Laveau	1,210
Racine (part)	20th	Rooney	3,737	Hardy	1,780
Racine (part)	21st	Sell	2,515	Ladwig	2,153
Racine (part)	22nd	Wagner	737	Porter	1,184
Racine (part)	29th	Bieszczat	466	Bellante	269*
		Moyer	976	Gottfried	87*
				Lake	49*
				Siefert	105*
				Stalbaum	570*
Richland (part)	39th	Waters	36	Travis, R	133
Richland (part)	91st	Duren	501	Hiller	768
				Litscher	276
				Newsom	238
				Rockweiler	849
				Schultz	1,668
Rock (part)	25th	Johnson	2,640	Kind	2,074
		McKearn	1,552		
Rock (part)	26th	Wood, W.	3,376	Waite	2,600
Rock (part)	32nd	Hull	957	Stewart	1,124
		Warfield	510		
Rock (part)	37th	Leeper	917	Coplien	83
		Norton	426	Deininger	132
				Kubly	384
				Manske, J.	1,588
Rock (part)	97th	Keller	32	Baker	131
		Larson	56	Capellaro	21
		Patenaude	37	Gratz	58
		Tschudy	19	Reed	20
		Uphoff	33	Schroeder	73

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Wineke	85		
Rusk	47th	Beadles	1,395	Larson	963
St. Croix (part)	40th	Gilson	663	Berndt	1,130
		Larsen	695		
		Rohl (write-in)	70		
St. Croix (part)	41st	Shoemaker	1,130	Harer	1,072
St. Croix (part)	42nd	Stower	114	Liesch	139
				Paulson	14
Sauk (part)	38th	McDonald	426	Tregoning	825
		Woodbury	343		
Sauk (part)	91st	Duren	1,258	Hiller	1,754
				Litscher	1,083
				Newsom	608
				Rockweiler	243
				Schultz	1,423
Sauk (part)	92nd	Thompson	95	Davis	80
				Laatsch	290
Sawyer	50th	Merila	434	Jaronitzky	2,250
Shawano (part)	48th	Kincaid	534	Schmidt	1,070
Shawano (part)	54th	Treptow	843	Folkman	641
				Gruetzmacher	1,339
				Hertwig	94
				Zeuske	1,663
Sheboygan (part)	71st	Seger	1,654	Stitt	1,393
Sheboygan (part)	76th	Holschbach	63	Stolz	80
		Ziegelbauer	37		
Sheboygan (part)	77th	Potter	6,500	No candidates	
Sheboygan (part)	78th	Filemyr	2,472	DeGroff	860
				Frank	851
				Turba	1,186
Taylor (part)	47th	Beadles	858	Larson	824
Taylor (part)	57th	Fetting	290	Van Gorden	148
		Luchterhand	291		
Trempealeau	43rd	Gronemus	1,440	Morgan	284
		Hagen	720	Robertson	1,583
Vernon	36th	Hendrickson	1,445	Knickmeier	142
		Scallon	321	Rude	1,692
				Schipper	1,674
Vilas	46th	Holperin	1,594	Anderson	1,031
				Cestkowski	715
				Hoel	43
				Scholz	62
				Sorensen	155
Walworth (part)	22nd	Wagner	139	Porter	238
Walworth (part)	27th	Fitzsimmons	2,137	Clark	1,531
				Coleman	2,287
Walworth (part)	29th	Bieszczat	261	Bellante	45*
		Moyer	252	Gottfried	56*
				Lake	29*
				Seifert	134*
				Stalbaum	169*
Walworth (part)	32nd	Hull	180	Stewart	567
		Warfield	551		
Walworth (part)	64th	Carlson	172	Hoskins	133
				Wimmer	145
Washburn	51st	Smith	1,274	Severude	902
Washington (part)	7th	Janczy	2	Kerner	0
		Pabst	0		
		Manske, E.	0		
		Seery	0		
Washington (part)	66th	Brakken	109	Foti	109
				Whitmore	94
Washington (part)	69th	Hockerman	153	Schneiders	212
Washington (part)	70th	Johann	675	Merkt	454
				Neureuther	344
Washington (part)	72nd	Drescher	2,115	Panzer	3,267
				Thiel	1,436
Washington (part)	88th	Jerominski	1,198	Luckhardt	1,240
Waukesha (part)	29th	Bieszczat	1,082	Bellante	234*
		Moyer	1,124	Gottfried	689*
				Lake	193*
				Seifert	569*
				Stalbaum	134*
Waukesha (part)	30th	Jensen	1,934	Schober	2,712
		Preuss	2,306		
Waukesha (part)	64th	Carlson	2,764	Hoskins	1,257
				Wimmer	2,201
Waukesha (part)	65th	Congdon	4,068	Huelsman	2,228

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Waukesha (part)	66th	Brakken	2,609	Foti	2,632
				Whitmore	1,938
Waukesha (part)	68th	Runyan (write-in)	15	Delfeld	1,785
				Young	2,297
Waukesha (part)	69th	Hockerman	2,674	Schneiders	2,290
Waupaca (part)	58th	Helbach	405	Rulau	708
Waupaca (part)	59th	Schneider	193	Cross	491
Waupaca (part)	85th	Amador	907	Byers	2,747
				Conradt	1,419
Waushara (part)	86th	Wyse	707	Goodrich	2,549
Waushara (part)	87th	Lueder	72	Thompson	101
Winnebago (part)	80th	Bowers	2,454	Walling	2,157
				Wiecki	2,030
Winnebago (part)[1]	81st	Flintrop	2,890	Buettner	3,878
				Kope	885
Winnebago (part)	82nd	Hephner	0	Sanders	0
		Wood	0		
Winnebago (part)	85th	Amador	73	Byers	80
				Conradt	102
Winnebago (part)	90th	Benjamin	1,689	Bradley	3,252
Wood (part)	59th	Schneider	3,444	Cross	1,334
Wood (part)	60th	Hasenohrl	4,043	Hannemann	2,138

Constitution and Libertarian Parties

County	Assembly District	Constitution	Vote	Libertarian	Vote
Adams	87th	Schaffrath	4		
Brown (part)	74th	Glick	1		
Calumet (part)	74th	Glick	9		
Calumet (part)	76th	Stenz	0		
Calumet (part)	82nd	Beach	53		
Dane (part)	97th			Witte	24
Dodge (part)	88th	Neumann	18		
Fond du Lac (part)	88th	Neumann	6		
Fond du Lac (part)	90th	Horne	5	Churchill	0
Green (part)	97th			Witte	5
Iowa	38th			Coffer	14
Jefferson (part)	32nd			Gill	10
Juneau	87th	Schaffrath	6		
Lafayette	38th			Coffer	2
Manitowoc (part)	74th	Glick	83		
Manitowoc (part)	76th	Stenz	77		
Marinette (part)	52nd	Bales	13		
Marquette	87th	Schaffrath	36		
Milwaukee (part)	1st			Bergstrom	20
Milwaukee (part)	4th			Schmitt	38
Milwaukee (part)	8th			Rustad	11
Oconto (part)	52nd	Bales	3		
Outagamie (part)	82nd	Beach	7		
Rock (part)	32nd			Gill	10
Rock (part)	97th			Witte	0
Sauk (part)	38th			Coffer	0
Sheboygan (part)	76th	Stenz	1		
Walworth (part)	32nd			Gill	8
Washington (part)	69th			Sinner	0
Washington (part)	88th	Neumann	16		
Waukesha (part)	69th			Sinner	13
Waushara (part)	87th	Schaffrath	0		
Winnebago (part)	82nd	Beach	0		
Winnebago (part)	90th	Horne	22	Churchill	0

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Primary Election, May 31, 1983			
Florence	48th	Grinhaug	14	Bartels	12
		Hohensee	4	LeMay	4
		Mabry	5	Smith	235
		Metko	4		
		Meyer	24		
		Schmittinger	321		
		Volk	10		
Forest	48th	Grinhaug	111	Bartels	109
		Hohensee	17	LeMay	17
		Mabry	71	Smith	115
		Metko	37		
		Meyer	16		
		Schmittinger	54		
		Volk	446		
Langlade (part)	48th	Grinhaug	28	Bartels	38
		Hohensee	18	LeMay	12
		Mabry	349	Smith	24
		Metko	139		
		Meyer	58		
		Schmittinger	7		
		Volk	20		
Marathon (part)	48th	Grinhaug	2	Bartels	6
		Hohensee	12	LeMay	1
		Mabry	2	Smith	8
		Metko	6		
		Meyer	4		
		Schmittinger	1		
		Volk	0		
Marinette (part)	48th	Grinhaug	6	Bartels	52
		Hohensee	12	LeMay	11
		Mabry	27	Smith	60
		Metko	10		
		Meyer	86		
		Schmittinger	72		
		Volk	19		
Menominee	48th	Grinhaug	77	Bartels	5
		Hohensee	0	LeMay	111
		Mabry	0	Smith	1
		Metko	1		
		Meyer	14		
		Schmittinger	0		
		Volk	0		
Milwaukee (part)	17th	Krusick	3,583	Donovan	254
		Soucie	1,472		
Oconto (part)	48th	Grinhaug	4	Bartels	579
		Hohensee	6	LeMay	11
		Mabry	38	Smith	28
		Metko	2		
		Meyer	24		
		Schmittinger	15		
		Volk	69		
Shawano (part)	48th	Grinhaug	234	Bartels	70
		Hohensee	57	LeMay	50
		Mabry	39	Smith	73
		Metko	334		
		Meyer	122		
		Schmittinger	17		
		Volk	5		

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY

County	Governor and Lieutenant Governor				
	James P. Wickstrom Diana K. Simonson (Cons.)	Anthony S. Earl James T. Flynn (Dem.)	Larry Smiley Gerald Shidell (Lib.)	Terry J. Kohler Russell A. Olson (Rep.)	Peter Seidman Margo Storsteen (Ind.)
Adams	41	2,514	28	2,249	15
Ashland	25	3,949	49	2,558	16
Barron	35	6,355	30	6,136	12
Bayfield	3	3,761	42	2,448	13
Brown	216	31,375	381	26,605	106
Buffalo	21	2,772	20	2,314	7
Burnett	47	4,179	50	2,660	23
Calumet	192	4,953	48	5,246	19
Chippewa	141	9,128	62	6,021	27
Clark	126	5,056	40	5,610	28
Columbia	68	7,056	85	7,158	30
Crawford	6	2,913	44	3,543	9
Dane	164	86,288	1,036	34,631	278
Dodge	114	10,425	167	11,745	28
Door	26	4,292	30	5,790	10
Douglas	28	11,160	59	3,961	27
Dunn	56	6,588	90	4,778	26
Eau Claire	156	16,520	132	10,025	68
Florence	24	667	3	766	3
Fond du Lac	239	16,302	195	14,921	94
Forest	74	1,998	17	1,509	3
Grant	26	5,960	58	8,268	18
Green	25	4,423	57	5,118	11
Green Lake	58	2,292	34	4,099	6
Iowa	6	2,759	51	3,361	8
Iron	30	2,105	15	1,136	10
Jackson	53	3,710	33	3,426	19
Jefferson	72	9,862	210	9,629	24
Juneau	68	2,954	33	4,230	19
Kenosha	101	24,315	119	11,015	51
Kewaunee	45	3,695	27	3,640	8
La Crosse	66	17,962	272	13,191	82
Lafayette	5	2,889	23	3,987	6
Langlade	61	3,667	28	3,199	7
Lincoln	125	4,768	53	4,932	35
Manitowoc	686	17,069	282	10,447	69
Marathon	483	19,451	358	18,602	97
Marinette	61	6,757	55	6,985	14
Marquette	54	1,868	24	2,215	11
Menominee	2	439	1	113	1
Milwaukee	806	210,142	1,507	98,925	672
Monroe	60	4,156	52	5,752	14
Oconto	76	4,991	34	6,305	18
Oneida	162	6,525	137	5,996	18
Outagamie	280	21,655	232	18,741	76
Ozaukee	44	9,852	94	13,147	23
Pepin	5	1,297	9	885	1
Pierce	20	5,768	36	4,118	22
Polk	78	5,933	35	4,344	9
Portage	137	12,704	152	5,690	58
Price	86	2,764	40	3,033	21
Racine	142	33,079	467	20,914	91
Richland	14	2,250	46	3,971	12
Rock	103	26,130	321	15,432	81
Rusk	76	2,875	22	2,598	21
St. Croix	21	8,557	64	6,097	14
Sauk	32	6,430	57	7,403	16
Sawyer	27	2,286	21	2,321	6
Shawano	240	4,863	38	6,708	14
Sheboygan	146	21,211	262	15,769	67
Taylor	77	3,237	38	3,255	17
Trempealeau	25	4,959	34	3,753	19
Vernon	28	4,124	94	5,328	17
Vilas	155	3,028	47	4,054	14
Walworth	41	9,603	107	12,229	17
Washburn	19	2,817	26	2,528	5
Washington	181	12,114	144	13,505	44
Waukesha	257	43,128	735	47,860	118
Waupaca	106	5,307	37	7,497	21
Waushara	48	2,432	25	3,360	6
Winnebago	223	24,375	324	21,649	92
Wood	177	13,084	156	11,304	63
TOTAL	7,721	896,872	9,734	662,738	3,025

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Cont.

County	Secretary of State			
	David E. Mrotek (Cons.)	Douglas La Follette (Dem.)	Leslie G. Key (Lib.)	Frederick H. Rice (Rep.)
Adams	32	3,134	36	1,442
Ashland	35	4,318	65	1,765
Barron	34	7,550	44	4,396
Bayfield	17	4,130	51	1,687
Brown	248	36,277	583	18,333
Buffalo	11	3,027	20	1,658
Burnett	44	4,802	58	1,808
Calumet	156	6,406	67	3,345
Chippewa	90	9,873	93	4,407
Clark	115	6,743	46	3,567
Columbia	71	8,163	70	5,584
Crawford	10	3,721	48	2,379
Dane	299	80,458	1,935	33,946
Dodge	83	12,576	155	8,730
Door	14	5,604	50	3,776
Douglas	38	11,360	94	2,718
Dunn	53	7,240	120	3,490
Eau Clarie	152	17,251	182	8,033
Florence	12	835	1	523
Fond du Lac	191	18,849	240	10,612
Forest	34	2,535	20	815
Grant	49	7,419	94	5,847
Green	26	5,819	74	3,526
Green Lake	49	2,892	24	3,019
Iowa	19	3,653	156	2,086
Iron	26	2,366	13	626
Jackson	41	4,577	44	2,197
Jefferson	71	10,587	152	7,747
Juneau	66	3,827	35	2,781
Kenosha	115	23,917	195	9,736
Kewaunee	38	5,381	33	1,697
La Crosse	104	18,607	316	11,232
Lafayette	19	4,168	39	2,363
Langlade	31	4,460	31	2,054
Lincoln	75	5,882	51	3,306
Manitowoc	542	19,350	314	7,088
Marathon	315	24,211	427	12,031
Marinette	48	8,381	61	4,498
Marquette	39	2,172	26	1,604
Menominee	4	394	4	74
Milwaukee	1,433	221,883	2,743	71,205
Monroe	46	5,435	64	4,188
Oconto	44	6,350	39	3,967
Oneida	93	7,882	106	4,152
Outagamie	200	22,369	300	15,750
Ozaukee	65	10,974	157	10,589
Pepin	6	1,424	9	629
Pierce	29	6,351	51	3,205
Polk	70	6,495	30	3,446
Portage	103	13,404	228	3,919
Price	59	3,506	30	1,832
Racine	208	35,114	580	16,814
Richland	7	3,023	31	2,636
Rock	131	27,425	388	12,898
Rusk	49	3,665	25	1,626
St. Croix	29	9,142	82	5,201
Sauk	26	7,665	70	5,308
Sawyer	40	2,628	29	1,820
Shawano	99	5,934	60	4,769
Sheboygan	132	24,659	328	11,117
Taylor	84	4,223	55	1,880
Trempealeau	20	5,550	30	2,607
Vernon	25	5,372	89	3,810
Vilas	108	3,641	48	3,081
Walworth	53	10,966	149	9,549
Washburn	22	3,585	37	1,608
Washington	150	13,843	171	10,362
Waukesha	345	47,530	810	38,749
Waupaca	54	6,261	52	5,839
Waushara	32	3,012	28	2,544
Winnebago	225	27,143	394	16,752
Wood	156	15,466	201	7,646
TOTAL	7,559	984,835	13,481	496,024

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Cont.

County	State Treasurer				Attorney General*		
	Alfred E. Feustel (Cons.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Thomas P. Westgaard (Lib.)	Harold W. Clemens (Rep.)	Gene D. Linehan (Cons.)	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	James S. Hoffert (Lib.)
Adams	28	2,643	38	1,708	54	3,340	80
Ashland	24	3,665	70	1,967	52	4,362	95
Barron	25	6,408	61	5,127	48	8,247	168
Bayfield	14	3,689	51	1,816	30	4,272	81
Brown	221	28,729	557	23,554	418	38,488	1,085
Buffalo	15	2,546	25	1,972	32	3,350	57
Burnett	54	4,237	70	2,088	124	5,105	150
Calumet	141	4,969	68	4,397	222	7,134	168
Chippewa	72	8,984	122	4,405	118	10,560	246
Clark	95	5,444	51	4,353	190	7,359	151
Columbia	24	7,480	103	5,838	91	9,585	243
Crawford	11	3,204	44	2,605	18	4,334	99
Dane	332	74,577	1,773	34,712	947	90,079	3,233
Dodge	86	10,422	156	10,321	173	13,815	316
Door	13	3,854	45	4,976	26	5,998	90
Douglas	29	10,583	89	3,000	56	11,568	149
Dunn	48	6,328	111	4,050	85	7,752	226
Eau Claire	112	14,974	239	9,346	262	18,804	524
Florence	10	712	3	611	11	944	4
Fond du Lac	170	14,748	250	13,535	268	19,373	457
Forest	34	2,159	19	996	33	2,690	50
Grant	31	6,137	96	6,636	80	8,123	247
Green	19	4,495	95	4,463	83	6,889	217
Green Lake	36	2,426	28	3,343	46	3,104	49
Iowa	6	2,889	58	2,569	23	3,877	127
Iron	22	1,960	14	809	57	2,332	25
Jackson	41	3,886	52	2,556	87	5,247	126
Jefferson	59	8,775	150	8,878	99	11,156	265
Juneau	55	3,062	47	3,347	93	4,218	83
Kenosha	103	22,268	190	9,983	195	25,905	404
Kewaunee	26	3,892	40	2,777	52	5,795	104
La Crosse	132	15,822	451	12,582	247	20,526	659
Lafayette	14	3,261	39	2,931	30	4,808	115
Langlade	31	3,713	26	2,478	48	4,581	72
Lincoln	63	4,923	57	3,977	118	6,417	134
Manitowoc	348	16,856	299	8,976	523	20,169	512
Marathon	292	21,416	464	14,064	893	26,943	1,064
Marinette	39	6,697	50	5,853	76	8,950	144
Marquette	38	1,898	26	1,757	53	2,407	69
Menominee	1	350	4	82	23	390	6
Milwaukee	996	194,634	3,097	90,251	2,183	234,323	5,621
Monroe	51	4,439	70	4,843	95	5,931	116
Oconto	31	4,677	43	5,207	67	6,592	123
Oneida	79	6,962	107	4,730	155	8,675	228
Outagamie	191	18,066	269	18,580	280	23,910	556
Ozaukee	57	9,232	165	11,977	134	12,324	300
Pepin	5	1,229	12	724	5	1,342	22
Pierce	17	5,565	73	3,789	91	7,089	254
Polk	66	6,030	49	3,691	96	6,914	80
Portage	107	11,683	218	4,708	205	14,042	340
Price	46	2,993	26	2,122	65	3,644	84
Racine	188	31,016	590	19,616	352	38,712	1,246
Richland	11	2,558	43	2,840	19	3,251	81
Rock	120	23,498	391	15,482	275	29,778	752
Rusk	50	3,063	40	1,917	66	3,878	81
St. Croix	24	8,188	80	5,537	60	10,401	182
Sauk	35	6,569	63	5,761	54	8,296	197
Sawyer	19	2,344	30	2,007	58	2,918	106
Shawano	100	4,595	58	5,508	160	6,315	146
Sheboygan	153	21,320	254	13,601	198	26,508	534
Taylor	87	3,247	58	2,518	110	4,350	122
Trempealeau	13	4,648	52	3,191	32	6,087	88
Vernon	18	4,622	101	4,242	55	6,063	193
Vilas	104	3,069	48	3,414	128	4,081	95
Walworth	32	9,050	157	10,901	108	12,097	251
Washburn	13	3,123	35	1,899	36	4,028	82
Washington	148	11,204	220	12,413	236	15,175	465
Waukesha	240	36,941	759	47,028	519	51,617	1,363
Waupaca	57	5,015	45	6,595	80	6,799	83
Waushara	35	2,340	26	2,948	53	3,298	60
Winnebago	224	22,188	373	20,078	368	28,115	580
Wood	124	12,603	202	9,320	216	16,773	479
TOTAL	6,355	841,792	13,885	586,876	12,643	1,062,322	27,004

* Attorney General write-in candidate Marcus Gumz received the following votes: Columbia County — 50; Green County — 9; Marquette County — 11; Sauk County — 101.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	Sanford G. Knapp (Cons.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	George Liljenfeldt (Lib.)	Scott McCallum (Rep.)	William Osborne Hart (Ind.)
Adams	19	2,945	13	1,742	33
Ashland	14	4,646	36	1,557	66
Barron	22	8,390	31	3,707	43
Bayfield	5	4,560	25	1,379	55
Brown	164	34,406	419	22,116	406
Buffalo	9	3,078	6	1,709	15
Burnett	61	5,348	30	1,426	52
Calumet	106	5,832	34	4,208	62
Chippewa	54	10,757	43	3,960	97
Clark	81	5,992	22	4,496	63
Columbia	37	8,525	32	5,418	124
Crawford	9	4,171	23	2,115	18
Dane	157	75,280	1,116	31,563	12,011
Dodge	57	11,349	102	10,556	109
Door	6	5,143	14	4,411	29
Douglas	15	12,475	46	2,091	143
Dunn	37	7,718	69	3,049	172
Eau Claire	86	18,229	94	7,679	391
Florence	8	859	1	494	2
Fond du Lac	105	16,816	122	14,232	187
Forest	14	2,269	13	1,201	8
Grant	21	8,496	50	5,022	82
Green	21	5,774	37	3,607	72
Green Lake	24	2,601	8	3,493	14
Iowa	3	3,752	29	2,066	51
Iron	11	2,245	5	824	15
Jackson	26	4,107	22	2,878	50
Jefferson	71	11,154	106	7,774	135
Juneau	36	3,616	19	3,260	42
Kenosha	90	25,822	132	8,703	163
Kewaunee	13	4,204	18	3,085	19
La Crosse	59	19,424	167	11,171	244
Lafayette	5	4,191	16	2,459	21
Langlade	17	4,056	11	2,821	19
Lincoln	42	5,449	21	3,968	52
Manitowoc	256	17,665	242	9,630	135
Marathon	153	23,346	184	14,333	291
Marinette	33	7,962	44	5,446	26
Marquette	29	2,157	15	1,685	21
Menominee	0	365	0	104	0
Milwaukee	794	224,856	1,725	76,645	2,620
Monroe	41	5,169	23	4,629	32
Oconto	31	5,824	23	4,886	34
Oneida	45	7,262	54	5,104	58
Outagamie	127	22,293	184	16,969	244
Ozaukee	45	12,266	99	10,085	84
Pepin	6	1,549	8	541	12
Pierce	13	7,271	31	2,388	135
Polk	95	7,110	21	2,811	45
Portage	63	12,497	123	5,263	394
Price	31	3,590	12	2,097	10
Racine	127	35,775	426	17,427	429
Richland	9	2,799	19	2,916	42
Rock	98	28,147	241	12,795	355
Rusk	36	3,503	14	1,793	40
St. Croix	14	10,851	38	3,646	71
Sauk	16	8,092	27	5,254	195
Sawyer	18	2,943	12	1,823	21
Shawano	57	5,755	38	5,207	24
Sheboygan	80	24,233	171	12,402	122
Taylor	22	4,193	17	2,151	56
Trempealeau	9	5,440	16	2,745	27
Vernon	27	4,731	50	4,540	68
Vilas	69	3,470	22	3,405	13
Walworth	30	11,569	92	9,236	142
Washburn	18	3,950	12	1,374	23
Washington	101	13,430	109	11,755	96
Waukesha	191	50,361	566	38,289	310
Waupaca	25	5,836	20	6,635	48
Waushara	20	2,769	13	2,933	31
Winnebago	141	25,692	211	19,424	319
Wood	88	14,911	119	9,149	169
TOTAL	4,463	983,311	7,947	527,355	21,807

Source: Official records of the State Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS
By District

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Arthur F. Jackson (Lib.)	Peter N. Jansson (Rep.)
Kenosha	24,068	156	10,502
Racine	31,308	522	21,903
Rock	26,243	594	15,435
Walworth	11,111	134	9,792
Green (part)	2,112	27	1,561
Jefferson (part)	213	5	116
TOTAL	95,055	1,438	59,309

Second Congressional District

County	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	David Beito (Lib.)	Jim Johnson (Rep.)
Columbia	7,159	56	7,026
Dane	81,639	1,099	38,887
Iowa	2,957	33	3,062
Lafayette	2,992	26	3,897
Sauk	6,450	23	7,305
Adams (part)	366	3	316
Dodge (part)	6,011	75	6,209
Grant (part)	1,086	7	689
Green (part)	2,623	32	3,099
Juneau (part)	697	8	721
Richland (part)	697	6	778
TOTAL	112,677	1,368	71,989

Third Congressional District

County	Paul Offner (Dem.)	Kenneth P. Van Doren (Lib.)	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	5,147	41	7,138
Buffalo	2,319	16	2,758
Crawford	2,919	27	3,606
Dunn	5,210	67	5,897
Eau Claire	12,727	150	13,866
Jackson	3,167	25	4,090
La Crosse	13,264	234	18,153
Pepin	1,079	13	1,083
Pierce	4,530	35	5,347
St. Croix	6,836	44	7,699
Trempealeau	3,683	34	4,979
Vernon	3,519	174	5,881
Clark (part)	2,307	85	3,792
Grant (part)	3,906	49	8,251
Polk (part)	3,296	15	3,545
Richland (part)	1,223	18	3,219
TOTAL	75,132	1,027	99,304

Fourth Congressional District

County	John Gudenschwager (Cons.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Nicholas P. Youngers (Lib.)	John F. Baumgartner (Ind.)
Milwaukee (part)	747	109,436	3,271	1,955
Waukesha (part)	199	20,121	793	466
TOTAL	946	129,557	4,064	2,421

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS

By District—Continued

Fifth Congressional District

County	Jim Moody (Dem.)	William G. McCuen, Jr. (Lib.)	Rod K. Johnston (Rep.)	Walter G. Beach (Ind.)	Cheryl Y. Hidalgo (Ind.)
Milwaukee (part)	99,713	1,498	54,824	526	353
Washington (part)	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	99,713	1,498	54,826	526	353

Sixth Congressional District

County	Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Calumet	2,729	7,432
Green Lake	1,586	4,442
Manitowoc	12,021	15,293
Marquette	1,197	2,608
Monroe	3,142	6,287
Waupaca	3,720	8,642
Waushara	1,718	3,954
Winnebago	16,080	28,716
Adams (part)	1,465	2,446
Fond du Lac (part)	10,414	18,305
Juneau (part)	1,291	4,139
Sheboygan (part)	3,853	8,103
Wood (part)	706	981
TOTAL	59,922	111,348

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Bernard A. Zimmermann (Rep.)
Ashland	4,549	1,705
Bayfield	4,394	1,587
Burnett	5,404	1,498
Chippewa	10,809	3,702
Douglas	11,990	2,434
Iron	2,478	584
Lincoln	5,538	4,005
Marathon	21,637	16,295
Portage	13,892	4,165
Price	3,786	1,741
Rusk	3,658	1,755
Sawyer	2,969	1,638
Taylor	4,300	2,103
Washburn	4,002	1,429
Clark (part)	3,009	1,475
Oneida (part)	3,609	1,697
Polk (part)	2,217	895
Wood (part)	13,883	8,827
TOTAL	122,124	57,535

Eighth Congressional District

County	Ruth C. Clusen (Dem.)	Anthony Theisen (Lib.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	27,909	681	29,322
Door	3,865	27	5,971
Florence	564	3	833
Forest	1,578	23	1,812
Kewaunee	3,224	39	4,139
Langlade	2,357	33	4,188
Marinette	5,625	54	7,960
Menominee	337	0	162
Oconto	4,423	112	6,596
Outagamie	16,063	226	24,207
Shawano	4,043	53	7,200
Vilas	1,919	28	4,759
Oneida (part)	2,529	57	4,230
TOTAL	74,436	1,336	101,379

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS
By District— Continued

Ninth Congressional District

County	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee	15,212
Dodge (part)	6,302
Fond du Lac (part)	1,448
Jefferson (part)	11,045
Milwaukee (part)	8,172
Sheboygan (part)	11,610
Washington (part)	16,885
Waukesha (part)	39,829
TOTAL	111,503

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT**

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
		November 4, 1980 General Election		
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Michael R. Mullen	22,349
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	41,499
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Rep.	Rod Johnston	50,527
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	28,961
		Rep.	Joseph M. Barrington	3,800
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	James T. Flynn	40,310
		Rep.	Marlin P. Cayton	20,610
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Michelle G. Radosevich	35,690
		Rep.	James E. Harsdorf	38,541
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Rep.	Clifford W. Krueger	55,656
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	C. Michael Allen	27,570
		Rep.	Gerald D. Lorge	34,289
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Carl W. Thompson	40,055
		Rep.	Richard Masterson	29,221
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Rep.	Scott McCallum	47,647
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	James R. Kempfer	19,199
		Rep.	David W. Opitz	47,721
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	John J. Maurer	41,049
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	William A. Bablitch	44,847
		Rep.	Robert A. Maland	23,613
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Fred A. Risser	51,214
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn S. Adelman	44,330
		Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	36,786
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	34,661
		Rep.	Reuben La Fave	28,393
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Paul Offner	39,383
		Rep.	William T. Riley	29,801
		Special Election, December 2, 1980		
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Janice Redford	5,562
		Rep.	Barbara K. Lorman	7,453
		November 2, 1982 General Election		
1st	73rd, 74th, 75th	Cons.	Eugene T. Welch	221
		Dem.	Nancy M. Skadden	20,440
		Rep.	Alan J. Lasee	29,460
3rd	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	John O. Norquist	25,921
5th	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Mordecai Lee	37,348
7th	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Gerald D. Kleczka	40,096
9th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Carl Otte	26,833
		Rep.	Dennis L. Mayer	22,390

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT**—Continued

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
11th	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	Douglas A. Ramstack	15,476
		Rep.	J.M. Davis	25,530
13th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Joseph A. Durm	17,277
		Rep.	Barbara Lorman	24,000
15th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	Timothy F. Cullen	25,463
		Rep.	Michael Clumpner	15,954
17th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Eldred Mielke	15,156
		Rep.	Richard Kreul	27,706
19th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem.	Gary R. Goyke	23,701
		Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	26,080
21st	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Joseph Strohl	27,497
		Rep.	Edward J. Huck	16,465
23rd	55th, 56th, 57th	Dem.	Marvin J. Roshell	28,238
		Rep.	Norman Gillette	14,664
25th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	David R. Kedrowski	21,300
		Rep.	Daniel O. Theno	31,144
27th	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	Russell D. Feingold	23,346*
		Rep.	Everett V. Bidwell	23,316*
29th	47th, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Robert L. Rybarczyk	20,894
		Rep.	Walter John Chilsen	29,113
31st	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Rodney C. Moen	23,480*
		Rep.	Terry M. Musser	23,311*
33rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Lib.	Dennis Hansen	1,282
		Rep.	Susan Shannon Engeleiter.	32,917
		Special Election, April 5, 1983		
8th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	11,268
		Rep.	Kevin M. Soczka	2,462
12th	46th, 48th, 61st	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	25,683
		Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue	17,925

* Recount vote totals.

** 1980 Senate and Assembly districts were enacted by Chapter 304 and 305, Laws of 1971; 1982 Senate and Assembly districts were promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in June of 1982.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS**

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		November 4, 1980 General Election			
Barron (part)	10th	Radosevich	2,777	Harsdorf	2,029
Brown (part)	2nd	Mullen	8,653	Hanaway	19,689
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	25,661	La Fave	15,664
Buffalo	10th	Radosevich	2,789	Harsdorf	3,975
Burnett	10th	Radosevich	3,607	Harsdorf	2,624
Calumet	2nd	Mullen	4,568	Hanaway	8,230
Clark (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,876
(part)	24th	Bablitch	676	Maland	452
Crawford	32nd	Offner	4,166	Riley	3,070
Dane (part)	16th	Thompson	24,395	Masterson	13,229
(part)	26th	Risser	51,214	No candidate	
Dodge (part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	15,430
(part)	24th	Bablitch	477	Maland	570
Dunn (part)	10th	Radosevich	59	Harsdorf	37
Florence	12th	No candidate		Krueger	1,406
Fond du Lac (part)	2nd	Mullen	2,197	Hanaway	5,042
(part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	17,518
(part)	24th	Bablitch	2,495	Maland	2,702
Forest	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,526
Grant (part)	32nd	Offner	739	Riley	878
Green (part)	16th	Thompson	134	Masterson	83
Green Lake	24th	Bablitch	3,641	Maland	4,629
Jackson (part)	32nd	Offner	666	Riley	480
Jefferson (part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	2,249
(part)	28th	Adelman	1,561	Wimmer	1,512

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS**—Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Kenosha	22nd	Maurer	36,843	No candidate	
La Crosse	32nd	Offer	25,350	Riley	17,907
Langlade (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,676
Lincoln	12th	No candidate		Krueger	10,022
Marathon (part)	24th	Bablitch	2,589	Maland	1,320
Marinette (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	2,954
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	5,320	La Fave	8,042
Milwaukee (part)	4th	No candidate		Johnston	27,927
(part)	6th	George	28,961	Barrington	3,800
(part)	8th	Flynn	40,310	Cayton	20,610
(part)	28th	Adelman	12,762	Wimmer	7,187
Monroe (part)	32nd	Offner	199	Riley	129
Oconto (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	1,913
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	3,680	La Fave	4,687
Oneida	12th	No candidate		Krueger	11,247
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Mullen	6,207	Hanaway	7,028
(part)	14th	Allen	16,635	Lorge	23,116
Ozaukee (part)	4th	No candidate		Johnston	8,182
(part)	20th	Kempfer	4,304	Opitz	17,764
Pepin (part)	10th	Radosevich	1,256	Harsdorf	1,822
Pierce	10th	Radosevich	6,066	Harsdorf	8,638
Polk	10th	Radosevich	7,679	Harsdorf	7,756
Portage	24th	Bablitch	22,204	Maland	4,862
Price (part)	12th	No candidate		Krueger	1,395
Racine (part)	22nd	Maurer	3,324	No candidate	
Richland (part)	32nd	Offner	67	Riley	148
Rock (part)	16th	Thompson	15,526	Masterson	15,909
Rusk	12th	No candidate		Krueger	4,669
St. Croix	10th	Radosevich	10,008	Harsdorf	10,610
Shawano (part)	14th	Allen	1,047	Lorge	1,625
Sheboygan (part)	2nd	Mullen	278	Hanaway	390
(part)	20th	Kempfer	14,895	Opitz	29,957
Taylor	12th	No candidate		Krueger	6,375
Trempealeau (part)	10th	Radosevich	1,449	Harsdorf	1,050
(part)	32nd	Offner	1,760	Riley	1,510
Vernon	32nd	Offner	6,436	Riley	5,679
Vilas	12th	No candidate		Krueger	7,597
Walworth (part)	22nd	Maurer	882	No candidate	
Washington (part)	2nd	Mullen	446	Hanaway	1,120
(part)	4th	No candidate		Johnston	14,518
(part)	18th	No candidate		McCallum	12,450
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	30,007	Wimmer	28,087
Waupaca	14th	Allen	9,888	Lorge	9,548
Waushara (part)	24th	Bablitch	3,273	Maland	3,708
Winnebago (part)	24th	Bablitch	139	Maland	154
Wood (part)	24th	Bablitch	9,353	Maland	5,216
		Special Election, December 2, 1980			
Dane (part)	13th	Redford	3,471	Lorman	3,722
Jefferson (part)	13th	Redford	1,898	Lorman	3,277
Walworth (part)	13th	Redford	193	Lorman	454
		November 2, 1982 General Election			
Ashland	25th	Kedrowski	2,377	Theno	4,256
Barron (part)	23rd	Roshell	155	Gillette	168
(part)	25th	Kedrowski	4,285	Theno	6,775
(part)	29th	Rybarczyk	421	Chilsen	555
Bayfield	25th	Kedrowski	2,430	Theno	3,823
Brown (part)[1]	1st	Skadden	8,113	Lasee	11,563
Buffalo	31st	Moen	2,477*	Musser	2,338*
Calumet (part)[1]	1st	Skadden	341	Lasee	738
(part)	9th	Otte	990	Mayer	842
Chippewa	23rd	Roshell	11,778	Gillette	3,155
Clark	23rd	Roshell	4,952	Gillette	5,081
Columbia	27th	Feingold	6,193*	Bidwell	7,988*
Dane (part)	27th	Feingold	10,484*	Bidwell	5,729*
Dodge (part)	13th	Durm	6,036*	Lorman	8,376
(part)	27th	Feingold	267*	Bidwell	483*
Door[1]	1st	Skadden	4,027	Lasee	5,880
Douglas	25th	Kedrowski	6,918	Theno	8,196
Dunn (part)	23rd	Roshell	2,459	Gillette	1,262
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Roshell	6,800	Gillette	3,315
Eau Claire (part)	31st	Moen	8,367*	Musser	7,129*
Fond du Lac (part)	9th	Otte	1,287	Mayer	1,496
Fond du Lac (part)	13th	Durm	321	Lorman	510
Grant (part)	17th	Mielke	3,638	Kreul	8,808
Green (part)	17th	Mielke	2,386	Kreul	5,422
Iowa	17th	Mielke	1,733	Kreul	4,034
Iron	25th	Kedrowski	1,268	Theno	1,975
Jackson	31st	Moen	3,140*	Musser	4,004*
Jefferson (part)	11th	Ramstack	448	Davis	680

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS**—Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Jefferson (part)	13th	Durm	7,426	Lorman	10,286
Kewaunee[1]	1st	Skadden	2,733	Lasee	4,639
Lafayette	17th	Mielke	2,065	Kreul	4,540
Manitowoc (part)[1]	1st	Skadden	5,226	Lasee	6,640
Manitowoc (part)	9th	Otte	8,518	Mayer	6,576
Marathon (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,035	Gillette	1,102
Marathon (part)	29th	Rybarczyk	13,613	Chilsen	19,822
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Norquist	25,921	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part)	5th	Lee	37,348	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Kleczka	40,096	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part)[2]	33rd	No candidate		Engeleiter	14,171
Monroe (part)	31st	Moen	3,393*	Musser	5,184*
Outagamie	19th	Goyke	7,550	Ellis	8,958
Pepin	31st	Moen	1,134*	Musser	943*
Price	29th	Rybarczyk	2,314	Chilsen	3,399
Racine (part)	21st	Strohl	27,497	Huck	16,465
Richland (part)	17th	Mielke	135	Kreul	255
Richland (part)	27th	Feingold	2,275*	Bidwell	2,974*
Rock (part)	13th	Durm	2,642	Lorman	3,224
Rock (part)	15th	Cullen	18,236	Clumpner	8,940
Rock (part)	17th	Mielke	3,803	Kreul	2,918
Rusk	29th	Rybarczyk	2,778	Chilsen	2,476
Sauk (part)	17th	Mielke	1,396	Kreul	1,729
Sauk (part)	27th	Feingold	4,127*	Bidwell	6,142*
Sawyer	25th	Kedrowski	1,840	Theno	2,836
Sheboygan (part)	9th	Otte	16,038	Mayer	13,476
Taylor (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,059	Gillette	581
Taylor (part)	29th	Rybarczyk	1,768	Chilsen	2,861
Trempealeau	31st	Moen	4,969*	Musser	3,713*
Walworth (part)	11th	Ramstack	347	Davis	608
Walworth (part)	13th	Durm	852	Lorman	1,604
Walworth (part)	15th	Cullen	7,227	Clumpner	7,014
Washburn	25th	Kedrowski	2,182	Theno	3,283
Washington (part)	5th	Lee	0	No candidate	
Washington (part)	11th	Ramstack	232	Davis	491
Washington (part)[2]	33rd	No candidate		Engeleiter	969
Waukesha (part)	11th	Ramstack	14,449	Davis	23,751
Waukesha (part)[2]	33rd	No candidate		Engeleiter	17,777
Winnebago (part)	19th	Goyke	16,151	Ellis	17,122
		Special Election, April 5, 1983			
Florence	12th	Kincaid	988	Donoghue	287
Forest	12th	Kincaid	2,981	Donoghue	834
Langlade	12th	Kincaid	3,575	Donoghue	1,965
Lincoln	12th	Kincaid	3,427	Donoghue	4,638
Marathon (part)	12th	Kincaid	727	Donoghue	871
Marinette (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,657	Donoghue	475
Menominee	12th	Kincaid	373	Donoghue	160
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Czarnezki	11,268	Soczka	2,462
Oconto (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,027	Donoghue	560
Oneida	12th	Kincaid	5,876	Donoghue	3,906
Shawano (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,529	Donoghue	1,895
Vilas	12th	Kincaid	3,523	Donoghue	2,334

[1] Constitution Party candidate Eugene T. Welch received the following vote in the 1st S.D.: Brown County-54, Calumet County-28, Door County-5, Kewaunee County-13, Manitowoc County-121.

[2] Libertarian candidate Dennis Hansen received the following vote in the 33rd S.D.: Milwaukee County-639, Washington County-102, Waukesha County-541.

* Recount vote totals.

** 1980 Senate and Assembly districts were enacted by Chapters 304 and 305 Laws of 1971; 1982 Senate and Assembly Districts were promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in June of 1982.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT

Assembly District	Political Party**	Candidates	Vote
		Special Election, June 30, 1981	
47th	Dem.	Kathleen A. Soderbloom	2,944***
	Rep.	John T. Manske	2,945***
		Special Election, January 12, 1982	
16th	Dem.	Thomas W. Meaux	1,177
	Rep.	Edward Montgomery	147
	Ind.	Mattie V. Smith	215
		Special Election, April 6, 1982	
83rd	Dem.	Shirley Uribe	1,537
	Rep.	John Schober	4,344
		November 2, 1982 General Election	
1st	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	13,103
	Lib.	Elaine Bergstrom	282
	Rep.	William Allen Rinnemaki	2,223
2nd	Dem.	John R. Plewa	14,012
3rd	Dem.	Chester A. Gerlach	12,764
4th	Dem.	Barbara Ulichny	12,099
	Lib.	Thomas E. Schmitt	716
5th	Dem.	John Cook	6,629
	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	13,950
6th	Dem.	Gus G. Menos	8,327
	Rep.	Robert Elconin	6,834
7th	Dem.	Thomas Seery	9,518
	Rep.	William R. Kerner	3,860
8th	Dem.	Lois Plous	12,715
	Lib.	James S. Rustad	387
9th	Dem.	Thomas W. Meaux	12,798
	Rep.	John Gerard Leutermann	5,693
10th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	8,682
11th	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	8,598
	Rep.	Frank Morries	484
12th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	6,604
13th	Dem.	Dismas Becker	7,269
14th	Dem.	Thomas James Crawford	10,235
	Rep.	Roger Sullivan	2,722
15th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	7,589
	Rep.	Timothy J. Kinast	1,441
16th	Dem.	Jeannette Bell	12,468
	Rep.	Kevin M. Soczka	3,605
17th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	13,430
	Rep.	Robert G. Donovan	4,232
18th	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	12,676
19th	Dem.	Jeffrey A. Neubauer	9,791
	Rep.	Delores Laveau	4,712
20th	Dem.	James F. Rooney	10,393
	Rep.	Hall L. Hardy	3,682
21st	Dem.	Ronald A. Sell	7,870
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	7,357
22nd	Dem.	Mary K. Wagner	6,492
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	7,859
23rd	Dem.	John Martin Antaramian	10,825
24th	Dem.	Joseph F. Andrea	10,859
25th	Dem.	Gary K. Johnson	7,547
	Rep.	Arthur F. Kind	5,259
26th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	8,441
	Rep.	Joan M. Waite	5,766
27th	Dem.	Robert Fitzsimmons	6,445
	Rep.	Charles W. Coleman	7,587
28th	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	9,646
	Rep.	Richard G. Chandler	5,871
29th	Dem.	Raymond J. Moyer	7,242
	Rep.	Merrill Stalbaum	6,754
30th	Dem.	Victor S. Preuss	4,830
	Rep.	John C. Schober	10,078
31st	Dem.	March Schultz	5,262
	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	8,133
32nd	Dem.	Joy Warfield	6,761
	Lib.	Jodine V. Gill	122
	Rep.	James M. Stewart	7,098
33rd	Dem.	Richard L. Fanshaw	6,280
	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	7,641
34th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	11,808
	Rep.	Richard S. Hevier	4,779
35th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	9,030

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT--Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party**	Candidates	Vote
	Rep.	William T. Riley	6,518
36th	Dem.	Henry Hendrickson	7,350
	Rep.	Brian D. Rude	9,993
37th	Dem.	David D. Leeper	7,398*
	Rep.	John T. Manske	7,526*
38th	Dem.	Terry McDonald	7,524
	Lib.	James Garrett Coffer	145
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	8,348
39th	Dem.	Thomas A. Waters	3,877
	Rep.	Robert Samuel Travis, Jr	8,705
40th	Dem.	Earl Gilson	8,077
	Rep.	Jule F. Berndt	7,403
41st	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	8,430
	Rep.	Robert Harer	6,698
42nd	Dem.	Harvey Stower	9,422
	Rep.	David E. Paulson	8,761
43rd	Dem.	Barbara Gronemus	7,889
	Rep.	Alan S. Robertson	7,021
44th	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	7,843*
	Rep.	Marie S. Evans	7,767*
45th	Dem.	Marion C. Michaels	6,706
	Rep.	Robert L. Quackenbush	8,870
46th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	11,421
	Rep.	David Anderson	8,338
47th	Dem.	Allen D. Beadles	7,107
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	9,047
48th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	8,222*
	Rep.	Earl Schmidt	8,144*
49th	Dem.	Robert Jauch	11,182
50th	Dem.	Edith F. Merila	8,931
	Rep.	June Jaronitzky	10,107
51st	Dem.	Patricia Spafford Smith	8,870
	Rep.	Ole Severude	7,735
52nd	Cons.	Eleanor Bales	67
	Dem.	Douglas T. Oitzinger	7,457
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty	8,964
53rd	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren	9,463
	Rep.	Peter E. Salefsky	4,913
54th	Dem.	Kurt W. Treptow	4,874
	Rep.	Cathy Zeuske	9,713
55th	Dem.	Steven C. Brist	7,365
	Rep.	David Hopkins	6,809
56th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	8,523
	Rep.	Mary L. Bishop	6,563
57th	Dem.	Bryce E. Luchterhand	7,045
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	8,019
58th	Dem.	David Helbach	12,090
	Rep.	H. Darlene Rulau	3,369
59th	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	9,621
	Rep.	Roger David Cross	5,922
60th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	11,624
	Rep.	Gary Thomas Hannemann	3,436
61st	Dem.	Frank Murphy	8,112
	Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue	8,377
62nd	Dem.	James G. Eick	7,341
	Rep.	William A. Kasten	9,298
63rd	Dem.	John H. Robinson	8,733
	Rep.	John L. McEwen	7,503
64th	Dem.	Mary Carlson	5,136
	Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	8,470
65th	Dem.	Richard Congdon	6,377
	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	6,796
	Ind.	Robert Flood	204
66th	Dem.	Janice S. Brakken	6,920
	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	8,204
67th	Dem.	James A. Bottoni, Jr	7,536
	Rep.	Peggy A. Rosenzweig	12,773
68th	Rep.	John M. Young	11,210
69th	Dem.	Patricia Hockerman	5,376
	Lib.	Kenton E. Sinner	145
	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	8,851
70th	Dem.	Sara Lee Johann	5,919
	Rep.	John L. Merkt	9,522
71st	Dem.	Leroy F. Seger	5,985
	Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	10,161
72nd	Dem.	John P. Drescher	4,828
	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	9,037
73rd	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	13,952
	Rep.	Stephen C. Mann	4,323

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party**	Candidates	Vote
74th	Cons.	Andrew F. Glick	195
	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	8,934
	Rep.	Roger R. Olm	5,947
75th	Dem.	Joel Edler	7,049
	Rep.	Robert L. Cowles III	9,235
76th	Cons.	Donald E. Stenz	146
	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	9,499
	Rep.	Richard H. Stolz	6,588
77th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	13,346
78th	Dem.	Edward J. Filemyr	7,100
	Rep.	Wilfrid J. Turba	8,808
79th	Dem.	David N. Innis	5,135
	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr	10,855
80th	Dem.	Lyle J. Bowers	7,243
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	8,733
81st	Dem.	Richard A. Flintrop	7,698
	Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	8,606
	Ind.	Raymond F. Gose	113
82nd	Cons.	Bruce M. Beach	111
	Dem.	Gervase Hephner	8,924
	Rep.	Thomas J. Sanders	5,973
83rd	Dem.	William J. Rogers	8,710
	Rep.	Michael J. Lotto	6,538
84th	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz	8,456
	Rep.	Kent A. Larsen	6,935
85th	Dem.	Benjamin Amador	3,807
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	9,213
86th	Dem.	William G. Wyse	4,477
	Rep.	Patricia A. Goodrich	10,523
87th	Cons.	Robert W. Schaffrath	119
	Dem.	Joyce Lueder	4,817
	Rep.	Tommy G. Thompson	11,068
88th	Cons.	Carol Neumann	158*
	Dem.	Patricia Gruber Jerominaki	6,869*
	Rep.	Esther Doughty Luckhardt	6,946*
89th	Dem.	Rosalie Tryon	7,975
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	10,394
90th	Cons.	Robert D. Horne	222
	Dem.	William E. Benjamin	6,185
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	8,846
91st	Dem.	Joanne M. Duren	7,090
	Rep.	Dale W. Schultz	8,270
92nd	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	7,721*
	Rep.	James F. Laatsch	7,712*
93rd	Dem.	David M. Travis	9,200
	Rep.	Nancy G. Harper	6,886
94th	Dem.	Mary Lou Munts	14,340
	Rep.	Joyce D. Waldrop	7,593
95th	Dem.	Marjorie M. Miller	13,117
	Rep.	Edward Lee Hughes	3,994
96th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	13,575
	Lib.	Daniel G. Churchill	338
	Rep.	Gordon Harman	3,582
97th	Dem.	Joseph S. Wineke	8,898
	Lib.	Gary C. Witte	209
	Rep.	Preston Baker	5,957
98th	Dem.	Charles J. Chvala	11,338
	Rep.	Robert T. Stanek	4,881
99th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	9,354
	Rep.	Jack V. Putney	5,630

* Recount vote total.

** Cons. — Constitution Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party.

*** Court of Appeals decision vote totals.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted. References to Assembly districts for the November 2 election are based on a plan promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Reference to Assembly districts for the preceding special elections are based on Chapter 304 and 305, Laws of 1971.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, June 30, 1981[1]			
Dane (part)	47th	Soderbloom	1,939	Manske	1,144
Green (part)	47th	Soderbloom	21	Manske	24
Rock (part)	47th	Soderbloom	984	Manske	1,777
		Special Election, January 12, 1982			
Milwaukee (part)[2]	16th	Meaux	1,177	Montgomery	147
		Special Election, April 6, 1982			
Waukesha (part)	83rd	Uribe	1,537	Schober	4,344
		November 2, 1982 General Election			
Adams	87th	Lueder	1,763	Thompson, T	2,814
Ashland	50th	Merila	3,162	Jaronitzky	3,327
Barron (part)	47th	Beadles	439	Larson	528
(part)	51st	Smith	5,565	Severude	5,585
(part)	55th	Brist	140	Hopkins	166
Bayfield (part)	49th	Jauch	814	No candidate	
(part)	50th	Merila	2,519	Jaronitzky	2,349
Brown (part)	53rd	Vanderperren	9,463	Salefsky	4,913
(part)	73rd	Swoboda	868	Mann	178
(part)	74th	Bolle	981	Olm	1,103
(part)	75th	Edler	7,049	Cowles	9,235
(part)	83rd	Rogers	3,780	Lotto	3,491
(part)	84th	Metz	8,456	Larsen	6,935
Buffalo	43rd	Gronemus	2,556	Robertson	2,134
Burnett	42nd	Stower	4,033	Paulson	2,924
Calumet (part)	74th	Bolle	533	Olm	600
(part)	76th	Holschbach	66	Stolz	33
(part)	78th	Filemyr	585	Turba	1,200
(part)	82nd	Hephner	5,013	Sanders	2,219
Chippewa (part)	55th	Brist	5,095	Hopkins	5,018
(part)	56th	Looby	2,559	Bishop	2,207
Clark	57th	Luchterhand	4,611	Van Gorden	6,309
Columbia	92nd	Thompson, R	7,172*	Laatsch	6,898*
Crawford	36th	Hendrickson	2,893	Rude	3,526
Dane (part)	93rd	Travis, D	9,200	Harper	6,886
(part)	94th	Munts	14,340	Waldrop	7,593
(part)	95th	Miller	13,117	Hughes	3,994
(part)	96th	Clarenbach	13,575	Harman	3,582
(part)	97th	Wineke	7,426	Baker	4,719
(part)	98th	Chvala	11,338	Stanek	4,881
(part)	99th	Loftus	9,335	Putney	5,625
Dodge (part)	31st	Schultz	754	Radtke	989
(part)	33rd	Fanshaw	5,744	Goetsch	7,317
(part)	88th	Jerominski	2,929*	Luckhardt	3,307*
(part)	92nd	Thompson, R	280*	Laatsch	464
Door	73rd	Swoboda	6,773	Mann	2,946
Douglas	49th	Jauch	10,368	No candidate	
Dunn (part)	41st	Shoemaker	4,523	Harer	2,764
(part)	55th	Brist	2,130	Hopkins	1,625
Eau Claire (part)	44th	Lewis	7,843*	Evans	7,767*
(part)	56th	Looby	5,964	Bishop	4,356
Florence	48th	Kincaid	807*	Schmidt	622*
Fond du Lac (part)	33rd	Fanshaw	536	Goetsch	324
(part)	78th	Filemyr	1,057	Turba	1,878
(part)	86th	Wyse	886	Goodrich	2,691
(part)	88th	Jerominski	765*	Luckhardt	700*
(part)	89th	Tryon	7,975	McEssy	10,394
(part)	90th	Benjamin	1,246	Bradley	2,234
Forest	48th	Kincaid	2,345*	Schmidt	1,276*
Grant (part)	36th	Hendrickson	554	Rude	802
(part)	39th	Waters	3,742	Travis, R	8,497
Green (part)	37th	Leeper	4,166*	Manske	3,844*
(part)	97th	Wineke	882	Baker	661
Green Lake	86th	Wyse	1,783	Goodrich	4,390
Iowa	38th	McDonald	2,506	Tregoning	3,200
Iron	50th	Merila	1,448	Jaronitzky	1,773
Jackson	45th	Michaels	3,479	Quackenbush	3,428
Jefferson (part)	31st	Schultz	4,508	Radtke	7,144
(part)	32nd	Warfield	2,541	Stewart	3,077
(part)	64th	Carlson	461	Wimmer	694
(part)	99th	Loftus	19	Putney	5
Juneau	87th	Lueder	1,578	Thompson, T	5,379
Kenosha (part)	22nd	Wagner	4,772	Porter	3,822

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	23rd	Antaramian	10,825	No candidate	
(part)	24th	Andrea	10,859	No candidate	
Kewaunee	73rd	Swoboda	6,311	Mann	1,199
La Crosse (part)	34th	Medinger	11,808	Hevier	4,779
(part)	35th	Roberts	8,502	Riley	5,967
Lafayette	38th	McDonald	3,353	Tregoning	3,614
Langlade (part)	48th	Kincaid	863*	Schmidt	1,073*
(part)	61st	Murphy	2,415	Donoghue	2,400
Lincoln	61st	Murphy	4,791	Donoghue	4,805
Manitowoc (part)	74th	Bolle	7,420	Olm	4,244
(part)	76th	Holschbach	9,204	Stolz	6,382
Marathon (part)	48th	Kincaid	80*	Schmidt	190*
(part)	57th	Luchterhand	1,326	Van Gorden	1,037
(part)	60th	Hasenohrl	50	Hannemann	10
(part)	61st	Murphy	906	Donoghue	1,172
(part)	62nd	Eick	7,341	Kasten	9,298
(part)	63rd	Robinson	8,733	McEwen	7,503
Marinette (part)	48th	Kincaid	1,907*	Schmidt	1,104*
(part)	52nd	Oitzinger	5,513	Matty	5,167
Marquette	87th	Lueder	1,324	Thompson, T	2,680
Menominee	48th	Kincaid	309*	Schmidt	210*
Milwaukee (part)	1st	Tesmer	13,103	Rinnemaki	2,223
(part)	2nd	Plewa	14,012	No candidate	
(part)	3rd	Gerlach	12,764	No candidate	
(part)	4th	Ulichny	12,099	No candidate	
(part)	5th	Cook	6,616	Nelsen	13,905
(part)	6th	Menos	8,327	Elconin	6,834
(part)	7th	Seery	9,518	Kerner	3,858
(part)	8th	Plous	12,715	No candidate	
(part)	9th	Meaux	12,798	Leutermann	5,693
(part)	10th	Coggs, G	8,682	No candidate	
(part)	11th	Williams	8,598	Morries	484
(part)	12th	Coggs, M	6,604	No candidate	
(part)	13th	Becker	7,269	No candidate	
(part)	14th	Crawford	10,235	Sullivan	2,722
(part)	15th	Kunicki	7,589	Kinast	1,441
(part)	16th	Bell	12,468	Soczka	3,605
(part)	17th	Czarnezki	13,430	Donovan	4,232
(part)	18th	Hauke	12,676	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Rutkowski	9,646	Chandler	5,871
(part)	67th	Bottoni	7,536	Rosenzweig	12,773
(part)	68th	No candidate		Young	2,087
Monroe (part)	35th	Roberts	528	Riley	551
(part)	45th	Michaels	3,227	Quackenbush	5,442
Oconto (part)	48th	Kincaid	725*	Schmidt	1,023*
(part)	52nd	Oitzinger	1,944	Matty	3,797
(part)	54th	Treptow	959	Zeuske	2,089
Oneida	46th	Holperin	7,394	Anderson	5,124
Outagamie (part)	54th	Treptow	1,330	Zeuske	2,442
(part)	79th	Innis	5,135	Prosser	10,855
(part)	82nd	Hephner	3,911	Sanders	3,754
(part)	83rd	Rogers	4,930	Lotto	3,047
(part)	85th	Amador	1,131	Byers	2,641
Ozaukee (part)	5th	Cook	13	Nelsen	45
(part)	70th	Johann	4,263	Merkt	7,327
(part)	71st	Seger	3,007	Stitt	6,259
(part)	72nd	Drescher	344	Panzer	572
Pepin	43rd	Gronemus	1,216	Robertson	797
Pierce	40th	Gilson	5,006	Berndt	4,562
Polk	42nd	Stower	5,012	Paulson	5,413
Portage (part)	58th	Helbach	10,802	Rulau	2,328
(part)	59th	Schneider	2,431	Cross	1,623
(part)	60th	Hasenohrl	636	Hannemann	155
Price	47th	Beadles	2,332	Larson	2,802
Racine (part)	19th	Neubauer	9,791	Laveau	4,712
(part)	20th	Rooney	10,393	Hardy	3,682
(part)	21st	Sell	7,870	Ladwig	7,357
(part)	22nd	Wagner	1,220	Porter	3,275
(part)	29th	Moyer	2,283	Stalbaum	2,535
Richland (part)	39th	Waters	135	Travis, R	208
(part)	91st	Duren	2,813	Schultz	2,908
Rock (part)	25th	Johnson	7,547	Kind	5,259
(part)	26th	Wood	8,441	Waite	5,766
(part)	32nd	Warfield	3,205	Stewart	2,553
(part)	37th	Leeper	3,232*	Manske	3,682*
(part)	97th	Wineke	590	Baker	577
Rusk	47th	Beadles	2,630	Larson	2,715
St. Croix	40th	Gilson	3,071	Berndt	2,841
(part)	41st	Shoemaker	3,907	Harer	3,934

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	42nd	Stower	377	Paulson	424
Sauk (part)	38th	McDonald	1,665	Tregoning	1,534
(part)	91st	Duren	4,277	Schultz	5,362
(part)	92nd	Thompson	269*	Laatsch	350*
Sawyer	50th	Merila	1,802	Jaronitzky	2,658
Shawano (part)	48th	Kincaid	1,186*	Schmidt	2,646*
(part)	54th	Treptow	2,585	Zeuske	5,182
Sheboygan (part)	71st	Seger	2,978	Stitt	3,902
(part)	76th	Holschbach	229	Stolz	173
(part)	77th	Potter	13,346	No candidate	
(part)	78th	Filemyr	5,458	Turba	5,730
Taylor (part)	47th	Beadles	1,706	Larson	3,002
(part)	57th	Luchterhand	1,108	Van Gorden	673
Trempealeau	43rd	Gronemus	4,117	Robertson	4,090
Vernon	36th	Hendrickson	3,903	Rude	5,665
Vilas	46th	Holperin	4,027	Anderson	3,214
Walworth (part)	22nd	Wagner	500	Porter	762
(part)	27th	Fitzsimmons	6,445	Coleman	7,587
(part)	29th	Moyer	1,116	Stalbaum	917
(part)	32nd	Warfield	1,015	Stewart	1,468
(part)	64th	Carlson	379	Wimmer	602
Washburn	51st	Smith	3,305	Severude	2,150
Washington (part)	7th	Seery	0	Kerner	2
(part)	66th	Brakken	287	Foti	444
(part)	69th	Hockerman	436	Schneiders	875
(part)	70th	Johann	1,656	Merkt	2,195
(part)	72nd	Drescher	4,484	Panzer	8,465
(part)	88th	Jerominski	3,175*	Luckhardt	2,939*
Waukesha (part)	29th	Moyer	3,843	Stalbaum	3,302
(part)	30th	Preuss	4,830	Schober	10,078
(part)	64th	Carlson	4,296	Wimmer	7,174
(part)[2]	65th	Congdon	6,377	Huelsman	6,796
(part)	66th	Brakken	6,633	Foti	7,760
(part)	68th	No candidate		Young	9,123
(part)	69th	Hockerman	4,940	Schneiders	7,976
Waupaca (part)	58th	Helbach	1,288	Rulau	1,041
(part)	59th	Schneider	779	Cross	692
(part)	85th	Amador	2,484	Byers	6,171
Waushara (part)	86th	Wyse	1,808	Goodrich	3,442
(part)	87th	Lueder	152	Thompson, T	195
Winnebago (part)	80th	Bowers	7,243	Walling	8,733
(part)[2]	81st	Flintrop	7,698	Buettner	8,606
(part)	82nd	Hephner	0	Sanders	0
(part)	85th	Amador	192	Byers	401
(part)	90th	Benjamin	4,939	Bradley	6,612
Wood (part)	59th	Schneider	6,411	Cross	3,607
(part)	60th	Hasenohrl	10,938	Hannemann	3,271

* Recount vote total.

[1] Court of Appeals decision vote totals.

[2] Independent candidates received the following votes: Milwaukee (16th Dist.) — Mattie V. Smith — 215; Waukesha (65th Dist.) — Robert Flood — 204; Winnebago (81st Dist.) — Raymond F. Gose — 113.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted. References to Assembly districts for the November 2 election are based on a plan promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. References to Assembly districts for the preceding special elections are based on Chapters 304 and 305, Laws of 1971.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

Constitution and Libertarian Parties

County or Part	Assembly District	Constitution	Vote	Libertarian	Vote
Adams	87th	Schaffrath	28		
Brown (part)	74th	Glick	9		
Calumet (part)	74th	Glick	25		
(part)	76th	Stenz	2		
(part)	82nd	Beach	72		
Dane (part)	96th			Churchill	338
(part)	97th			Witte	187
Dodge (part)	88th	Neumann	68*		
Fond du Lac (part)	88th	Neumann	13		
(part)	90th	Horne	68		
Green (part)	97th			Witte	15
Iowa	38th			Coffer	113
Jefferson (part)	32nd			Gill	46
Juneau	87th	Schaffrath	43		
Lafayette	38th			Coffer	15
Manitowoc (part)	74th	Glick	161		
(part)	76th	Stenz	141		
Marinette (part)	52nd	Bales	33		
Marquette	87th	Schaffrath	47		
Milwaukee (part)	1st			Bergstrom	282
(part)	4th			Schmitt	716
(part)	8th			Rustad	387
Oconto (part)	52nd	Bales	34		
Outagamie (part)	82nd	Beach	39		
Rock (part)	32nd			Gill	50
(part)	97th			Witte	7
Sauk (part)	38th			Coffer	17
Sheboygan (part)	76th	Stenz	3		
Walworth (part)	32nd			Gill	26
Washington (part)	69th			Sinner	27
(part)	88th	Neumann	77*		
Waukesha (part)	69th			Sinner	118
Waushara (part)	87th	Schaffrath	1		
Winnebago (part)	82nd	Beach	0		
(part)	90th	Horne	154		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY				
Adams	3	168	5	168
Big Flats	8	159	5	89
Coiburn	3	28	0	33
Dell Prairie	1	124	1	146
Easton	1	96	0	138
Jackson	1	116	0	117
Leola	2	14	0	36
Lincoln	3	32	1	47
Monroe	0	60	0	64
New Chester	2	110	1	93
New Haven	0	65	1	126
Preston	2	199	5	175
Quincy	6	175	2	120
Richfield	3	29	0	34
Rome				
Ward 1	2	162	0	115
Ward 2	2	146	0	107
Springville	0	115	1	108
Strongs Prairie	0	214	4	191
Friendship, vil	0	141	0	123
Adams, city:				
Ward 1	2	117	2	56
Ward 2	0	131	0	97
Ward 3	0	113	0	66
TOTAL	41	2,514	28	2,249
ASHLAND COUNTY				
Agenda	8	61	0	125
Ashland	0	153	3	75
Chippewa	2	52	0	86
Gingles	0	107	0	86
Gordon	0	81	1	79
Jacobs	1	149	0	177
LaPointe	1	44	1	50
Marengo	0	100	0	41
Morse	0	87	0	69
Peeksville	7	34	3	32
Sanborn	1	253	1	43
Shanagolden	0	30	0	53
White River	0	198	1	94
Butternut, vil	0	83	0	69
Ashland, city:				
Ward 1	1	139	0	172
Ward 2	0	304	7	181
Ward 3	0	172	1	136
Ward 4	0	226	8	170
Ward 5	1	204	4	168
Ward 6	0	161	0	66
Ward 7	2	189	3	113
Ward 8	0	268	7	97
Ward 9	0	162	1	80
Ward 10	0	233	6	77
Ward 11	0	195	2	93
Mellen, city	1	264	0	126
TOTAL	25	3,949	49	2,558
BARRON COUNTY				
Almena	0	120	0	96
Arland	0	91	0	72
Barron	1	141	0	197
Bear Lake	2	88	0	61
Cedar Lake	0	110	0	125
Chetek	2	213	1	206
Clinton	0	94	0	134
Crystal Lake	1	141	1	91
Cumberland	0	174	0	142
Dallas	0	89	0	88
Dovre	3	81	0	67
Doyle	2	99	2	65
Lakeland	0	130	2	100
Maple Grove	2	137	2	159
Maple Plain	1	87	0	57
Oak Grove	0	148	0	104
Prairie Farm	1	92	1	53
Prairie Lake	0	196	0	171
Rice Lake	2	317	0	392
Sioux Creek	1	82	1	89
Stanfold	2	117	0	106
Stanley	4	206	1	237
Sumner	1	86	1	80
Turtle Lake	0	73	0	45
Vance Creek	1	108	1	77
Almena, vil	0	86	0	102
Cameron, vil	0	149	0	177
Dallas, vil	0	56	0	99
Haugen, vil	0	41	0	55
New Auburn, vil	0	1	0	1
Prairie Farm, vil	0	69	0	61
Turtle Lake, vil	0	153	1	92
Barron, city	0	425	0	594
Chetek, city	1	289	3	514
Cumberland, city	3	471	4	304
Rice Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	170	1	119
Ward 2	0	175	1	153
Ward 3	0	172	2	187
Ward 4	1	211	2	210
Ward 5	2	185	0	213
Ward 6	0	185	1	145
Ward 7	1	168	2	154
Ward 8	1	129	0	142
TOTAL	35	6,355	30	6,136
BAYFIELD COUNTY				
Barksdale	0	191	0	146
Barnes	0	159	5	89
Bayfield	0	129	2	106
Bayview	0	104	2	106
Bell	0	79	2	57
Cable	0	125	1	146
Clover	0	94	1	41
Delta	0	51	2	56
Drummond	0	150	0	107
Eileen	0	180	1	123
Grand View	0	137	1	77
Hughes	0	74	0	49
Iron River	0	263	1	191
Kelly	0	75	0	61
Keystone	0	101	1	30
Lincoln	0	70	2	56
Mason	0	86	0	43
Namakagon	0	91	2	103
Orienta	0	28	0	20
Oulu	0	158	0	49
Pilsen	0	75	1	31
Port Wing	0	133	7	93
Russell	2	126	0	40
Tripp	0	49	0	20
Washburn	0	123	1	63
Cable, vil	0	66	1	63
Mason, vil	0	18	0	23
Bayfield, city:				
Ward 1	0	62	0	24
Ward 2	0	53	0	33
Ward 3	0	51	2	42
Ward 4	0	32	2	32
Washburn, city:				
Ward 1	1	122	0	98
Ward 2	0	82	1	52
Ward 3	0	100	2	54
Ward 4	0	106	1	20
Ward 5	0	119	0	63
Ward 6	0	99	1	41
TOTAL	3	3,761	42	2,448

* Independent candidates Peter Seidman and Margo Storsteen, representing Socialist Workers Party, received 3,025 votes. See also "Vote for State Officers, By County".

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
BROWN COUNTY				
Allouez:				
Dist. 1, Wards 1-2	3	740	8	661
Dist. 2, Wards 3-4	3	737	4	759
Dist. 3, Wards 5-6	1	540	5	832
Dist. 4, Wards 7-8	0	559	6	824
Bellevue	14	643	5	552
DePere	4	233	1	296
Eaton	4	207	2	116
Glenmore	2	154	1	176
Green Bay	1	185	1	161
Hobart	3	508	8	575
Holland	1	235	0	210
Humboldt	3	175	2	192
Lawrence	3	225	2	223
Morrison	7	217	0	320
New Denmark	5	245	1	233
Pittsfield	3	351	3	350
Rockland	4	152	1	170
Scott	2	402	1	319
Suamico	2	590	4	608
Wrightstown	6	255	0	265
Ashwaubenon, vil:				
Wards 1-4	4	723	13	616
Wards 5-8	3	823	8	659
Wards 9-12	6	708	10	727
Denmark, vil	0	313	0	260
Howard, vil:				
Wards 1-8	5	552	3	473
Wards 9-16	6	572	6	464
Pulaski, vil:				
Wards 1-2	0	354	1	273
Wrightstown, vil	7	246	0	148
DePere, city:				
Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	3	773	15	791
Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	2	759	23	556
Dist. 3, Wards 5, 6, 7	4	636	21	522
Dist. 4, Ward 8	2	315	10	206
Dist. 4, Ward 9	5	366	6	194
Green Bay, city:				
Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	323	2	142
Dist. 1, Ward 2	2	442	2	279
Dist. 2, Ward 3	2	395	5	325
Dist. 2, Ward 4	0	423	5	343
Dist. 3, Ward 5	5	442	9	248
Dist. 3, Ward 6	2	254	3	135
Dist. 4, Ward 7	3	262	6	111
Dist. 4, Ward 8	1	324	7	155
Dist. 5, Ward 9	1	359	7	178
Dist. 5, Ward 10	2	382	6	238
Dist. 6, Ward 11	2	531	9	303
Dist. 6, Ward 12	2	191	3	136
Dist. 7, Ward 13	5	559	4	584
Dist. 7, Ward 14	3	138	1	85
Dist. 8, Ward 15	2	531	7	381
Dist. 8, Ward 16	4	409	3	248
Dist. 9, Ward 17	4	585	12	392
Dist. 9, Ward 18	0	130	2	54
Dist. 10, Ward 19	1	375	4	366
Dist. 10, Ward 20	2	353	3	311
Dist. 11, Ward 21	2	246	4	148
Dist. 11, Ward 22	2	402	3	494
Dist. 12, Ward 23	4	299	3	206
Dist. 12, Ward 24	4	433	0	241
Dist. 13, Ward 25	2	346	4	276
Dist. 13, Ward 26	0	483	9	361
Dist. 14, Ward 27	3	423	6	299
Dist. 14, Ward 28	0	223	5	137
Dist. 15, Ward 29	1	453	8	302
Dist. 15, Ward 30	3	318	7	212
Dist. 16, Ward 31	3	209	7	154
Dist. 16, Ward 32	2	508	6	370
Dist. 17, Ward 33	4	546	4	404
Dist. 17, Ward 34	2	379	2	346
Dist. 18, Ward 35	3	337	3	237
Dist. 18, Ward 36	2	444	2	450
Dist. 19, Ward 37	7	470	6	441
Dist. 19, Ward 38	3	355	2	312
Dist. 20, Ward 39	3	405	2	355
Dist. 20, Ward 40	0	235	1	166
Dist. 21, Ward 41	4	383	5	351
Dist. 21, Ward 42	3	302	2	234
Dist. 22, Ward 43	0	259	3	260
Dist. 22, Ward 44	0	361	7	436
Dist. 23, Ward 45	1	358	2	338
Dist. 23, Ward 46	2	297	7	330
TOTAL	216	31,375	381	26,605
BUFFALO COUNTY				
Alma	3	82	1	72
Belvidere	0	93	0	58
Buffalo	1	119	5	112
Canton	0	66	1	41
Cross	1	53	2	69
Dover	1	84	1	51
Gilmanton	1	93	0	83
Glencoe	1	81	2	73
Lincoln	0	55	0	55
Maxville	0	70	0	46
Milton	0	89	0	63
Modena	0	109	0	61
Mondovi	2	92	0	66
Montana	0	69	1	46
Naples	4	118	0	67
Nelson	0	120	0	78
Waumandee	0	123	1	90
Cochrane, vil	0	95	1	126
Nelson, vil	0	90	0	58
Alma, city:				
Ward 1	1	80	0	85
Ward 2	0	59	1	64
Ward 3	3	72	0	74
Buffalo City, city	1	196	0	154
Fountain City, city:				
Ward 1	1	82	1	122
Ward 2	0	65	0	92
Mondovi, city	1	517	3	408
TOTAL	21	2,772	20	2,314
BURNETT COUNTY				
Anderson	4	89	1	63
Blaine	0	71	0	34
Daniels	6	204	2	116
Dewey	4	126	2	111
Grantsburg	3	241	3	158
Jackson	1	151	1	122
La Follette	0	110	2	57
Lincoln	0	50	2	53
Meenon	1	300	2	133
Oakland	1	171	0	113
Roosevelt	1	63	1	33
Rusk	1	109	0	81
Sand Lake	0	145	0	80
Scott	3	126	0	127
Siren	4	284	4	154
Swiss	1	213	5	94
Trade Lake	5	324	4	162
Union	2	77	0	49
Webb Lake	2	90	2	58
West Marshland	1	73	2	61
Wood River	0	300	6	217
Grantsburg, vil	3	363	4	300
Siren, vil	1	285	4	168
Webster, vil	3	214	3	116
TOTAL	47	4,179	50	2,660
CALUMET COUNTY				
Brillion	8	121	1	272
Brothertown	30	213	6	275
Charlestown	13	173	0	245
Chilton	16	149	0	211
Harrison	26	486	5	482
New Holstein	13	282	3	224
Rantoul	11	78	1	189

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Stockbridge	19	150	0	204
Woodville	9	111	4	237
Hilbert, vil	6	142	1	238
Potter, vil	0	27	0	75
Sherwood, vil	0	136	2	126
Stockbridge, vil	3	80	0	99
Appleton, city:				
Wards 9, 22	2	568	3	450
Wards 13, 23	4	381	3	278
Brillion, city	5	439	6	540
Chilton, city:				
Wards 1, 2	10	317	1	280
Wards 3, 4	4	282	0	252
Kiel, city	1	76	2	29
New Holstein, city	12	742	10	540
TOTAL	192	4953	48	5246
CHIPPEWA COUNTY				
Anson	5	250	4	212
Arthur	4	105	0	104
Auburn	1	74	0	53
Birch Creek	1	90	1	91
Bloomer	5	104	0	135
Cleveland	2	87	1	74
Colburn	8	127	4	67
Cooks Valley	5	89	1	70
Delmar	1	167	1	93
Eagle Point	1	438	3	339
Edson	6	150	2	61
Estella	0	77	0	51
Goetz	3	105	0	72
Hallie	7	740	11	373
Howard	0	109	0	59
Lafayette	10	832	12	564
Lake Holcombe	11	132	2	128
Ruby	2	66	0	53
Sampson	4	120	1	134
Siegel	6	114	2	110
Tilden	1	165	0	182
Wheaton	2	441	2	265
Woodmohr	7	133	0	128
Boyd, vil	5	131	0	60
Cadott, vil	13	215	0	225
New Auburn, vil	0	89	1	43
Bloomer, city:				
Ward 1	1	148	0	134
Ward 2	2	82	2	97
Ward 3	2	106	0	128
Ward 4	0	125	1	84
Chippewa Falls, city:				
Ward 1	1	343	1	155
Ward 2	3	363	2	235
Ward 3	3	372	0	296
Ward 4	0	373	0	200
Ward 5	3	262	0	116
Ward 6	4	424	1	137
Ward 7	1	372	2	157
Cornell, city:				
Ward 1	1	86	0	46
Ward 2	2	96	1	46
Ward 3	0	56	0	44
Ward 4	1	41	0	33
Eau Claire, city:				
Ward 16	2	281	3	128
Stanley, city:				
Ward 1	2	140	0	93
Ward 2	1	77	0	42
Ward 3	0	120	1	63
Ward 4	2	111	0	41
TOTAL	141	9,128	62	6,021
CLARK COUNTY				
Beaver	4	109	0	88
Butler	1	6	1	17
Colby	3	130	2	88
Dewhurst	0	30	1	47
Eaton	0	96	1	134
Foster	2	18	0	24
Fremont	4	105	0	173
Grant	3	102	1	201
Green Grove	2	109	1	88
Hendren	0	79	1	132
Hewett	4	50	1	78
Hixon	2	148	0	91
Hoard	4	97	1	95
Levis	0	60	0	75
Longwood	5	93	1	140
Loyal	2	61	0	166
Lynn	3	57	0	103
Mayville	2	130	0	128
Mead	1	40	1	43
Mentor	5	94	0	77
Pine Valley	7	158	0	239
Reseburg	3	104	1	81
Seif	3	31	1	63
Sherman	2	85	0	82
Sherwood	0	44	1	45
Thorp	6	123	2	78
Unity	4	85	0	109
Warner	4	71	0	100
Washburn	2	38	1	75
Weston	2	106	0	151
Withee	8	184	1	70
Worden	1	97	2	61
York	8	126	4	189
Curtis, vil	0	38	0	26
Dorchester, vil	1	101	0	112
Granton, vil	1	64	1	97
Unity, vil	1	29	0	27
Withee, vil	0	108	3	119
Abbotsford, city:				
Ward 2	0	78	1	83
Ward 3	0	56	0	57
Ward 4	1	90	0	103
Colby, city:				
Ward 2	4	62	1	62
Ward 3	0	69	0	74
Ward 4	0	59	2	54
Greenwood, city:				
Ward 1	3	105	1	107
Ward 2	0	100	0	112
Loyal, city:				
Ward 1	3	110	0	137
Ward 2	1	96	0	110
Neillsville, city:				
Ward 1	1	93	1	117
Ward 2	6	104	0	125
Ward 3	2	116	0	133
Ward 4	0	81	2	94
Ward 5	2	101	1	105
Owen, city:				
Ward 1	3	124	1	183
Thorp, city:				
Ward 1	0	84	1	56
Ward 2	0	99	0	41
Ward 3	0	78	0	48
Ward 4	0	79	0	44
Ward 5	0	66	0	53
TOTAL	126	5,056	40	5,610
COLUMBIA COUNTY				
Arlington	4	128	1	129
Caledonia	1	138	4	181
Columbus	0	58	2	135
Courtland	0	49	0	106
Dekorra	4	344	6	271
Fort Winnebago	0	116	1	177
Fountain Prairie	3	113	2	126
Hampden	2	83	0	95
Leeds	2	168	0	142
Lewiston	2	128	0	208
Lodi	0	292	6	212
Lowville	5	161	2	141
Marcellon	1	78	0	181

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Newport	2	102	0	102
Otsego	1	82	0	96
Pacific	1	192	6	212
Randolph	0	43	0	185
Scott	0	66	2	143
Springvale	0	59	0	80
West Point	1	221	3	225
Wyocena	2	177	6	195
Arlington, vil	0	105	0	74
Cambria, vil	0	106	0	135
Doylestown, vil	2	43	1	34
Fall River, vil	1	108	2	91
Friesland, vil	0	35	2	88
Pardeeville, vil	1	289	3	252
Poynette, vil	4	288	3	180
Randolph, vil	2	46	0	103
Rio, vil	4	140	2	106
Wyocena, vil	2	71	2	74
Columbus, city:				
Dist. 1	0	216	1	225
Dist. 2	2	192	3	232
Dist. 3	5	169	2	225
Lodi, city:				
Dist. 1	0	169	1	95
Dist. 2	0	104	0	58
Dist. 3	1	189	0	111
Portage, city:				
Dist. 1	1	113	4	110
Dist. 2	4	125	2	108
Dist. 3	2	201	3	185
Dist. 4	1	192	0	137
Dist. 5	0	186	0	131
Dist. 6	0	157	0	153
Dist. 7	3	174	2	144
Dist. 8	1	243	3	175
Dist. 9	1	165	3	141
Wisconsin Dells:				
Dist. 1	0	142	2	140
Dist. 2	0	163	2	170
Dist. 3	0	127	1	139
TOTAL	68	7,056	85	7,158
CRAWFORD COUNTY				
Bridgeport	0	119	1	140
Clayton	2	129	5	223
Eastman	0	116	4	207
Freeman	0	104	1	148
Haney	0	86	3	75
Marietta	0	80	4	96
Prairie du Chien	0	117	1	179
Scott	2	60	3	94
Seneca	0	129	3	212
Utica	0	158	1	180
Wauzeka	0	53	1	104
Bell Center, vil	0	25	1	25
DeSoto, vil	0	16	0	15
Eastman, vil	0	77	3	104
Ferryville, vil	0	42	0	30
Gays Mills, vil	0	150	2	128
Lynxville, vil	0	52	1	34
Mt. Sterling, vil	0	49	0	47
Soldiers Grove, vil	0	98	0	121
Steuben, vil	0	38	0	35
Wauzeka, vil	0	123	1	133
Prairie du Chien, city:				
Dist. 1	0	176	1	168
Dist. 2	1	143	0	161
Dist. 3	0	215	4	235
Dist. 4	0	228	1	182
Dist. 5	0	188	2	244
Dist. 6	1	142	1	223
TOTAL	6	2,913	44	3,543
DANE COUNTY				
Albion	1	372	7	186
Berry	1	238	3	160
Black Earth	1	105	0	44
Blooming Grove	0	416	3	213
Blue Mounds	0	140	0	91
Bristol	0	337	2	228
Burke	1	524	6	346
Christiana	0	246	1	135
Cottage Grove	3	628	4	277
Cross Plains	1	277	4	118
Dane	1	161	3	110
Deerfield	1	200	4	112
Dunkirk	0	479	3	233
Dunn	2	619	13	282
Fitchburg	8	2,497	34	1,155
Madison				
Wards 1-13	2	1,159	12	334
Ward 14	2	177	1	36
Mazomanie	0	165	0	109
Medina	1	176	1	131
Middleton	1	596	7	463
Montrose	0	237	1	118
Oregon	1	485	3	279
Perry	0	151	1	92
Pleasant Springs	2	541	7	250
Primrose	3	135	2	75
Roxbury	2	263	1	139
Rutland	0	344	3	171
Springdale	0	274	0	130
Springfield	2	434	8	285
Sun Prairie	0	324	3	229
Vermont	0	182	2	106
Verona	1	447	6	303
Vienna	0	267	58	125
Westport	3	650	3	416
Windsor	2	718	12	487
York	0	89	3	163
Belleville, vil	1	342	3	119
Black Earth, vil	0	302	4	100
Blue Mounds, vil	0	69	1	49
Brooklyn, vil	0	71	2	20
Cambridge, vil	0	207	0	99
Cottage Grove, vil	1	226	3	92
Cross Plains, vil	0	519	5	229
Dane, vil	0	118	0	58
Deerfield, vil	0	304	3	122
DeForest, vil	0	673	4	363
McFarland, vil	2	953	11	402
Maple Bluff, vil	0	296	3	548
Marshall, vil	0	363	2	221
Mazomanie, vil	0	342	2	104
Mount Horeb, vil	1	868	7	511
Oregon, vil	1	934	6	509
Rockdale, vil	0	68	1	23
Shorewood Hills, vil	0	641	0	323
Waunakee, vil	0	834	68	407
Madison, city:				
Dist. 22, Ward 1	4	620	2	219
Dist. 22, Ward 2	1	697	5	253
Dist. 22, Ward 3	0	763	9	260
Dist. 15, Ward 4	1	472	9	187
Dist. 15, Ward 5	1	684	12	218
Dist. 15, Ward 6	5	1,270	21	340
Dist. 3, Ward 7	3	856	16	339
Dist. 3, Ward 8	1	579	8	316
Dist. 3, Ward 9	0	406	5	168
Dist. 17, Ward 10	6	622	6	301
DIst. 17, Ward 11	5	803	7	212
Dist. 17, Ward 12	1	512	9	125
Dist. 12, Ward 13	3	792	14	219
Dist. 12, Ward 14	1	523	6	190
Dist. 12, Ward 15	1	466	8	198
Dist. 18, Ward 16	2	805	6	220
Dist. 18, Ward 17	3	907	7	257
Dist. 18, Ward 18	0	284	1	255
Dist. 16, Ward 19	3	777	13	186
Dist. 16, Ward 20	2	834	10	144
Dist. 16, Ward 21	0	900	5	184
Dist. 6, Ward 22	2	1,254	15	202
Dist. 6, Ward 23	2	1,705	11	165

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Dist. 6, Ward 24	0	391	6	76
Dist. 2, Ward 25	2	1,145	12	253
Dist. 2, Ward 26	3	1,350	18	152
Dist. 2, Ward 27	2	577	6	70
Dist. 4, Ward 28	1	1,306	16	270
Dist. 4, Ward 29	1	1,027	16	190
Dist. 8, Ward 30	1	819	14	224
Dist. 8, Ward 31	1	325	4	99
Dist. 8, Ward 32	2	777	6	315
Dist. 9, Ward 33	5	840	9	285
Dist. 9, Ward 34	0	411	8	78
Dist. 9, Ward 35	0	860	6	159
Dist. 13, Ward 36	1	1,353	12	273
Dist. 13, Ward 37	2	1,045	10	270
Dist. 13, Ward 38	2	370	7	52
Dist. 14, Ward 39	0	528	9	205
Dist. 14, Ward 40	1	429	3	147
Dist. 14, Ward 41	0	350	7	51
Dist. 14, Ward 42	1	561	5	329
Dist. 5, Ward 43	2	504	13	161
Dist. 5, Ward 44	0	326	0	82
Dist. 5, Ward 45	0	640	5	128
Dist. 10, Ward 46	0	1,458	11	381
Dist. 10, Ward 47	1	1,015	11	219
Dist. 10, Ward 48	0	935	14	209
Dist. 11, Ward 49	0	873	10	372
Dist. 11, Ward 50	1	1,663	19	528
Dist. 11, Ward 51	0	667	10	328
Dist. 20, Ward 52	4	831	8	421
Dist. 20, Ward 53	0	1,300	13	655
Dist. 20, Ward 54	0	543	7	128
Dist. 19, Ward 55	3	969	10	366
Dist. 19, Ward 56	1	870	11	266
Dist. 19, Ward 57	0	1,067	5	574
Dist. 7, Ward 58	1	856	13	442
Dist. 7, Ward 59	0	1,020	9	515
Dist. 7, Ward 60	0	717	6	299
Dist. 21, Ward 61	0	883	10	557
Dist. 21, Ward 62	2	777	6	513
Dist. 21, Ward 63	1	315	0	217
Dist. 1, Ward 64	0	945	6	394
Dist. 1, Ward 65	1	481	2	130
Dist. 1, Ward 66	1	716	8	302
Middleton, city:				
Wards 1-4, 6-8	1	1,479	21	642
Ward 5	0	200	5	100
Wards 9-15	8	1,351	15	677
Monona, city:				
Dist. 1	1	715	4	404
Dist. 2	1	716	2	280
Dist. 3	0	640	2	334
Dist. 4	1	589	8	229
Stoughton, city:				
Dist. 1	2	491	4	202
Dist. 2	3	399	2	107
Dist. 3	0	403	3	143
Dist. 4	2	520	3	204
Sun Prairie, city:				
Dist. 1	3	788	11	511
Dist. 2	0	556	6	406
Dist. 3	1	612	6	325
Dist. 4	2	502	6	354
Verona, city:				
Dist. 1	0	174	1	135
Dist. 2	1	242	2	93
Dist. 3	0	199	1	108
Dist. 4	0	160	2	104
TOTAL	164	86,288	1,036	34,631
DODGE COUNTY				
Ashippun	13	215	1	373
Beaver Dam	2	364	2	467
Burnett	3	150	1	185
Calamus	0	124	1	170
Chester	4	105	2	136
Clyman	3	71	0	145
Elba	2	126	2	165
Emmet	3	122	3	190
Fox Lake	1	207	6	192
Herman	3	129	0	223
Hubbard	3	170	4	221
Hustisford	2	132	3	197
Lebanon	2	205	0	256
LeRoy	0	131	1	165
Lomira	1	158	0	235
Lowell	2	121	4	223
Oak Grove	1	164	2	236
Portland	0	118	1	136
Rubicon	12	193	3	251
Shields	0	65	1	95
Theresa	2	97	4	223
Trenton	3	120	4	253
Westford	2	126	0	202
Williamstown	0	59	1	126
Brownsville, vil	0	51	0	118
Clyman, vil	0	71	3	52
Hustisford, vil	0	118	3	195
Iron Ridge, vil	1	110	1	105
Kekoskee, vil	0	43	0	43
Lomira, vil	2	241	2	204
Lowell, vil	0	50	2	59
Neosho, vil	5	89	0	77
Randolph, vil	0	148	5	283
Reeseville, vil	1	75	1	79
Theresa, vil	1	84	1	159
Beaver Dam, city	16	2,478	38	2,033
Fox Lake, city	1	242	1	209
Horicon, city	8	670	20	494
Juneau, city	5	348	1	296
Mayville, city	3	532	2	629
Watertown, city	3	964	35	825
Waupun, city	4	639	6	820
TOTAL	114	10,425	167	11,745
DOOR COUNTY				
Baileys Harbor	1	145	1	258
Brussels	3	152	0	265
Clay Banks	1	71	2	120
Egg Harbor	1	147	2	195
Forestville	1	152	1	209
Gardner	4	186	3	194
Gibraltar	0	191	2	191
Jacksonport	0	92	1	199
Liberty Grove	2	286	2	480
Nasewaupee				
Wards 1-3	1	298	4	421
Sevastopol				
Wards 1-4	1	385	2	590
Sturgeon Bay	1	114	2	167
Union	1	147	0	158
Washington	0	57	0	213
Egg Harbor, vil	0	49	0	60
Ephraim, vil	0	47	1	136
Forestville, vil	0	81	0	115
Sister Bay, vil	0	106	0	204
Sturgeon Bay, city:				
Wards 1, 2	2	157	1	167
Wards 3, 4	0	167	1	156
Wards 5, 6	0	177	0	163
Wards 7, 8	1	118	1	104
Wards 9, 10	3	173	1	166
Wards 11, 12	2	180	1	196
Wards 13, 14	1	188	0	164
Wards 15, 16	0	149	1	147
Wards 17, 18	0	146	1	172
Wards 19, 20	0	131	0	180
TOTAL	26	4,292	30	5,790
DOUGLAS COUNTY				
Amnicon	0	211	0	50
Bennett	0	119	1	61
Brule	0	192	4	60
Cloverland	0	65	0	33
Dairyland	0	51	0	21

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Gordon	1	115	0	106
Hawthorne	1	208	0	76
Highland	0	53	0	26
Lakeside	0	150	1	61
Maple	0	184	1	40
Oakland	1	256	2	71
Parkland:				
Ward 1	0	161	0	83
Ward 2	0	128	0	41
Solon Springs	0	109	1	103
Summit	0	248	0	70
Superior:				
Ward 1	0	202	2	72
Ward 2	0	157	1	69
Ward 3	1	131	1	47
Wascott	0	126	1	108
Lake Nebagamon, vil	0	239	2	104
Oliver, vil	0	82	1	14
Poplar, vil	0	109	1	110
Solon Springs, vil	0	153	0	71
Superior, vil	0	175	2	53
Superior, city:				
Dist. 1	0	763	1	221
Dist. 2, Itasca	0	210	1	40
Dist. 2, Allouez	0	344	2	61
Dist. 2, East End	3	261	1	59
Dist. 3	4	850	5	332
Dist. 4	7	871	10	336
Dist. 5	1	681	4	380
Dist. 6, West	3	300	1	85
Dist. 6, East	2	473	5	111
Dist. 7	2	717	4	236
Dist. 8, West	0	424	0	88
Dist. 8, East	0	375	2	94
Dist. 9	1	757	2	294
Dist. 10	1	510	0	74
TOTAL	28	11,160	59	3,961
DUNN COUNTY				
Colfax	0	104	0	32
Dunn:				
Ward 1	3	218	3	149
Ward 2	0	66	0	29
Eau Galle	0	115	0	120
Elk Mound	6	86	1	101
Grant	1	65	1	67
Hay River	1	185	2	172
Lucas	1	110	1	87
Menomonie	4	502	0	376
New Haven	1	122	1	72
Otter Creek	0	81	1	39
Peru	0	42	0	25
Red Cedar	2	306	1	272
Rock Creek	1	174	8	104
Sand Creek	2	105	1	126
Sheridan	0	83	0	40
Sherman	3	132	2	127
Spring Brook	0	277	2	190
Stanton	2	68	1	99
Tainter	5	415	2	246
Tiffany	1	99	2	80
Weston	1	95	0	83
Wilson	0	108	0	55
Boyceville, vil	0	147	2	157
Colfax, vil	6	234	1	154
Downing, vil	1	42	0	25
Elk Mound, vil	4	149	1	92
Knapp, vil	1	62	0	73
Ridgeland, vil	0	77	0	38
Wheeler, vil	1	61	1	27
Menomonie, city:				
Wards 1, 2	3	513	24	331
Wards 3, 4	1	274	8	169
Wards 5, 7	0	284	4	145
Ward 6	1	246	2	165
Wards 8, 9	0	426	10	249
Ward 10	2	274	5	219
Ward 11	2	241	3	193
TOTAL	56	6,588	90	4,778
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY				
Bridge Creek:				
Ward 1	1	52	1	80
Ward 2	0	83	1	96
Brunswick:				
Ward 1	3	171	2	103
Ward 2	5	140	1	68
Clear Creek	1	153	2	90
Drammen	3	120	1	108
Fairchild	1	28	1	44
Lincoln:				
Ward 1	3	82	2	86
Ward 2	1	41	0	45
Ludington	16	145	1	109
Otter Creek	2	78	1	78
Pleasant Valley:				
Ward 1	1	113	0	98
Ward 2	0	177	0	129
Ward 3	1	84	1	63
Seymour:				
Ward 1	2	115	3	60
Ward 2	2	198	3	169
Ward 3	1	140	3	70
Ward 4	0	176	1	73
Union:				
Ward 1	4	144	2	144
Ward 2	3	165	2	110
Ward 3	3	197	2	125
Washington:				
Ward 1	2	116	1	95
Ward 2	1	109	0	85
Ward 3	1	168	2	109
Ward 4	0	80	1	165
Ward 5	1	118	0	187
Ward 6	0	110	3	51
Ward 7	2	135	2	60
Ward 8	0	98	0	69
Ward 9	8	127	1	82
Ward 10	3	64	1	37
Ward 11	1	55	0	41
Wilson	7	66	0	34
Fairchild, vil	1	115	3	66
Fall Creek, vil:				
Ward 1	1	128	1	68
Ward 2	5	92	3	72
Altoona, city:				
Ward 1	0	151	3	71
Ward 2	0	142	1	94
Ward 3	1	107	0	60
Ward 4	0	210	2	79
Ward 5	0	189	2	74
Ward 6	1	107	0	109
Augusta, city:				
Ward 1	0	38	0	60
Ward 2	1	62	0	41
Ward 3	2	45	1	37
Ward 4	1	39	1	49
Ward 5	0	52	0	50
Eau Claire, city:				
Ward 1	3	510	9	185
Ward 2	4	580	9	289
Ward 3	1	685	1	440
Ward 4	0	388	1	241
Ward 5	3	530	6	244
Ward 6	1	572	4	255
Ward 7	2	616	5	301
Ward 8	8	604	1	337
Ward 9	10	745	3	326
Ward 10	3	632	4	220
Ward 11	4	599	3	334
Ward 12	4	629	3	279
Ward 13	4	842	4	380
Ward 14	7	696	4	282
Ward 15	3	713	6	590

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Ward 17	2	621	2	556
Ward 18	3	591	7	538
Ward 19	2	321	1	165
Ward 20	0	321	1	170
TOTAL	156	16,520	132	10,025
FLORENCE COUNTY				
Aurora	5	168	2	138
Commonwealth	2	60	0	69
Fence	7	38	0	43
Fern	0	18	0	31
Florence	2	274	0	354
Homestead	0	41	1	66
Long Lake	0	41	0	34
Tipler	8	27	0	31
TOTAL	24	667	3	766
FOND DU LAC COUNTY				
Alto	4	83	1	288
Ashford				
Wards 1, 2	8	187	2	284
Auburn				
Wards 1, 2	6	166	5	296
Byron	9	253	0	288
Calumet				
Wards 1, 2	7	256	2	318
Eden	4	136	1	225
Eldorado	1	195	2	184
Empire	9	411	2	549
Fond du Lac				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	6	504	13	586
Forest	3	124	1	271
Friendship				
Ward 1	0	164	3	139
Wards 2, 3	9	204	2	164
Lamartine	3	251	4	309
Marshfield	7	180	2	196
Metomen				
Ward 1	1	64	0	103
Ward 2	0	19	0	35
Oakfield	8	97	1	131
Osceola				
Wards 1, 2	11	178	2	287
Ripon				
Wards 1, 2	6	157	2	219
Rosendale	5	73	0	120
Springvale	3	96	0	147
Taycheedah				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	10	565	12	591
Waupun				
Wards 1, 2	8	161	4	251
Brandon, vil	3	104	0	169
Campbellsport, vil.				
Ward 1, 2, 3	1	215	6	320
Eden, vil	1	96	2	102
Fair Water, vil	2	31	0	66
Mt. Calvary, vil	1	146	1	141
North Fond du Lac, vil.:				
Ward 1 & 5	9	402	2	199
Ward 2, 3, 4	3	493	4	220
Oakfield, vil	1	144	2	156
Rosendale, vil	3	116	3	118
St. Cloud, vil	1	107	0	104
Fond du Lac, city:				
Ward 1	5	487	8	235
Ward 2	4	554	5	325
Ward 3	10	659	10	457
Ward 4	4	574	3	423
Ward 5	4	476	5	265
Ward 6	9	507	8	309
Ward 7	2	608	9	410
Ward 8	4	577	10	517
Ward 9	1	575	11	399
Ward 10	6	562	4	300
Ward 11	1	501	3	310
Ward 12	5	605	7	449
Ward 13	3	498	6	358
Ward 14	12	645	9	498
Ward 15	2	534	6	505
Ripon, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2, 3	3	291	0	243
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 4, 5	2	279	1	277
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6, 7, 8	4	276	3	290
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 9, 10	1	310	5	313
Waupun, city:				
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 9, 10	1	204	0	266
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 11, 12	3	202	1	196
TOTAL	239	16,302	195	14,921
FOREST COUNTY				
Alvin	0	23	0	40
Argonne	9	119	0	63
Armstrong Creek	1	153	1	71
Blackwell	1	52	1	24
Caswell	2	26	0	21
Crandon	5	92	2	91
Freedom	3	57	1	98
Hiles	8	82	2	85
Laona	8	326	1	219
Lincoln	0	160	0	88
Nashville:				
Ward 1	3	96	1	89
Ward 2	0	69	1	73
Popple River	2	20	0	10
Ross	6	47	0	27
Wabeno	10	229	1	176
Crandon, city:				
Ward 1	2	143	4	86
Ward 2	8	105	2	68
Ward 3	1	82	0	83
Ward 4	5	117	0	97
TOTAL	74	1,998	17	1,509
GRANT COUNTY				
Beetown	1	58	2	134
Bloomington	0	47	0	97
Boscobel	1	70	0	67
Cassville	0	46	0	73
Castle Rock	0	36	2	58
Clifton	0	43	0	66
Ellenboro	0	38	0	118
Fennimore	0	74	0	124
Glen Haven	0	61	0	85
Harrison	0	58	1	122
Hazel Green	0	185	3	145
Hickory Grove	0	34	0	78
Jamestown	0	250	0	299
Liberty	0	44	1	117
Lima	0	92	0	150
Little Grant	0	22	0	75
Marion	0	15	0	52
Millville	0	18	1	17
Mt. Hope	0	25	0	48
Mt. Ida	1	45	2	121
Muscoda	3	43	0	75
North Lancaster	0	44	0	111
Paris	0	77	1	78
Patch Grove	0	30	0	48
Platteville	2	140	0	217
Potosi	0	75	1	134
Smelser	0	106	0	134
South Lancaster	0	42	0	147
Waterloo	0	38	2	97
Watterstown	0	41	3	50
Wingville	0	35	0	76
Woodman	0	19	0	33
Wyalusing	1	28	2	63
Bagley, vil	0	56	1	47
Bloomington, vil	1	71	1	144
Blue River, vil	0	58	3	74
Cassville, vil	0	123	0	204

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Dickeyville, vil	0	151	0	110
Hazel Green, vil	0	186	1	173
Livingston, vil	0	97	0	99
Montfort, vil	0	89	2	99
Mt. Hope, vil	0	24	0	43
Muscoda, vil	1	199	6	250
Patch Grove, vil	0	25	1	47
Potosi, vil	0	79	0	145
Tennyson, vil	1	76	0	82
Woodman, vil	0	15	0	21
Boscobel, city:				
Ward 1	0	96	1	78
Ward 2	0	59	0	115
Ward 3	0	45	0	65
Ward 4	0	115	1	142
Cuba City, city:				
Ward 1	0	78	1	61
Ward 2	0	91	1	73
Ward 3	0	65	1	56
Ward 4	0	65	1	67
Fennimore, city:				
Ward 1	0	58	0	100
Ward 2	0	48	0	80
Ward 3	0	57	0	116
Ward 4	0	95	1	124
Lancaster, city:				
Ward 1	0	73	0	140
Ward 2	0	102	0	196
Ward 3	0	101	1	169
Ward 4	0	96	0	176
Ward 5	0	94	0	161
Platteville, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	3	409	2	408
Wards 4, 5, 6	5	352	3	426
Wards 7, 8, 9	4	271	7	259
Wards 10, 11, 12	2	362	2	409
TOTAL	26	5,960	58	8,268
GREEN COUNTY				
Adams	0	49	0	107
Albany	1	67	2	104
Brooklyn	0	130	3	91
Cadiz	1	106	1	107
Clarno	0	112	3	205
Decatur	0	130	1	136
Exeter	1	117	0	79
Jefferson	2	118	0	150
Jordan	2	57	2	129
Monroe	4	112	0	190
Mt. Pleasant	0	61	2	107
New Glarus	0	104	3	85
Spring Grove	0	77	1	130
Sylvester	1	80	1	165
Washington	0	72	2	93
York	0	73	0	70
Albany, vil	0	188	1	134
Belleville, vil	0	38	1	7
Brooklyn, vil	0	98	0	52
Browntown, vil	0	27	1	78
Monticello, vil	0	247	0	169
New Glarus, vil				
Ward 1	1	175	3	126
Ward 2	0	193	0	165
Broadhead, city				
Ward 1	0	80	3	129
Ward 2	0	93	3	78
Ward 3	0	99	1	87
Ward 4	0	94	1	78
Ward 5	1	69	1	58
Ward 6	1	58	1	46
Monroe, city				
Ward 1	1	165	1	222
Ward 2	1	155	3	249
Ward 3	0	148	3	294
Ward 4	2	170	2	201
Ward 5	0	161	3	164
Ward 6	1	158	1	168
Ward 7	1	137	2	196
Ward 8	0	131	3	183
Ward 9	4	144	0	150
Ward 10	0	130	2	136
TOTAL	25	4,423	57	5,118
GREEN LAKE COUNTY				
Berlin:				
Ward 1	1	101	4	185
Ward 2	0	14	1	20
Brooklyn:				
Ward 1	5	125	1	249
Ward 2	3	78	1	155
Green Lake:				
Ward 1	2	60	1	184
Ward 2	2	81	0	169
Kingston	0	55	0	138
Mackford	0	50	0	88
Manchester	0	68	1	132
Marquette	3	46	0	63
Princeton:				
Ward 1	8	96	3	220
Ward 2	4	73	4	87
St. Marie	2	41	4	50
Seneca	1	48	1	72
Kingston, vil	0	36	0	88
Marquette, vil	2	24	0	37
Berlin, city:				
Ward 1	1	136	0	216
Ward 2	0	99	0	214
Ward 3	1	130	1	196
Ward 4	3	96	1	137
Ward 5	11	104	4	165
Ward 6	1	135	3	218
Green Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	47	0	67
Ward 2	0	34	0	55
Ward 3	0	29	0	98
Ward 4	0	57	0	97
Markesan, city:				
Ward 1	0	43	0	120
Ward 2	0	60	0	109
Ward 3	0	54	0	198
Princeton, city:				
Ward 1	0	77	0	103
Ward 2	2	83	4	93
Ward 3	6	112	0	76
TOTAL	58	2,292	34	4,099
IOWA COUNTY				
Arena	1	176	5	139
Brigham	1	105	2	122
Clyde	0	76	2	59
Dodgeville	0	152	10	226
Eden	0	34	3	86
Highland	0	82	0	143
Linden	0	72	2	126
Mifflin	0	69	0	101
Mineral Point	1	62	3	166
Moscow	0	98	2	89
Pulaski	0	39	1	75
Ridgeway	0	65	2	88
Waldwick	0	54	6	113
Wyoming	0	51	4	52
Arena, vil	0	67	1	69
Avoca, vil	0	61	0	99
Barneveld, vil	0	115	0	81
Blanchardville, vil	0	46	0	21
Cobb, vil	0	52	0	118
Highland, vil	0	88	0	114
Hollandale, vil	0	70	1	37
Linden, vil	0	46	1	68
Livingston, vil	0	3	0	2
Montfort, vil	0	17	0	11
Muscoda, vil	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil	0	41	0	24
Ridgeway, vil	0	90	0	67

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Dodgeville, city:				
Ward 1	0	124	0	195
Ward 2	0	200	1	178
Ward 3	0	131	1	155
Ward 4	1	130	1	135
Mineral Point, city:				
Ward 1	0	88	0	97
Ward 2	2	95	2	120
Ward 3	0	94	1	115
Ward 4	0	66	0	70
TOTAL	6	2,759	51	3,361
IRON COUNTY				
Anderson	0	24	0	9
Carey	0	73	1	21
Gurney	0	38	2	21
Kimball	1	172	0	40
Knight	0	139	2	19
Mercer:				
Ward 1	10	134	0	200
Ward 2	9	124	1	209
Oma	5	89	2	57
Pence	0	81	0	25
Saxon	0	119	2	40
Sherman	3	47	2	85
Hurley, city:				
District 2	0	68	0	19
District 3	0	125	0	52
District 4	0	135	0	49
District 5	0	162	1	40
District 6	0	127	1	54
District 7	1	99	1	58
District 13	0	13	0	14
Montreal, city:				
Ward 1	0	86	0	37
Ward 2	0	66	0	31
Ward 3	1	113	0	45
Ward 4	0	71	0	11
TOTAL	30	2,105	15	1,136
JACKSON COUNTY				
Adams	4	250	1	296
Albion	0	233	3	238
Alma	7	147	5	180
Bear Bluff	0	3	0	27
Brockway	3	284	1	170
City Point	0	36	0	45
Cleveland	3	84	2	69
Curran	0	94	0	55
Franklin	1	95	1	79
Garden Valley	2	82	2	103
Garfield	2	79	3	70
Hixton	1	136	2	133
Irving	7	135	2	140
Knapp	0	29	0	47
Komensky	2	65	0	24
Manchester	1	108	3	83
Melrose	1	67	0	97
Millston	0	46	0	44
North Bend	3	58	3	81
Northfield	0	174	1	87
Springfield	1	95	0	71
Alma Center, vil	6	113	1	100
Hixton, vil	0	122	0	87
Melrose, vil	0	94	0	173
Merrillan, vil	3	149	0	105
Taylor, vil	3	68	0	88
Black River Falls, city:				
Ward 1	1	226	0	216
Ward 2	0	229	0	194
Ward 3	0	192	0	136
Ward 4	2	217	3	188
TOTAL	53	3,710	33	3,426
JEFFERSON COUNTY				
Aztalan	6	205	9	197
Cold Spring	0	110	3	121
Concord	11	228	2	257
Farmington	4	179	7	186
Hebron				
Ward 1	0	39	0	53
Ward 2	3	97	2	137
Ixonia	3	353	7	488
Jefferson	4	302	4	396
Koshkonong	1	465	2	421
Lake Mills	1	221	15	274
Milford	2	104	2	198
Oakland	2	368	12	321
Palmyra	1	126	0	197
Sullivan	5	210	1	229
Sumner	0	173	1	134
Waterloo	0	80	8	116
Watertown	6	221	1	287
Cambridge, vil	0	21	0	6
Johnson Creek, vil	0	190	2	112
Palmyra, vil	2	279	3	193
Sullivan, vil	0	77	0	69
Fort Atkinson, city:				
Ward 1	0	33	0	40
Ward 2	1	141	0	145
Ward 3	1	159	1	166
Ward 4	0	123	1	138
Ward 5	0	148	5	120
Ward 6	1	133	1	100
Ward 7	1	122	1	107
Ward 8	0	163	0	171
Ward 9	0	139	0	89
Ward 10	0	139	2	103
Ward 11	0	122	1	78
Ward 12	0	141	1	88
Ward 13	0	96	1	93
Ward 14	0	132	0	144
Jefferson, city				
Wards 1, 2	0	264	6	173
Wards 3, 4	3	205	5	142
Wards 5, 6	0	218	0	145
Wards 7, 8	2	258	4	234
Lake Mills, city				
Ward 1	0	141	6	140
Ward 2	0	121	4	78
Ward 3	0	137	2	89
Ward 4	0	171	12	133
Ward 5	1	118	5	84
Ward 6	0	29	3	14
Ward 7	0	20	1	18
Waterloo, city				
Ward 1	0	104	1	77
Ward 2	0	111	0	112
Ward 3	0	67	0	81
Ward 4	1	41	0	21
Ward 5	0	24	0	26
Watertown, city				
Ward 10	0	60	0	118
Wards 11, 12	1	148	6	298
Wards 13, 14	0	227	10	179
Wards 15, 16	1	231	4	208
Wards 17, 18	1	196	3	204
Wards 19, 20	3	141	2	221
Wards 21, 22	0	276	13	319
Wards 23, 24	1	332	12	260
Wards 25, 26, 27	2	178	9	150
Whitewater, city				
Wards 13, 14	1	205	7	131
TOTAL	72	9,862	210	9,629
JUNEAU COUNTY				
Armenia	7	64	1	96
Clearfield	2	52	0	80
Cutler	2	31	0	55
Finley	1	14	0	19
Fountain	1	93	0	145
Germantown	3	115	0	140
Kildare	0	91	3	65
Kingston	0	3	0	27

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Lemonweir	2	183	0	250
Lindina	0	163	3	125
Lisbon	3	113	3	161
Lyndon	0	130	4	91
Marion	0	73	1	80
Necedah				
Ward 1	4	61	1	137
Ward 2	22	69	2	274
Orange	1	53	2	130
Plymouth	1	78	2	136
Seven Mile Creek	0	53	1	66
Summit	0	65	2	118
Wonewoc	4	82	0	147
Camp Douglas, vil	1	77	1	107
Hustler, vil	0	21	1	29
Lyndon Station, vil	2	106	0	68
Necedah, vil				
Ward 1, 2	3	99	0	167
Union Center, vil	0	54	0	49
Wonewoc, vil	4	98	1	198
Elroy, city	2	204	2	282
Mauston, city				
Ward 1	0	69	0	97
Ward 2	1	59	0	87
Ward 3a	0	37	0	36
Ward 3b	1	30	0	36
Ward 4	0	88	0	102
Ward 5a	0	54	0	34
Ward 5b	0	43	0	82
Ward 6	0	83	1	151
Ward 7	0	82	0	95
New Lisbon, city	1	164	2	268
TOTAL	68	2,954	33	4,230
KENOSHA COUNTY				
Brighton				
Wards 1, 2	0	158	0	224
Bristol:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	0	336	0	306
Wards 5, 6, 7	1	193	3	234
Paris:				
Wards 1, 2	2	238	2	268
Pleasant Prairie:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	5	783	5	416
Wards 4, 6	3	573	4	327
Ward 5	0	324	3	183
Ward 7	0	144	1	89
Wards 8, 9	2	411	3	199
Randall:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	295	2	397
Salem:				
Wards 2, 3, 4	1	306	0	245
Wards 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10	0	238	0	267
Wards 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	2	262	0	313
Somers:				
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	3	620	4	294
Wards 9, 10, 11	4	284	1	126
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	3	559	3	372
Wheatland, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	3	347	4	450
Paddock Lake, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	370	2	310
Silver Lake, vil.:				
Wards 1, 2	3	264	0	243
Twin Lakes, vil.				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6	558	4	607
Kenosha, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	0	368	1	61
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	3	675	2	155
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	2	432	2	138
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	1	420	7	202
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5	1	435	0	282
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6	2	643	3	283
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 7	0	317	1	100
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	0	727	1	159
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 9	0	462	0	131
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 10	1	699	3	176
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 11	2	608	2	201
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 12	1	570	3	107
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 13	0	306	4	62
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 14	1	319	1	57
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 15	3	360	3	73
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 16	4	371	2	117
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 17	1	439	0	150
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 18	1	450	6	128
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 19	2	291	0	34
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 20	5	532	2	69
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 21	3	414	4	80
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 22	2	697	6	158
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 23	3	576	2	156
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 24	2	560	0	108
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 25	1	725	3	331
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 26	1	475	6	157
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 27	2	717	2	211
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 28	2	441	3	240
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 29	2	733	1	311
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 30	1	408	2	148
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 31	4	619	3	147
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 32	2	361	0	92
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 33	3	602	3	220
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 34	3	300	0	101
TOTAL	101	24,315	119	11,015
KEWAUNEE COUNTY				
Ahnapee	0	139	3	206
Carlton	16	210	4	235
Casco	0	155	0	191
Franklin	5	208	0	165
Lincoln	4	156	0	149
Luxemburg	2	223	3	294
Montpelier	0	217	1	319
Pierce	0	134	0	157
Red River	0	270	1	220
West Kewaunee	5	225	3	254
Casco, vil	2	108	2	76
Luxemburg, vil	1	221	1	217
Algoma, city	0	666	4	609
Kewaunee, city	10	763	5	548
TOTAL	45	3,695	27	3,640
LA CROSSE COUNTY				
Bangor	0	83	1	108
Barre	1	146	1	199
Burns	0	113	2	211
Campbell	2	878	11	425
Farmington	3	227	5	235
Greenfield	1	286	2	254
Hamilton	3	239	6	368
Holland	1	353	2	270
Medary	0	323	1	364
Onalaska	4	764	18	650
Shelby	3	963	18	1,008
Washington	3	130	5	129
Bangor, vil	1	194	1	249
Holmen, vil	0	387	4	347
Rockland, vil	0	56	0	64
West Salem, vil	2	596	7	570
La Crosse, city:				
Ward 1	1	574	12	327
Ward 2	2	573	16	293
Ward 3	1	523	13	231
Ward 4 North	1	298	2	109
Ward 4 South	1	180	1	100
Ward 5	2	452	4	188
Ward 6	2	558	4	268
Ward 7	1	488	13	296
Ward 8	1	619	6	609
Ward 9	1	550	11	432
Ward 10	2	629	8	506
Ward 11	4	583	6	227
Ward 12	5	700	15	368
Ward 13	0	634	3	281
Ward 14	3	783	11	432

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Ward 15	2	559	14	517
Ward 16	1	660	10	500
Ward 17	10	577	8	368
Ward 18	1	468	11	325
Onalaska, city:				
Ward 1	1	676	6	451
Ward 2	1	671	9	495
Ward 3	0	469	5	417
TOTAL	66	17,962	272	13,191
LAFAYETTE COUNTY				
Argyle	0	51	1	132
Belmont	0	65	0	140
Benton	0	61	0	88
Blanchard	0	37	1	58
Darlington	0	131	1	242
Elk Grove	0	66	0	119
Fayette	0	65	0	110
Gratiot	1	120	1	183
Kendall	0	71	0	71
Lamont	0	37	0	99
Monticello	0	23	0	47
New Diggings	0	74	1	123
Seymour	0	49	2	103
Shullsburg	0	70	2	110
Wayne	0	63	0	92
White Oak Springs	0	10	1	44
Willow Springs	0	117	0	195
Wiota	1	161	1	266
Argyle, vil	0	153	3	200
Belmont, vil	0	87	1	248
Benton, vil	0	205	1	152
Blanchardville, vil	0	177	1	124
Gratiot, vil	0	67	0	64
Hazel Green, vil	0	0	0	6
South Wayne, vil	2	90	1	90
Cuba City, city:				
Ward 3	0	16	0	28
Ward 4	1	20	0	14
Darlington, city:				
Ward 1	0	147	2	150
Ward 2	0	194	0	169
Ward 3	0	190	2	238
Shullsburg, city:				
Ward 1	0	118	1	112
Ward 2	0	154	0	170
TOTAL	5	2,889	23	3,987
LANGLADE COUNTY				
Ackley	2	96	0	100
Ainsworth	3	82	0	109
Antigo				
Ward 1	6	161	0	191
Ward 2	2	83	0	95
Elcho				
Ward 1	4	133	2	135
Ward 2	7	122	0	89
Evergreen	2	116	3	80
Langlade	4	60	0	82
Neva	4	154	3	159
Norwood	5	112	3	181
Parrish	0	18	0	20
Peck	3	87	3	52
Polar	2	104	1	134
Price	2	60	0	45
Rolling				
Ward 1	0	169	0	134
Ward 2	1	38	0	39
Summit	2	42	2	20
Upham	0	107	1	127
Vilas	0	30	1	29
Wolf River	1	158	0	122
White Lake, vil	0	90	0	57
Antigo, city:				
Ward 1	5	165	0	111
Ward 2	1	196	1	148
Ward 3	1	196	2	135
Ward 4	0	162	2	138
Ward 5	1	168	0	121
Ward 6	1	176	0	157
Ward 7	2	222	1	119
Ward 8	0	180	0	103
Ward 9	0	180	3	167
TOTAL	61	3,667	28	3,199
LINCOLN COUNTY				
Birch	2	71	2	66
Bradley				
Ward 1	5	127	4	119
Ward 2	6	234	0	230
Ward 3	5	131	2	117
Corning	7	89	2	172
Harding	1	42	1	51
Harrison	3	111	6	129
King	2	71	2	75
Merrill	0	443	8	469
Pine River	7	205	4	302
Rock Falls	11	78	3	111
Russell	2	97	2	140
Schley	9	112	1	159
Scott	9	168	2	247
Skanawan	3	50	0	44
Somo	0	29	0	29
Tomahawk	5	49	0	62
Wilson	2	73	0	31
Merrill, city:				
Ward 1	7	238	2	272
Ward 2	0	267	1	270
Ward 3	0	250	0	211
Ward 4	6	253	3	237
Ward 5	5	267	0	203
Ward 6	4	260	3	191
Ward 7	2	237	0	255
Ward 8	3	247	1	209
Tomahawk, city:				
Ward 1	3	195	1	165
Ward 2	2	208	2	170
Ward 3	5	166	1	196
TOTAL	125	4,768	53	4,932
MANITOWOC COUNTY				
Cato	22	277	3	253
Centerville	5	129	0	121
Cooperstown	20	167	1	157
Eaton	3	127	1	129
Franklin	23	273	1	168
Gibson	19	239	1	172
Kossuth	23	368	2	250
Liberty	14	173	8	199
Manitowoc	20	228	2	128
Manitowoc Rapids	27	556	4	458
Maple Grove	8	81	0	182
Meeme	10	278	4	232
Mishicot	15	189	1	136
Newton	37	456	7	388
Rockland	10	122	0	169
Schleswig	12	250	1	211
Two Creeks	10	74	0	112
Two Rivers	30	457	7	271
Cleveland, vil	4	248	1	187
Francis Creek, vil	10	143	1	55
Kellnersville, vil	2	82	0	45
Maribel, vil	3	57	0	62
Mishicot, vil	19	288	1	192
Reedsville, vil	3	234	4	204
St. Nazianz, vil	6	189	2	84
Valders, vil	10	190	3	170
Whitelaw, vil	5	148	4	108
Kiel, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8	551	1	453
Manitowoc, city:				
District 1, Wards 24, 25	17	656	10	274
District 2, Wards 1, 2, 3	8	524	7	251
District 3, Wards 13, 14	13	427	8	175

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
District 4, Wards 20, 21	20	697	20	169
District 5, Wards 15, 16	13	742	14	408
District 6, Wards 11, 12	14	588	13	456
District 7, Wards 22, 23	23	607	12	184
District 8, Wards 5, 6...	27	689	12	538
District 9, Wards 17, 18, 19	16	475	8	173
District 10, Wards 6, 7, 8	28	564	11	536
District 11, Wards 26, 27, 28	25	664	15	260
District 12, Wards 9, 10	26	715	22	475
Two Rivers, city:				
District 13, Wards 1, 2	18	641	14	165
District 14, Wards 3, 4	16	639	10	341
District 15, Wards 5, 6	16	719	26	421
District 16, Wards 7, 8	11	558	8	153
District 17, Wards 9, 10	17	590	12	172
TOTAL	686	17,069	282	10,447
MARATHON COUNTY				
Bergen	0	96	2	102
Berlin	3	96	0	155
Bern	1	47	0	90
Bevent	7	200	1	89
Brighton	1	82	1	88
Cassel	13	136	4	153
Cleveland	4	138	3	202
Day	2	70	2	190
Easton	8	149	8	218
Eau Pleine	4	95	0	133
Elderon	10	104	0	96
Emmet	14	123	3	147
Frankfort	0	65	2	131
Franzen	11	75	0	111
Green Valley	4	39	0	70
Guenther	7	50	2	39
Halsey	1	58	1	104
Hamburg	3	104	5	191
Harrison	2	45	1	61
Hewitt	5	61	1	91
Holton	5	124	3	225
Hull	1	110	3	115
Johnson	5	97	2	147
Knowlton				
Ward 1	9	177	2	100
Ward 2	1	50	3	31
Kronenwetter				
Wards 1, 2, 3	24	345	12	284
Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	9	437	11	443
Maine				
Wards 1, 2	8	214	6	266
Wards 3, 4	1	136	3	168
Marathon	3	127	4	202
McMillan	4	207	3	231
Mosinee	6	171	7	189
Norrie	1	83	3	176
Plover	4	73	1	91
Reid	17	205	4	169
Rib Falls	3	81	0	177
Rib Mountain				
Wards 1, 3, 4	5	469	6	381
Ward 2	3	126	5	85
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	6	376	3	406
Rietbrock	10	157	1	142
Ringle	27	141	8	181
Spencer	2	139	0	149
Stettin				
Wards 1, 2, 3	6	205	3	243
Wards 4, 5	2	254	1	243
Wards 6, 7	10	301	6	189
Texas	7	235	11	243
Wausau	11	357	7	381
Weston				
Wards 1, 2	6	276	5	280
Wards 4, 5	15	300	11	285
Wards 8, 9	4	502	16	496
Wards 3, 6	6	375	9	315
Wards 7, 10	12	270	6	293
Wien	3	73	4	156
Athens, vil	6	152	0	189
Birnamwood, vil	0	0	0	2
Brokaw, vil	1	82	2	38
Edgar, vil	5	209	2	231
Elderon, vil	2	45	0	42
Fenwood, vil	2	12	0	44
Hatley, vil	4	61	1	63
Marathon, vil	3	309	4	311
Rothschild, vil				
Ward 1	1	78	1	93
Ward 2	0	183	4	171
Ward 3	6	224	0	187
Ward 4	4	193	1	176
Spencer, vil	3	277	2	227
Stratford, vil				
Ward 1	2	102	1	169
Ward 2	1	58	0	93
Unity, vil	0	27	0	49
Abbotsford, city	0	70	0	76
Colby, city	0	52	0	37
Marshfield, city				
Ward 1	0	7	0	4
Ward 2	0	21	1	28
Mosinee, city				
District 1, Wards 1, 2...	3	244	1	206
District 2, Wards 3, 4, 5	8	400	5	248
Schofield, city				
Ward 1	2	85	1	79
Ward 2	2	92	3	73
Ward 3	4	93	3	86
Ward 4	2	115	1	110
Wausau, city:				
District 1, Wards 1, 2...	8	715	9	574
District 2, Wards 3, 4...	9	762	8	544
District 3, Wards 5, 6...	10	587	10	401
District 4, Wards 7, 8...	3	616	9	566
District 5, Wards 9, 10	10	680	9	472
District 6, Wards 11, 12, 13	4	684	13	703
District 7, Wards 14, 15, 16	10	662	17	477
District 8, Wards 17, 18	4	690	10	421
District 9, Wards 19, 20, 21	6	659	9	647
District 10, Wards 22, 23	9	508	11	410
District 11, Wards 24, 25	11	671	15	412
TOTAL	483	19,451	358	18,602
MARINETTE COUNTY				
Amberg	5	111	1	207
Athelstane	1	66	1	71
Beaver	3	99	0	216
Beecher	0	78	0	114
Dunbar	0	51	0	152
Goodman	9	204	0	105
Grover	0	183	0	327
Lake	2	140	1	166
Middle Inlet	5	127	2	139
Niagara	2	118	1	86
Pembine	0	155	1	177
Peshtigo				
Wards 1, 2	1	281	2	331
Wards 3, 4	3	319	1	330
Porterfield	4	278	1	310
Pound	2	116	3	212
Silver Cliff	0	54	1	59
Stephenson	4	372	0	419
Wagner	1	106	1	126
Wausaukee	0	128	2	154
Coleman, vil	1	120	0	156
Crivitz, vil	4	182	0	247

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Niagara, vil:				
Ward 1	0	311	0	118
Ward 2	0	193	0	88
Pound, vil	1	27	1	85
Wausaukee, vil	0	92	1	119
Marinette, city:				
Ward 1	1	223	7	146
Ward 2	0	272	7	186
Ward 3	1	230	2	263
Ward 4	1	303	4	204
Ward 5	1	260	3	181
Ward 6	4	234	1	155
Ward 7	1	294	4	209
Ward 8	2	279	1	225
Ward 9	1	293	5	267
Peshtigo, city:				
Ward 1	0	146	1	230
Ward 2	0	154	0	190
Ward 3	1	158	0	215
TOTAL	61	6,757	55	6,985
MARQUETTE COUNTY				
Buffalo	5	85	2	106
Crystal Lake	0	63	1	105
Douglas	3	94	0	146
Harris	4	97	3	106
Mecan	13	113	3	109
Montello	0	128	0	149
Moundville	3	52	1	83
Neshkoro	2	73	0	57
Newton	5	38	3	64
Oxford	6	77	1	103
Packwaukee	1	176	2	183
Shields	0	60	0	78
Springfield	3	71	0	99
Westfield	5	87	0	102
Endeavor, vil	1	61	0	44
Neshkoro, vil	1	92	1	88
Oxford, vil	0	91	1	99
Westfield, vil	1	167	3	207
Montello, city	1	243	3	287
TOTAL	54	1,868	24	2,215
MENOMONEE COUNTY				
Menomonee	2	439	1	113
TOTAL	2	439	1	113
MILWAUKEE COUNTY				
Bayside, vil:				
Wards 1, 4	0	176	0	225
Wards 2, 5	1	429	3	397
Wards 3, 7	0	333	1	432
Brown Deer, vil				
Wards 1, 2	1	609	1	584
Ward 3	1	215	4	176
Wards 4, 7	2	642	5	441
Wards 5, 8	3	612	6	516
Wards 6, 9	2	625	8	506
Fox Point, vil:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	1	617	5	948
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	6	1,017	10	915
Greendale, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	0	404	4	679
Wards 3, 4	3	980	15	578
Wards 5, 6	0	648	3	537
Ward 7	2	304	2	307
Ward 8	0	342	2	258
Ward 9	3	383	5	280
Ward 10	0	170	1	136
Hales Corners, vil:				
Ward 1	1	211	0	224
Ward 2	0	226	3	190
Ward 3	1	121	0	171
Ward 4	0	210	0	190
Ward 5	0	151	1	226
Ward 6	2	260	2	171
Ward 7	0	104	0	130
Ward 8	0	115	0	98
River Hills, vil:				
Ward 1	0	47	1	113
Wards 2, 3	0	159	2	459
Shorewood, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	3	773	7	416
Wards 3, 4	1	712	8	542
Wards 5, 6	0	559	7	475
Wards 7, 8	0	628	5	389
Wards 9, 10	3	606	5	354
Wards 11, 12	3	510	5	407
West Milwaukee, vil:				
Ward 1	1	245	0	100
Ward 2	2	236	4	105
Ward 3	0	198	4	86
Ward 4	1	193	1	99
Whitefish Bay, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	1	435	7	764
Wards 3, 4	4	457	3	590
Wards 5, 6	1	440	3	730
Wards 7, 8	3	585	4	591
Ward 9	0	265	4	356
Ward 10	2	358	3	333
Wards 11, 12	0	543	4	682
Cudahy, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	516	8	285
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	505	4	200
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	5	598	4	255
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	7	164	3	53
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6, 7	1	808	4	167
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	1	232	1	81
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 9	2	384	12	123
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 10, 11	1	522	12	153
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12	3	618	7	240
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13	2	326	3	144
Franklin, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 9	2	581	5	456
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 10, 11	3	473	10	348
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 2, 3	3	541	12	266
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 5, 6	0	277	3	279
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	2	142	5	130
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 4, 7	6	507	11	316
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 12, 13	5	524	4	486
Glendale, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 7	2	561	4	360
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	0	361	5	270
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	0	115	1	80
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 3, 9	1	415	0	532
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 4	0	296	1	328
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	0	324	1	176
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 5, 11	1	636	3	518
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 6, 12	2	575	4	358
Greenfield, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	476	1	256
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	2	294	0	168
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	0	396	3	130
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	0	199	2	88
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	0	198	3	150
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	0	187	3	101
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 7	0	372	2	184
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	1	402	4	264
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9	0	413	4	221
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 10	0	383	2	232
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 11	2	321	2	209
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 12	0	204	3	209
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 13	3	347	3	188
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 14	0	293	1	176
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 15	1	316	1	164
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 16	1	396	2	175
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 17	2	561	0	190
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 18	2	441	4	241
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 19	1	395	0	166
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 20	1	253	4	128
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 21	0	357	9	349

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Milwaukee, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	567	2	193
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	3	490	3	51
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	1	609	3	88
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	3	545	1	61
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	0	395	1	23
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	2	692	1	46
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	2	406	0	24
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 8	0	386	1	23
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 9	0	555	0	24
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 10	1	507	0	15
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 11	0	409	1	9
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 12	1	480	0	20
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 13	0	396	0	17
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 14	2	372	2	19
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 15	1	454	4	9
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 16	1	370	2	23
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 17	2	366	0	12
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 18	0	172	0	4
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 19	1	428	4	133
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 20	1	423	4	92
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 21	1	390	4	149
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 22	4	405	4	83
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 23	3	272	4	100
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 24	3	349	2	79
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 25	0	405	4	126
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 26	1	467	5	137
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 27	0	509	3	189
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 28	2	519	3	184
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 29	0	407	0	37
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 30	3	456	1	111
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 31	0	518	1	133
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 32	5	601	3	230
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 33	0	334	0	131
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 34	3	529	1	252
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 35	2	608	1	269
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 36	3	620	5	157
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 37	0	321	1	50
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 38	0	545	4	135
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 39	2	549	0	236
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 40	0	486	1	237
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 41	0	371	3	171
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 42	1	524	4	148
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 43	1	521	3	241
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 44	1	485	6	134
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 45	2	463	4	142
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 46	1	522	5	150
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 47	0	445	0	355
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 48	0	468	8	130
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 49	0	467	5	141
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 50	1	431	4	138
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 51	0	503	7	153
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 52	3	558	3	214
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 53	0	502	8	149
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 54	0	425	8	283
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 55	1	470	2	120
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 56	6	490	6	95
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 57	1	571	5	112
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 58	4	503	4	135
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 59	1	559	1	107
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 60	2	505	6	75
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 61	3	466	7	107
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 62	0	412	5	300
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 63	5	473	4	217
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 65	2	465	3	256
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 66	0	196	1	83
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 67	0	252	1	13
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 68	1	371	2	34
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 69	0	114	2	103
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 70	0	246	0	61
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 71	0	371	0	31
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 72	2	379	3	47
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 73	0	221	0	75
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 74	0	290	3	60
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 75	1	413	3	159
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 76	1	330	2	106
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 77	3	264	4	103
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 78	2	223	0	73
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 79	0	448	4	91
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 80	1	445	2	164
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 81	1	400	1	195
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 82	1	493	1	190
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 83	3	424	2	179
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 84	1	420	1	180
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 85	0	358	0	166
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 86	0	466	1	165
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 87	0	434	1	196
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 88	0	477	2	308
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 89	0	391	1	187
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 90	2	449	5	221
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 91	1	575	3	323
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 92	6	496	3	267
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 93	4	455	2	217
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 94	0	452	0	347
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 95	3	426	1	227
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 96	2	406	1	195
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 97	3	445	3	270
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 98	1	462	2	289
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 99	1	247	0	107
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 100	2	446	1	314
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 101	1	465	1	332
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 102	1	487	1	280
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 103	1	446	6	344
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 104	5	413	2	461
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 105	1	380	3	141
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 106	3	397	0	32
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 107	1	527	0	37
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 108	1	347	2	56
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 109	2	391	1	25
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 110	0	403	4	22
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 111	1	340	2	23
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 112	0	439	0	11
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 113	5	417	4	58
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 114	0	393	1	18
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 115	0	431	1	45
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 116	1	397	2	13
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 117	0	381	0	15
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 118	1	428	2	43
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 119	1	382	1	20
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 120	3	484	1	27
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 121	0	468	1	10
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 122	4	478	0	120
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 123	1	515	6	206
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 124	1	541	2	238
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 125	2	476	6	175
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 126	0	516	2	263
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 127	1	333	0	164
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 128	3	490	1	94
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 129	0	584	5	222
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 130	1	521	3	235
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 131	3	464	3	66
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 132	1	455	3	107
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 133	4	444	2	178
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 134	1	389	1	192
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 135	2	495	4	166
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 136	0	393	1	92
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 137	0	326	3	77
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 138	0	418	8	112
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 139	5	496	5	199
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 140	3	370	6	131
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 141	3	517	6	240
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 142	3	473	4	302
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 143	0	346	8	103
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 144	1	348	2	104
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 145	1	176	1	53
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 146	2	239	0	74
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 147	2	346	0	73
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 148	1	374	1	111
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 149	4	448	2	164
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 150	1	351	5	147
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 151	3	401	2	106
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 152	0	362	0	128
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 153	3	520	4	166
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 154	0	473	2	148

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 155	2	518	1	147
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 156	0	441	7	107
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 157	0	432	4	169
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 158	2	482	1	194
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 159	5	491	4	147
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 160	1	484	1	224
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 161	0	497	3	288
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 162	5	522	7	210
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 163	3	445	4	246
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 164	0	501	4	265
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 165	1	274	0	153
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 166	2	441	0	153
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 167	2	392	4	163
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 168	2	401	1	160
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 169	2	252	1	139
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 170	1	385	2	173
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 171	1	466	2	128
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 172	1	305	0	87
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 173	0	233	2	55
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 174	3	380	1	135
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 175	0	446	4	118
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 176	3	400	4	118
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 177	0	283	2	155
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 178	3	487	2	230
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 179	5	457	2	204
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 180	4	424	10	126
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 181	0	422	8	195
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 182	1	449	4	166
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 183	1	489	2	25
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 184	1	564	0	24
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 185	0	378	0	8
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 186	0	245	2	13
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 187	1	395	0	17
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 188	1	359	1	16
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 189	0	441	1	23
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 190	0	301	1	7
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 191	1	367	1	13
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 192	1	254	2	11
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 193	1	207	1	8
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 194	2	263	1	24
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 195	0	289	1	13
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 196	2	231	0	30
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 197	1	220	0	27
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 198	0	200	1	14
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 199	0	185	1	35
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 200	1	466	1	283
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 201	0	484	5	161
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 202	3	491	1	169
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 203	1	596	3	251
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 204	1	447	0	168
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 205	1	567	6	249
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 206	0	610	5	267
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 207	4	581	0	184
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 208	4	[illegible]	1	242
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 209	1	[illegible]	2	193
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 210	1	545	3	208
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 211	3	478	3	196
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 212	1	562	5	217
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 213	1	618	3	317
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 214	2	488	2	232
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 215	1	667	3	311
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 216	1	534	2	357
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 217	4	470	7	210
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 218	3	491	3	191
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 219	4	362	2	143
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 220	1	329	1	143
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 221	3	365	3	107
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 222	1	218	1	42
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 223	1	178	0	31
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 224	0	244	1	42
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 225	2	226	0	53
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 226	0	189	0	50
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 227	1	292	2	70
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 228	1	289	0	56
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 229	1	233	0	45
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 230	3	270	2	47
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 231	1	403	3	88
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 232	1	509	1	79
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 233	1	453	1	114
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 234	2	387	0	139
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 235	1	562	6	213
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 236	0	405	4	93
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 237	3	356	1	97
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 238	0	302	1	73
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 239	0	371	2	62
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 240	1	430	0	216
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 241	4	517	3	250
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 242	1	720	3	187
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 243	0	507	2	150
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 244	2	456	2	172
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 245	1	437	4	288
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 246	2	584	5	151
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 247	1	495	1	150
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 248	0	640	2	154
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 249	1	496	3	184
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 250	2	574	4	188
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 251	0	459	5	118
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 252	3	333	1	185
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 253	2	458	4	258
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 254	1	643	3	265
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 255	2	513	2	175
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 256	3	454	3	254
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 257	0	512	4	200
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 258	2	443	7	186
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 259	6	609	2	223
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 64	4	453	8	205
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 260	4	459	6	238
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 261	2	405	4	201
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 262	0	183	1	64
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 263	6	445	1	132
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 264	0	354	0	88
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 265	1	415	2	67
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 266	2	415	5	70
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 267	1	452	2	95
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 268	6	373	8	168
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 269	0	410	5	263
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 270	3	531	5	169
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 271	3	581	5	170
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 272	5	489	3	176
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 273	3	477	6	248
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 274	5	593	1	225
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 275	3	482	7	192
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 276	0	445	5	109
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 277	2	480	3	114
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 278	2	470	1	148
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 279	2	511	2	150
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 280	0	456	0	131
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 281	1	453	4	128
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 282	0	472	2	232
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 283	7	251	1	176
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 284	0	169	0	91
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 285	0	269	2	194
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 286	3	503	5	403
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 287	9	389	0	262
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 288	5	228	0	162
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 289	2	424	2	173
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 290	2	441	4	246
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 291	1	262	1	173
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 292	2	363	3	238
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 293	0	488	2	267
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 294	1	298	2	177
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 295	0	402	2	133
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 296	2	325	7	182
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 297	2	409	1	211
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 298	2	406	3	283
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 299	0	257	1	133
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 300	1	362	4	216
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 301	1	287	3	191
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 302	0	300	0	164
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 303	0	276	0	53
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 304	2	276	2	112
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 305	1	507	8	116
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 306	1	421	1	166
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 307	1	372	2	88

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 308	0	383	5	236
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 309	0	395	2	211
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 310	2	425	0	202
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 311	1	260	6	72
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 312	1	318	1	97
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 313	2	440	2	174
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 314	1	440	6	232
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 315	3	364	2	168
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 316	3	255	1	67
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 317	3	369	0	238
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 318	3	431	4	188
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 319	1	479	3	212
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 320	1	458	4	211
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 321	2	356	1	202
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 322	2	413	2	252
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 323	2	485	2	178
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 324	2	452	1	175
Oak Creek, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	248	0	180
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	313	2	176
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	2	270	4	173
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 4, 5	2	251	2	164
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6, 7	2	371	3	211
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	0	233	0	198
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 9, 11	1	343	2	121
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	0	319	2	135
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12	6	169	3	80
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 13, 14	5	467	2	252
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 15, 16	1	296	1	162
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 17	0	134	0	97
St. Francis, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1, 2	3	768	6	235
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3, 4	6	841	5	269
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5, 6	0	848	11	333
South Milwaukee, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 9, 10	3	525	3	501
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 11, 12	6	519	7	203
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 13, 14	2	629	6	267
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 15, 16	3	597	4	197
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5, 6	2	745	9	185
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7, 8	3	570	2	206
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1, 2	2	813	8	395
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3, 4	0	660	5	191
Wauwatosa, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	3	488	4	461
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	0	480	0	456
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	3	427	3	524
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	5	599	5	709
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	4	477	7	774
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	0	229	3	216
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7	1	407	4	522
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	0	447	10	291
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 9	3	438	6	380
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	1	418	2	443
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 11	0	484	4	420
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 12	0	428	3	535
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13	0	478	6	415
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 14	6	510	5	462
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 15	2	533	13	405
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 16	0	408	2	745
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 17	4	372	2	790
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 18	1	355	3	575
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 19	3	425	4	423
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 20	0	485	6	510
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 21	3	407	8	471
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 22	0	402	2	527
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 23	1	423	3	487
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 24	1	430	6	538
West Allis, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	1	504	12	170
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	1	444	7	100
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	6	416	2	145
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	2	414	3	170
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	3	486	4	173
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	3	506	5	136
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	1	395	2	231
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	5	452	6	253
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9	8	405	3	189
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 10	2	410	3	183
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 11	4	560	8	219
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 12	3	551	3	180
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 13	4	527	4	260
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 14	1	577	9	206
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 15	5	556	3	196
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 16	4	474	3	242
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 17	5	463	6	165
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 18	2	575	2	230
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 19	2	344	0	157
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 20	4	370	8	149
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 21	5	476	3	187
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 22	2	374	6	167
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 23	4	517	4	214
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 24	2	450	4	204
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 25	2	462	2	246
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 26	2	524	9	384
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 27	5	636	8	242
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 28	1	338	4	142
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 29	0	417	7	207
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 30	2	475	4	341
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 31	1	409	2	190
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 32	2	319	7	350
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 33	1	442	4	235
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 34	0	577	9	233
TOTAL	806	210,142	1,507	98,925
MONROE COUNTY				
Adrian	0	51	0	69
Angelo	2	84	0	136
Byron	7	80	3	175
Clifton	2	72	1	75
Glendale	0	70	1	92
Grant	0	34	0	54
Greenfield	0	51	1	97
Jefferson	0	83	0	48
Lafayette	0	23	3	44
LaGrange	3	200	5	304
Leon	1	52	3	156
Lincoln	3	81	2	127
Little Falls	3	134	1	165
New Lyme	0	16	0	26
Oakdale	5	115	0	120
Portland	3	101	1	127
Ridgeville	0	58	0	110
Scott	0	6	0	30
Sheldon	0	43	0	99
Sparta	2	244	4	364
Tomah	12	122	2	211
Wellington	3	75	2	67
Wells	4	42	0	89
Wilton	0	35	0	76
Cashton, vil	1	166	1	130
Kendall, vil	1	64	0	85
Melvina, vil	0	20	0	9
Norwalk, vil	2	58	1	113
Warrens, vil	0	43	1	57
Wilton, vil	1	69	1	86
Wyeville, vil	0	20	0	20
Sparta, city:				
Ald. Dist. 1	1	82	1	141
Ald. Dist. 2	1	133	1	169
Ald. Dist. 3	0	101	0	145
Ald. Dist. 4	0	96	0	96
Ald. Dist. 5	1	140	3	101
Ald. Dist. 6	0	121	2	1[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 7	0	136	1	2[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 8	0	123	1	178
Tomah, city:				
Ward 1	0	135	0	145
Ward 2	0	44	0	114

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Ward 3	0	80	1	124
Ward 4	1	53	0	70
Ward 5	0	47	0	56
Ward 6	0	89	1	107
Ward 7	0	54	0	49
Ward 8	0	11	0	18
Ward 9	0	42	1	80
Ward 10	0	65	0	65
Ward 11	1	170	5	222
Ward 12	0	122	2	147
TOTAL	60	4,156	52	5,752
OCONTO COUNTY				
Abrams	10	167	2	251
Armstrong	3	170	0	196
Bagley	1	50	0	69
Brazeau	2	177	0	199
Breed	1	106	0	150
Chase	2	197	0	156
Doty	0	29	2	26
Gillett	3	134	2	288
How	2	64	2	195
Lakewood	1	156	1	136
Lena	1	128	3	155
Little River	2	136	1	196
Little Suamico	1	354	1	275
Maple Valley	2	94	0	213
Morgan	5	123	3	163
Oconto	5	159	1	185
Oconto Falls	2	143	3	264
Pensaukee	4	144	1	195
Riverview	1	143	0	93
Spruce	3	152	1	207
Stiles	7	198	0	245
Townsend	8	201	1	149
Underhill	0	69	1	153
Lena, vil	0	80	0	102
Suring, vil	4	99	1	235
Gilette, city:				
Ward 1	0	79	1	109
Ward 2	0	92	0	123
Ward 3	3	62	0	108
Oconto, city:				
Ward 1	0	87	0	74
Ward 2	0	91	0	68
Ward 3	0	105	0	69
Ward 4	0	76	1	78
Ward 5	1	76	0	93
Ward 6	0	107	0	94
Ward 7	1	114	1	98
Ward 8	0	86	2	92
Ward 9	0	97	0	63
Ward 10	0	92	0	98
Oconto Falls:				
Ward 1	0	88	1	182
Ward 2	1	142	2	248
Ward 3	0	124	0	212
TOTAL	76	4,991	34	6,305
ONEIDA COUNTY				
Cassian	3	103	2	131
Crescent	14	323	11	314
Enterprise	2	60	2	90
Hazelhurst	7	174	2	184
Lake Tomahawk	6	177	5	170
Little Rice	1	39	1	27
Lynne	0	56	2	29
Minocqua	11	653	3	760
Monico	2	51	1	47
Newbold	18	446	14	405
Nokomis	3	158	1	194
Pelican	18	633	13	513
Piehl	0	19	1	13
Pine Lake	4	524	13	468
Schoepke	2	97	3	100
Stella	1	96	0	63
Sugar Camp	7	228	6	281
Three Lakes	17	357	7	517
Woodboro	6	120	0	101
Woodruff	5	322	13	289
Rhinelander, city:				
Ward 1	1	250	2	151
Ward 2	1	282	5	194
Ward 3	10	269	7	148
Ward 4	9	198	3	128
Ward 5	4	235	5	203
Ward 6	4	194	3	154
Ward 7	3	228	7	169
Ward 8	3	233	5	153
TOTAL	162	6,525	137	5,996
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY				
Black Creek	1	109	0	150
Bovina	2	105	0	95
Buchanan	0	313	0	225
Center	20	279	6	397
Cicero	1	134	0	150
Dale	12	184	2	292
Deer Creek	4	61	1	78
Ellington	12	192	3	363
Freedom	6	572	9	363
Grand Chute:				
Ward 1	3	126	1	124
Ward 2	1	162	0	172
Ward 3	1	102	0	121
Ward 4	2	139	0	155
Ward 5	6	70	1	106
Ward 6	2	115	1	131
Ward 7	5	126	4	58
Ward 8	1	148	2	185
Ward 9	1	106	1	92
Ward 10	2	146	4	176
Ward 11	1	111	0	97
Ward 12	1	119	0	128
Ward 13	3	88	0	75
Greenville	17	349	3	538
Hortonia	2	83	1	163
Kaukauna	3	124	2	132
Liberty	7	52	1	113
Maine	2	59	3	131
Maple Creek	1	54	0	97
Oneida	9	393	0	322
Osborn	1	75	0	134
Seymour	4	121	0	171
Vandenbroek	1	251	0	136
Bear Creek, vil	2	55	0	86
Black Creek, vil	4	168	2	184
Combined Locks, vil	6	487	6	223
Hortonville, vil	7	181	0	336
Kimberly, vil	9	1,310	16	551
Little Chute, vil	9	1,486	19	685
Nichols, vil	1	30	0	46
Shiocton, vil	4	114	1	105
Appleton, city:				
Ward 1	5	434	9	383
Ward 2	4	534	9	286
Ward 3	4	455	11	309
Ward 4	8	501	9	500
Ward 5	1	515	6	400
Ward 6	5	498	7	471
Ward 7	7	488	5	549
Ward 8	3	520	6	520
Ward 10	6	551	2	526
Ward 11	6	560	6	378
Ward 12	8	627	3	419
Ward 13	1	96	2	99
Ward 14	6	600	5	641
Ward 15	3	467	3	453
Ward 16	2	582	5	663
Ward 17	4	454	2	642
Ward 18	6	583	5	625
Ward 19	3	461	3	581
Ward 20	2	420	14	456

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Kaukauna, city:				
Ward 1	2	635	7	301
Ward 2	2	709	11	338
Ward 3	7	688	8	312
Ward 4	6	820	5	344
New London, city	0	171	0	165
Seymour, city:				
Ward 1	1	141	0	178
Ward 2	2	140	0	176
Ward 3	0	106	0	140
TOTAL	280	21,655	232	18,741
OZAUKEE COUNTY				
Belgium	2	184	3	270
Cedarburg:				
Wards 1, 2	0	165	2	355
Wards 3, 4	0	148	0	286
Wards 5, 6	0	146	1	299
Wards 7, 8	1	189	2	246
Fredonia	5	208	5	390
Grafton:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 6	2	236	0	434
Wards 4, 5	3	200	0	325
Port Washington	0	204	1	215
Saukville	2	221	1	330
Bayside, vil	0	23	0	35
Belgium, vil	0	159	2	149
Fredonia, vil	0	220	4	212
Grafton, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	1	171	2	158
Wards 3, 4	3	254	0	262
Wards 5, 6	2	275	1	286
Wards 7, 8	2	148	0	135
Wards 9, 10	0	213	2	270
Wards 11, 12	0	136	1	188
Newburg, vil	1	12	1	12
Saukville, vil:				
Wards 1, 4	1	174	0	153
Wards 2, 3	0	264	1	163
Thiensville, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	0	113	0	182
Wards 3, 4	2	205	2	323
Wrads 5, 6	0	168	0	253
Cedarburg, city:				
Wards 1, 2	0	208	1	334
Wards 3, 4	0	183	0	241
Wards 5, 6	0	291	2	282
Wards 7, 8	0	161	4	176
Wards 9, 10	2	214	2	247
Wards 11, 12	0	187	2	315
Wards 13, 14	1	195	0	272
Mequon, city:				
Wards 1, 2	1	259	4	533
Wards 3, 10	1	271	4	444
Wards 4, 5	1	253	3	524
Wards 6, 7	1	299	5	474
Wards 8, 9	2	269	3	506
Wards 11, 12	0	271	2	441
Wards 13, 14	0	344	4	604
Wards 15, 16	0	303	1	588
Port Washington, city:				
Wards 1, 4	0	252	6	160
Wards 6, 7	0	264	2	226
Wards 5, 8, 9	2	242	3	186
Wards 10, 16, 17	3	244	0	137
Wards 11, 12, 13	2	242	1	186
Wards 14, 15	1	215	8	163
Wards 2, 3	0	249	6	177
TOTAL	44	9,852	94	13,147
PEPIN COUNTY				
Albany	2	104	0	27
Durand	0	101	0	85
Frankfort	0	59	0	51
Lima	0	144	0	51
Pepin	2	138	0	78
Stockholm	0	38	0	28
Waterville	0	128	0	138
Waubeek	0	57	0	40
Pepin, vil	0	167	2	74
Stockholm, vil	0	20	2	14
Durand, city:				
Ward 1	0	127	0	106
Ward 2	1	115	3	102
Ward 3	0	99	2	91
TOTAL	5	1,297	9	885
PIERCE COUNTY				
Clifton	0	183	3	162
Diamond Bluff	0	79	1	58
Ellsworth:				
Wards 1, 2	0	246	0	195
El Paso	0	134	1	70
Gilman:				
Wards 1, 2	2	173	4	118
Hartland	1	127	1	137
Isabelle	0	26	0	27
Maiden Rock:				
Wards 1, 2	3	88	0	76
Martell	0	182	0	130
Oak Grove:				
Wards 1, 2	1	179	3	163
River Falls:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	416	2	308
Rock Elm	0	82	1	74
Salem:				
Wards 1, 2	0	79	0	78
Spring Lake	1	92	1	63
Trenton:				
Wards 1, 2	2	328	0	208
Trimbelle:				
Wards 1, 2	0	268	2	193
Union	0	84	0	66
Bay City, vil	0	102	1	31
Ellsworth, vil:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	413	4	351
Elmwood, vil	1	150	0	65
Maiden Rock, vil	0	52	2	25
Plum City, vil	0	95	1	63
Spring Valley, vil	0	198	1	143
Prescott, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	564	2	364
River Falls, city:				
Ward 3	1	223	2	133
Ward 4	0	241	0	128
Wards 5, 6	2	323	1	216
Wards 7, 8	1	356	2	233
Wards 9, 10	1	285	1	234
TOTAL	20	5,768	36	4,118
POLK COUNTY				
Alden	2	307	0	180
Apple River	1	167	1	112
Balsam Lake	1	134	0	154
Beaver	3	133	0	83
Black Brook	1	147	3	154
Bone Lake	0	119	1	56
Clam Falls	0	138	1	62
Clayton	0	165	0	64
Clear Lake	1	130	0	91
Eureka	12	146	4	128
Farmington	0	129	0	127
Garfield	2	197	4	143
Georgetown	2	182	2	72
Johnstown	1	64	1	39
Laketown	1	172	0	83
Lincoln	4	301	2	251
Lorain	1	49	0	38
Luck	1	175	0	73
McKinley	1	66	0	39
Milltown	12	170	0	116
Osceola	1	166	0	147
St. Croix Falls	0	126	1	137
Sterling	0	112	0	56

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
West Sweden	3	155	5	74
Balsam Lake, vil	2	160	2	149
Centuria, vil	0	129	1	104
Clayton, vil	0	71	0	48
Clear Lake, vil	3	211	1	146
Dresser, vil	1	104	0	82
Frederic, vil	5	261	0	178
Luck, vil	0	194	0	139
Milltown, vil	6	123	1	107
Osceola, vil	1	264	0	210
Amery, city:				
Ward 1	5	197	3	194
Ward 2	4	338	1	254
St. Croix Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	142	0	151
Ward 2	1	89	0	103
TOTAL	78	5,933	35	4,344
PORTAGE COUNTY				
Alban	6	164	0	79
Almond	1	79	1	109
Amherst	6	236	2	143
Belmont	1	77	1	72
Buena Vista	6	205	0	93
Carson	3	262	1	148
Dewey	5	119	1	66
Eau Pleine	3	139	3	117
Grant	6	207	1	206
Hull	9	958	18	427
Lanark	1	156	1	134
Linwood	8	203	2	143
New Hope	3	138	0	89
Pine Grove	0	123	0	85
Plover	8	356	3	239
Sharon	13	367	2	169
Stockton	5	454	1	149
Almond, vil	0	89	0	83
Amherst, vil	1	142	1	119
Amherst Junction, vil	1	58	0	22
Junction City, vil	0	102	0	66
Milladore, vil	0	1	0	0
Nelsonville, vil	0	39	1	48
Park Ridge, vil	0	191	1	119
Plover, vil	11	1,065	7	565
Rosholt, vil	2	138	1	57
Whiting, vil	3	449	9	187
Stevens Point, city:				
Ward 1	2	587	6	156
Ward 2	4	334	3	88
Ward 3	1	480	9	173
Ward 4	5	450	4	90
Ward 5	4	507	9	131
Ward 6	1	429	6	181
Ward 7	0	515	7	140
Ward 8	3	528	10	141
Ward 9	3	497	8	161
Ward 10	3	423	6	130
Ward 11	4	380	9	106
Ward 12	2	516	7	304
Ward 13	3	601	11	155
TOTAL	137	12,704	152	5,690
PRICE COUNTY				
Catawba	0	42	2	48
Eisenstein	6	91	5	107
Elk	10	240	1	246
Emery	1	67	1	60
Fifield	3	135	7	193
Flambeau	8	93	1	90
Georgetown	2	36	0	28
Hackett	1	31	0	63
Harmony	0	63	0	52
Hill	0	33	3	87
Kennan	2	67	0	40
Knox	5	137	2	60
Lake:				
Wards 1, 2	12	166	2	257
Ogema	7	132	0	168
Prentice	6	77	1	90
Spirit	7	57	2	84
Worcester:				
Wards 1, 2	8	305	5	355
Catawba, vil	1	34	0	37
Kennan, vil	0	53	1	29
Prentice, vil	2	126	0	117
Park Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	114	2	99
Ward 2	0	116	1	123
Ward 3	2	129	0	128
Ward 4	1	126	0	121
Phillips, city:				
Ward 1	0	97	0	139
Ward 2	2	103	2	111
Ward 3	0	94	2	101
TOTAL	86	2,764	40	3,033
RACINE COUNTY				
Burlington:				
Wards 1, 6, 7, 8	4	412	5	517
Wards 2, 3, 4, 5	0	369	0	384
Caledonia:				
Wards 1, 2	5	574	6	378
Wards 3, 4, 5, 6	3	997	4	812
Wards 7, 8, 9	1	962	3	514
Wards 10, 11, 14	4	788	6	606
Wards 12, 13	6	766	12	394
Dover:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	4	344	3	477
Mt. Pleasant:				
Ward 1	1	333	9	185
Wards 2, 3, 7	10	887	16	782
Ward 4	0	290	3	364
Wards 5, 6	9	652	20	281
Wards 8, 9, 10, 11	2	1,178	30	976
Ward 12	3	282	4	228
Norway:				
Wards 1, 8, 9	1	235	3	318
Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	2	561	6	404
Raymond:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	3	562	3	487
Rochester:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	193	1	277
Waterford:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6	615	6	560
Yorkville:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	5	454	4	490
Elmwood, vil	0	105	0	176
North Bay, vil	0	26	0	119
Rochester, vil	0	104	0	122
Sturtevant, vil	3	726	6	343
Union Grove, vil	1	530	3	485
Waterford, vil	4	280	6	366
Wind Point, vil	0	303	0	563
Burlington, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	0	341	0	255
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	1	341	6	368
Wards 9, 10, 11, 12	0	372	3	460
Wards 13, 14, 15, 16	3	310	1	328
Racine, city:				
Ward 1	1	416	9	103
Ward 2	0	422	15	141
Ward 3	6	595	10	241
Ward 4	1	427	10	31
Ward 5	3	447	11	103
Ward 6	0	502	7	181
Ward 7	3	482	8	104
Ward 8	0	315	7	38
Ward 9	2	650	8	316
Ward 10	3	768	13	330
Ward 11	2	581	8	462
Ward 12	0	560	9	183
Ward 13	1	752	9	322
Ward 14	0	643	8	273
Ward 15	2	354	4	29

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Ward 16	2	285	5	40
Ward 17	2	534	7	279
Ward 18	1	669	14	338
Ward 19	2	864	10	308
Ward 20	2	639	10	230
Ward 21	4	710	20	232
Ward 22	2	419	10	238
Ward 23	5	611	7	359
Ward 24	1	653	12	489
Ward 25	3	617	7	321
Ward 26	1	572	9	253
Ward 27	0	550	8	221
Ward 28	1	631	7	228
Ward 29	5	681	4	716
Ward 30	0	447	6	212
Ward 31	2	667	17	300
Ward 32	2	724	9	274
TOTAL	142	33,079	467	20,914
RICHLAND COUNTY				
Akan	0	53	1	101
Bloom	1	66	2	143
Buena Vista	1	143	1	317
Dayton	0	77	1	138
Eagle	0	61	0	140
Forest	0	33	3	94
Henrietta	0	75	0	132
Ithaca	0	72	2	176
Marshall	0	75	2	162
Orion	1	58	2	122
Richland	1	151	2	297
Richwood	0	99	7	98
Rockbridge	2	78	0	166
Sylvan	4	55	2	123
Westford	0	102	3	93
Willow	0	65	0	118
Boaz, vil	0	23	0	21
Cazenovia, vil	0	68	1	32
Lone Rock, vil	0	96	1	91
Viola, vil	0	42	6	116
Yuba, vil	0	21	0	17
Richland Center, city:				
Ward 1	0	99	2	120
Ward 2	0	43	0	58
Ward 3	0	45	0	98
Ward 4	0	51	0	118
Ward 5	0	22	0	51
Ward 6	0	28	0	64
Ward 7	2	52	4	115
Ward 8	0	54	2	100
Ward 9	0	73	0	94
Ward 10	1	34	2	48
Ward 11	0	97	0	156
Ward 12	0	23	0	36
Ward 13	1	116	0	216
TOTAL	14	2,250	46	3,971
ROCK COUNTY				
Avon	0	77	1	86
Beloit:				
Ward 1	1	113	2	88
Ward 2	0	65	0	47
Ward 3	0	124	3	68
Ward 4	0	100	1	51
Ward 5	0	98	0	43
Ward 6	2	253	3	65
Ward 7	0	181	2	156
Ward 8	0	120	3	94
Ward 9	0	154	0	131
Ward 10	2	51	0	98
Ward 11	0	99	0	61
Ward 12	0	127	2	93
Bradford:				
Wards 1, 2	1	172	2	173
Center	3	165	2	142
Clinton	0	129	1	111
Fulton:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	0	528	4	370
Harmony:				
Ward 1	0	16	0	13
Ward 2	0	102	0	65
Ward 3	0	175	1	96
Ward 4	0	78	1	56
Janesville:				
Ward 1	2	129	1	70
Ward 2	0	72	3	98
Ward 3	3	142	0	69
Ward 4	0	148	3	127
Johnstown	1	118	1	121
La Prairie:				
Ward 1	0	111	1	87
Ward 2	0	69	2	61
Lima	1	178	3	170
Magnolia	0	101	4	83
Milton:				
Ward 1	2	151	1	109
Ward 2	1	136	0	126
Ward 3	0	116	2	39
Newark	0	245	3	173
Plymouth:				
Ward 1	1	153	4	125
Ward 2	0	32	0	55
Porter	3	212	6	129
Rock:				
Ward 1	0	20	0	9
Ward 2	0	165	11	93
Ward 3	2	114	3	58
Ward 4	1	96	1	61
Ward 5	0	29	1	21
Ward 6	1	128	0	61
Spring Valley	0	101	4	100
Turtle:				
Wards 1-4	1	480	7	408
Union:				
Ward 1	0	60	4	56
Ward 2	0	121	4	87
Clinton, vil:				
Ward 1	0	168	1	158
Ward 2	0	150	2	119
Footville, vil	0	133	3	119
Orfordville, vil:				
Ward 1	0	69	0	44
Ward 2	0	79	0	49
Ward 3	0	62	1	56
Edgerton, city:				
Wards 1-6	4	958	6	423
Evansville, city:				
Ward 1	3	201	3	165
Ward 2	1	194	2	115
Ward 3	0	151	1	60
Milton, city:				
Ward 1	0	104	1	92
Ward 2	0	110	0	76
Ward 3	1	44	0	45
Ward 4	1	96	0	108
Ward 5	1	87	0	114
Ward 6	0	109	1	76
Ward 7	1	154	1	85
Ward 8	0	143	2	61
Beloit, city:				
Ward 1	0	302	9	154
Ward 2	0	434	8	189
Ward 3	0	225	0	128
Ward 4	0	264	4	108
Ward 5	6	355	2	162
Ward 6	2	176	3	71
Ward 7	1	355	1	130
Ward 8	0	300	1	205
Ward 9	2	256	4	144
Ward 10	2	264	6	187
Ward 11	0	210	1	97
Ward 12	0	190	2	59
Ward 13	0	259	5	102

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Ward 14	1	261	7	56
Ward 15	1	217	6	67
Ward 16	1	311	3	143
Ward 17	1	353	5	205
Ward 18	1	376	6	212
Ward 19	0	273	4	152
Ward 20	1	261	7	262
Ward 21	0	264	2	274
Ward 22	0	298	2	146
Janesville, city:				
Ward 1	2	553	8	445
Ward 2	0	363	8	297
Ward 3	0	240	3	78
Ward 4	4	546	7	207
Ward 5	2	440	3	117
Ward 6	2	529	5	56
Ward 7	1	429	4	196
Ward 8	0	668	4	212
Ward 9	2	550	6	189
Ward 10	5	499	5	190
Ward 11	2	592	6	368
Ward 12	2	465	5	213
Ward 13	2	701	8	331
Ward 14	3	449	8	244
Ward 15	1	528	1	276
Ward 16	3	413	6	232
Ward 17	3	482	6	355
Ward 18	3	501	7	349
Ward 19	4	559	9	492
Ward 20	0	441	5	472
Ward 21	3	612	1	246
TOTAL	103	26,130	321	15,432
RUSK COUNTY				
Atlanta	9	103	0	93
Big Bend	2	75	0	62
Big Falls	1	39	0	29
Cedar Rapids	2	3	1	7
Dewey	0	83	0	107
Flambeau:				
Ward 1	3	89	1	139
Ward 2	1	61	1	63
Grant	5	163	1	148
Grow	1	64	0	79
Hawkins	4	27	0	25
Hubbard	0	33	0	39
Lawrence	3	30	1	44
Marshall	6	123	4	69
Murry	3	49	1	39
Richland	1	40	0	29
Rusk	3	76	1	71
South Fork	2	51	1	17
Strickland	1	64	1	34
Stubbs	4	103	2	107
Thornapple	5	122	2	151
True	2	51	0	75
Washington	2	74	0	58
Wilkinson	2	6	1	12
Willard	0	96	0	60
Wilson	0	8	0	8
Bruce, vil	5	159	0	174
Conrath, vil	0	16	0	11
Glen Flora, vil	0	17	1	21
Hawkins, vil	1	91	1	66
Ingram, vil	0	21	0	12
Sheldon, vil	0	58	1	62
Tony, vil	0	24	0	41
Weyerhaeuser, vil	0	81	0	46
Ladysmith, city:				
Ward 1	2	62	0	46
Ward 2	0	89	0	68
Ward 3	0	92	0	76
Ward 4	3	213	0	114
Ward 5	1	130	1	128
Ward 6	0	104	0	64
Ward 7	2	85	0	104
TOTAL	76	2,875	22	2,598
ST. CROIX COUNTY				
Baldwin	0	193	1	189
Cady	1	118	0	54
Cylon	0	121	2	79
Eau Galle	0	146	0	122
Emerald	0	123	1	86
Erin Prairie	0	139	0	72
Forest	2	113	2	78
Glenwood	0	141	5	106
Hammond	1	172	0	153
Hudson:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	3	408	1	355
Kinnickinnic:				
Wards 1, 2	1	201	2	179
Pleasant Valley	0	62	0	53
Richmond:				
Wards 1, 2	0	206	2	143
Rush River	0	116	2	74
St. Joseph:				
Ward 1, 2, 3	1	333	1	217
Somerset:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	0	250	7	233
Springfield:				
Wards 1, 2	0	123	1	104
Stanton:				
Wards 1, 2	0	170	1	159
Star Prairie:				
Wards 1, 2	1	299	0	166
Troy:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	437	8	372
Warren	1	195	0	104
Baldwin, vil	0	420	0	335
Deer Park, vil	0	42	0	38
Hammond, vil	0	296	1	143
North Hudson, vil:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	520	2	300
Roberts, vil	2	171	1	112
Somerset, vil	1	153	4	71
Star Prairie, vil	0	92	1	38
Wilson, vil	1	47	0	25
Woodville, vil	0	122	2	130
Glenwood, city:				
Ward 1	0	31	0	37
Ward 2	3	93	0	76
Ward 3	1	67	0	41
Hudson, city:				
Ward 1	0	177	0	107
Ward 2	0	186	2	159
Ward 3	0	192	0	180
Ward 4	2	273	0	118
Ward 5	0	183	0	137
Ward 6	0	220	0	139
New Richmond, city:				
Ward 1	0	213	0	125
Ward 2	0	100	2	64
Ward 3	0	172	3	92
Ward 4	0	87	0	80
Ward 5	0	121	2	79
Ward 6	0	210	1	106
River Falls, city:				
Ward 1	0	155	6	121
Ward 2	0	148	1	126
TOTAL	21	8,557	64	6,097
SAUK COUNTY				
Baraboo	1	195	3	287
Bear Creek	0	72	4	91
Dellona	1	79	1	94
Delton	0	166	1	191
Excelsior	5	145	1	223
Fairfield	0	138	3	129
Franklin	0	81	1	125
Freedom	2	34	1	96
Greenfield	0	140	1	141
Honey Creek	0	98	0	127
Ironton	2	74	1	122
La Valle	0	109	0	171

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Merrimac	1	97	2	110
Prairie du Sac	0	127	0	177
Reedsburg	1	164	1	227
Spring Green	0	153	2	152
Sumpter	1	90	1	122
Troy	2	107	4	129
Washington	0	106	0	181
Westfield	2	73	1	148
Winfield	0	73	0	100
Woodland	1	54	1	117
Cazenovia, vil	0	3	0	2
Ironton, vil	0	21	0	46
Lake Delton, vil	1	188	2	219
La Valle, vil	2	35	2	50
Lime Ridge, vil	0	35	0	32
Loganville, vil	0	33	2	55
Merrimac, vil	1	82	0	49
North Freedom, vil	0	98	1	82
Plain, vil	0	126	1	144
Prairie du Sac, vil	2	358	1	308
Rock Springs, vil	0	97	0	54
Sauk City, vil	0	491	1	362
Spring Green, vil	1	217	4	230
West Baraboo, vil	2	152	1	132
Baraboo, city:				
Ward 1	0	28	1	30
Ward 2	0	155	3	118
Ward 3	0	79	1	94
Ward 4	0	130	0	64
Ward 5	0	148	0	109
Ward 6	0	28	0	17
Ward 7	0	90	2	120
Ward 8	3	98	2	106
Ward 9	0	38	0	14
Ward 10	0	2	0	9
Ward 11	0	82	0	88
Ward 12	0	67	0	61
Ward 13	0	178	0	203
Ward 14	0	84	0	112
Ward 15	0	104	0	128
Ward 16	1	168	0	225
Reedsburg, city:				
Dist. 1	0	211	1	295
Dist. 2	0	228	2	340
Dist. 3	0	195	1	222
Wisconsin Dells, city:				
Ward 1	0	6	0	23
TOTAL	32	6,430	57	7,403
SAWYER COUNTY				
Bass Lake:				
Ward 1	2	159	0	87
Ward 2	0	136	1	133
Couderay	1	52	2	37
Draper	1	42	1	54
Edgewater	1	78	2	77
Hayward:				
Ward 1	0	121	1	146
Ward 2	0	125	1	133
Ward 3	0	135	0	123
Hunter	1	92	1	91
Lenroot:				
Ward 1	0	125	1	124
Ward 2, 3	0	16	0	16
Meadowbrook	1	26	0	39
Meteor	4	18	1	39
Ojibwa	0	46	0	49
Radisson	2	71	1	66
Round Lake	0	160	2	164
Sand Lake	1	136	2	172
Spider Lake	0	76	0	91
Weirgor	3	85	0	51
Winter	6	144	1	126
Couderay, vil	0	24	0	24
Exeland, vil	1	33	1	43
Radisson, vil	1	48	0	47
Winter, vil	2	58	0	55
Hayward, city:				
Ward 1	0	38	1	63
Ward 2	0	101	1	112
Ward 3	0	59	0	91
Ward 4	0	82	1	68
TOTAL	27	2,286	21	2,321
SHAWANO COUNTY				
Almon	9	55	0	121
Angelica	7	177	0	170
Aniwa	2	78	0	83
Bartelme	4	88	0	52
Belle Plaine	10	182	2	309
Birnamwood	2	74	0	97
Fairbanks	6	75	0	106
Germania	8	34	0	70
Grant	9	78	0	182
Green Valley	5	115	2	166
Hartland	0	75	0	160
Herman	12	73	0	152
Hutchins	3	39	0	107
Lessor	9	136	0	119
Maple Grove	1	147	5	172
Morris	6	65	0	96
Navarino	3	46	0	68
Pella	9	79	0	150
Red Springs	4	91	1	79
Richmond:				
Ward 1	3	123	1	203
Ward 2	7	122	2	228
Seneca	13	60	0	122
Washington	5	221	0	243
Waukechon	1	85	3	167
Wescott	16	430	7	590
Wittenberg	9	95	0	132
Aniwa, vil	0	23	2	55
Birnamwood, vil	3	114	1	138
Bonduel, vil	3	142	0	247
Bowler, vil	5	38	0	60
Cecil, vil	1	64	0	106
Eland, vil	1	61	0	34
Gresham, vil	6	82	0	91
Mattoon, vil	5	49	1	73
Tigerton, vil	17	117	1	143
Wittenberg, vil	3	190	2	223
Shawano, city:				
Dist. 1 Ward 1	1	133	0	164
Dist. 1 Ward 2	3	60	1	76
Dist. 2 Ward 3	2	87	0	120
Dist. 2 Ward 4	2	92	1	99
Dist. 3 Ward 5	5	77	1	105
Dist. 3 Ward 6	3	132	3	127
Dist. 4 Ward 7	1	96	2	140
Dist. 4 Ward 8	1	70	0	90
Dist. 5 Ward 9	6	104	0	136
Dist. 5 Ward 10	3	103	0	106
Dist. 6 Ward 11	4	131	0	165
Dist. 6 Ward 12	2	55	0	66
TOTAL	240	4,863	38	6,708
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY				
Greenbush:				
Wards 1, 2	4	210	3	244
Herman:				
Wards 1-3	2	284	11	283
Holland:				
Wards 1-3	0	313	0	572
Lima:				
Wards 1, 2	6	427	3	561
Lyndon:				
Wards 1, 2	1	189	1	233
Mitchell	5	114	2	166
Mosel:				
Wards 1, 2	7	233	3	190
Plymouth:				
Wards 1-4	5	512	3	468

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Rhine:				
Wards 1, 2	2	296	3	349
Russell	1	79	7	69
Scott:				
Wards 1, 2	0	224	0	229
Sheboygan:				
Wards 1-5	5	880	3	692
Sheboygan Falls:				
Wards 1-3	7	423	5	428
Sherman:				
Wards 1-2	13	209	0	225
Wilson:				
Wards 1-4	4	662	6	758
Adell, vil	3	96	1	85
Cascade, vil	1	107	1	96
Cedar Grove, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	2	259	1	333
Elkhart Lake, vil	0	231	1	212
Glenbeulah, vil	1	75	1	75
Howards Grove, vil:				
Wards 1-3	3	384	5	341
Kohler, vil:				
Wards 1-3	1	247	6	464
Oostburg, vil:				
Wards 1-2	2	213	2	583
Random Lake, vil:				
Wards 1-2	2	209	1	242
Waldo	1	76	2	97
Plymouth, city:				
Wards 1, 2	2	297	6	230
Wards 3, 4	2	303	5	287
Wards 5, 6	5	280	3	249
Wards 7, 8	1	288	7	238
Sheboygan, city:				
Ward 1	6	731	5	652
Ward 2	2	738	2	477
Ward 3	3	575	12	401
Ward 4	4	555	8	201
Ward 5	4	702	16	294
Ward 6	2	668	8	316
Ward 7	5	790	14	274
Ward 8	2	1,012	13	399
Ward 9	1	703	6	406
Ward 10	4	971	14	399
Ward 11	1	831	9	399
Ward 12	4	727	5	271
Ward 13	2	771	5	439
Ward 14	2	854	16	437
Ward 15	0	740	8	427
Ward 16	2	690	13	249
Sheboygan Falls, city:				
Wards 1, 2	3	352	5	223
Wards 3, 4	7	368	5	264
Wards 5, 6	4	313	3	242
TOTAL	146	21,211	262	15,769
TAYLOR COUNTY				
Aurora	1	86	0	61
Browning	2	80	4	123
Chelsea	2	90	2	144
Cleveland	1	47	0	47
Deer Creek	5	99	2	117
Ford	0	47	0	46
Goodrich	2	46	0	76
Greenwood	2	81	0	92
Grover	1	26	0	62
Hammel	3	107	1	92
Holway	0	84	0	59
Jump River	8	81	0	54
Little Black	5	169	4	178
Maplehurst	1	46	1	56
McKinley	5	64	0	69
Medford	4	281	3	313
Molitor	2	54	1	50
Pershing	0	48	1	41
Rib Lake	7	121	0	130
Roosevelt	2	106	0	63
Taft	2	68	1	44
Westboro	9	110	2	129
Gilman, vil	4	122	2	87
Lublin, vil	0	54	0	20
Rib Lake, vil	2	197	2	136
Stetsonville, vil	1	107	2	96
Medford, city:				
Ward 1	1	211	4	181
Ward 2	1	197	2	259
Ward 3	2	207	1	194
Ward 4	2	201	3	236
TOTAL	77	3,237	38	3,255
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY				
Albion	1	110	1	77
Arcadia	1	340	3	177
Burnside	1	129	0	40
Caledonia	2	66	1	93
Chimney Rock	2	67	1	22
Dodge	0	93	2	58
Ettrick	1	202	4	175
Gale	1	186	4	279
Hale	0	245	5	165
Lincoln	0	154	1	103
Pigeon	0	196	0	117
Preston	1	159	1	151
Sumner	1	143	0	113
Trempealeau	0	207	1	204
Unity	1	126	0	97
Eleva, vil	2	103	1	78
Ettrick, vil	0	89	0	99
Pigeon Falls, vil	2	85	0	81
Strum, vil	1	257	1	162
Trempealeau, vil	1	161	2	142
Arcadia, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	3	462	2	260
Blair, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	230	1	197
Galesville, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	0	216	0	248
Independence, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	237	2	110
Osseo, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	2	284	1	203
Whitehall, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	412	0	302
TOTAL	25	4,959	34	3,753
VERNON COUNTY				
Bergen	0	179	3	198
Christiana	0	154	4	150
Clinton	0	76	4	112
Coon	0	142	3	160
Forest	0	65	2	95
Franklin	4	132	2	256
Genoa	0	90	5	129
Greenwood	1	48	0	93
Hamburg	1	115	6	175
Harmony	0	99	6	126
Hillsboro	1	80	2	112
Jefferson	0	203	6	183
Kickapoo	1	95	3	94
Liberty	0	20	0	51
Stark	0	29	1	88
Sterling	0	59	5	178
Union	0	33	1	89
Viroqua	3	296	6	305
Webster	4	101	5	83
Wheatland	0	52	0	105
Whitestown	3	39	2	77
Chaseburg, vil	0	45	0	71
Coon Valley, vil	2	148	3	201
De Soto, vil	1	37	3	50
Genoa, vil	0	56	0	68
La Farge, vil	0	55	2	171
Ontario, vil	0	57	1	89
Readstown, vil	2	68	3	103

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Stoddard, vil	2	112	1	140
Viola, vil	0	33	3	37
Hillsboro, city:				
Ward 1	0	38	0	52
Ward 2	0	43	0	70
Ward 3	0	65	0	61
Ward 4	0	48	2	64
Viroqua, city:				
Ward 1	1	145	4	177
Ward 2	1	108	1	170
Ward 3	0	141	1	138
Ward 4	1	120	0	152
Ward 5	0	128	1	177
Ward 6	0	141	1	138
Westby, city:				
Ward 1	0	174	1	143
Ward 2	0	157	0	129
Ward 3	0	98	1	68
TOTAL	28	4,124	94	5,328
VILAS COUNTY				
Arbor Vitae				
Ward 1	5	173	2	143
Ward 2	13	255	1	254
Ward 3	0	87	0	61
Boulder Junction	5	160	4	282
Cloverland	8	135	1	172
Conover	9	172	3	208
Lac du Flambeau:				
Ward 1	9	257	3	259
Ward 2	7	146	3	114
Land O'Lakes	8	125	1	241
Lincoln:				
Ward 1	13	263	4	359
Ward 2	3	76	0	106
Ward 3	2	15	2	20
Ward 4	2	12	0	19
Manitowish Waters	5	94	1	255
Phelps:				
Ward 1	3	123	6	155
Ward 2	10	86	3	117
Plum Lake	4	89	2	142
Presque Isle	6	84	3	144
St. Germain:				
Ward 1	7	97	0	127
Ward 2	3	112	0	188
Washington:				
Ward 1	13	113	2	190
Ward 2	8	57	0	77
Winchester	5	64	3	121
Eagle River, city:				
Ward 1	0	68	2	90
Ward 2	0	51	0	66
Ward 3	4	51	0	80
Ward 4	3	63	1	64
TOTAL	155	3,028	47	4,054
WALWORTH COUNTY				
Bloomfield	3	369	4	557
Darien	1	69	3	316
Delavan:				
Ward 1	3	166	3	193
Ward 2	1	290	2	356
Ward 3	0	179	0	219
East Troy	3	469	2	517
Geneva	4	455	3	776
Lafayette	1	190	1	234
La Grange	1	245	3	318
Linn:				
Ward 1	0	142	2	359
Ward 2	0	40	1	126
Lyons	1	347	2	393
Richmond	2	189	7	244
Sharon	0	93	4	149
Spring Prairie	1	202	1	248
Sugar Creek	1	310	1	462
Troy	0	217	0	285
Walworth	1	142	3	288
Whitewater	2	227	4	254
Darien, vil	0	152	0	163
East Troy, vil	1	389	6	300
Fontana, vil	0	172	5	407
Genoa City, vil	2	109	0	236
Sharon, vil	0	177	1	138
Walworth, vil	0	223	6	289
Williams Bay, vil	1	230	2	458
Delavan, city:				
Ward 1	0	318	1	261
Ward 2	0	310	6	277
Ward 3	0	288	1	331
Elkhorn, city:				
Ward 1	2	215	2	279
Ward 2	0	230	2	254
Ward 3	4	274	1	329
Lake Geneva, city:				
Ward 1	0	179	6	289
Ward 2	0	167	1	333
Ward 3	1	165	4	218
Ward 4	0	195	0	247
Whitewater, city:				
Dist. 1	3	371	5	243
Dist. 2	1	253	4	156
Dist. 3	0	388	2	359
Dist. 4	1	457	6	368
TOTAL	41	9,603	107	12,229
WASHBURN COUNTY				
Barronett	2	58	0	58
Bashaw	2	137	0	170
Bass Lake	0	51	1	53
Beaver Brook	0	146	0	123
Birchwood	0	44	0	69
Brooklyn	0	46	1	42
Casey	0	90	2	102
Chicog	1	48	0	43
Crystal	0	39	0	39
Evergreen	4	186	1	129
Frog Creek	1	30	1	19
Gull Lake	0	20	1	28
Long Lake	0	128	0	153
Madge	1	95	4	61
Minong	1	143	0	153
Sarona	1	55	1	79
Spooner	0	136	1	86
Springbrook	0	90	0	64
Stinnett	1	23	0	26
Stone Lake	0	56	1	76
Trego	1	134	1	124
Birchwood, vil	0	76	1	72
Minong, vil	0	97	2	89
Shell Lake, city:				
Ward 1	0	52	0	43
Ward 2	0	55	0	40
Ward 3	0	74	0	61
Ward 4	1	119	2	66
Spooner, city:				
Ward 1	0	133	0	91
Ward 2	0	81	1	51
Ward 3	3	163	2	135
Ward 4	0	103	3	74
Ward 5	0	109	0	99
TOTAL	19	2,817	26	2,528
WASHINGTON COUNTY				
Addison	16	397	7	511
Barton	3	329	0	378
Erin	2	303	3	470
Farmington	12	265	7	403
Germantown	2	24	0	45
Hartford	7	422	2	566
Jackson	9	360	3	569
Kewaskum	6	164	1	243
Polk	9	402	4	700

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Richfield:				
Dist. 1	6	281	5	347
Dist. 2	2	279	1	354
Dist. 3	6	280	2	315
Dist. 4	6	306	5	308
Trenton	10	513	3	574
Wayne	5	177	0	228
West Bend	4	536	6	759
Germantown, vil:				
Dist. 1	3	267	2	376
Dist. 2	4	473	2	348
Dist. 3	6	439	3	463
Dist. 4	1	439	2	489
Jackson, vil	2	276	8	226
Kewaskum, vil	2	381	2	381
Newburg, vil	1	91	2	104
Slinger, vil	5	248	2	266
Hartford, city:				
Dist. 1	3	430	11	295
Dist. 2	6	386	3	416
Dist. 3	7	331	5	246
West Bend, city:				
Dist. 1	4	372	8	372
Dist. 2	6	398	4	295
Dist. 3	5	451	6	659
Dist. 4	5	413	4	457
Dist. 5	0	432	3	300
Dist. 6	2	408	9	285
Dist. 7	4	363	13	303
Dist. 8	10	478	6	452
Milwaukee, city:				
Dist. 15, Ward 285	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	181	12,114	144	13,505
WAUKESHA COUNTY				
Brookfield:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	0	190	9	357
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	0	316	4	368
Wards 9, 10	1	148	1	167
Delafield:				
Wards 1, 2	4	235	10	262
Wards 3, 4	0	294	0	347
Wards 5, 6	0	225	1	304
Eagle	1	254	2	294
Genesee:				
Ward 1	0	125	1	180
Ward 2	0	182	2	115
Ward 3	0	111	3	147
Ward 4	0	167	0	191
Ward 5	0	143	2	168
Lisbon:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 12, 13	3	462	3	406
Wards 4, 5, 6	1	506	3	384
Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	1	368	3	460
Merton:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	1	356	2	432
Wards 4, 5, 6	2	301	5	418
Wards 7, 8	1	193	1	450
Mukwonago:				
Ward 1	4	143	1	142
Wards 2, 3, 4	5	285	7	334
Wards 5, 6	0	175	1	191
Oconomowoc:				
Wards 1, 3, 6	5	408	1	509
Wards 2, 4, 5	4	411	1	527
Wards 7, 8	1	234	4	293
Ottawa	10	432	7	465
Pewaukee:				
Wards 1, 2	3	206	3	237
Ward 3	2	43	2	39
Wards 4, 5	1	203	5	219
Wards 6, 7	2	203	2	151
Wards 8, 9, 10	0	353	0	350
Ward 11	0	113	0	120
Wards 12, 13, 14	0	279	3	360
Summit:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	6	259	4	363
Wards 4, 5, 6	2	278	7	388
Vernon:				
Wards 1, 2	0	187	1	209
Ward 3	0	74	1	101
Wards 4, 5	0	212	0	205
Wards 6, 9	4	196	5	190
Wards 7, 8	3	278	2	280
Waukesha:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	2	501	4	589
Wards 5, 6, 7	3	404	5	513
Ward 8	0	120	0	113
Big Bend, vil	0	200	2	212
Butler, vil	1	432	2	278
Chenequa, vil	0	33	2	234
Dousman, vil	0	137	1	182
Eagle, vil	2	198	1	132
Elm Grove, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	1	134	3	680
Wards 3, 4	0	181	3	671
Wards 5, 6	0	281	8	502
Wards 7, 8	2	162	5	541
Hartland, vil:				
Ward 1	1	132	1	109
Ward 2	1	170	4	145
Ward 3	1	128	2	132
Ward 4	0	157	4	130
Ward 5	1	106	3	93
Ward 6	0	99	1	137
Ward 7	0	57	0	71
Lac La Belle, vil	0	45	0	93
Lannon, vil	1	175	0	136
Menomonee Falls, vil:				
Wards 1, 2	1	143	0	181
Wards 3, 6	4	613	14	595
Wards 4, 5	0	628	7	535
Ward 7	2	415	11	312
Wards 8, 9	3	510	15	468
Wards 10, 11, 12	4	748	15	794
Ward 13	3	293	6	320
Wards 14, 18	2	457	10	487
Wards 15, 16, 19	2	629	13	627
Ward 17	1	151	3	131
Ward 20	2	310	5	253
Merton, vil	1	118	4	192
Mukwonago, vil	6	662	23	538
Nashotah, vil	0	81	0	110
North Prairie, vil	0	160	1	151
Oconomowoc Lake, vil	0	49	3	173
Pewaukee, vil:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	4	410	0	322
Wards 4, 5, 6	1	299	2	256
Sussex, vil	5	588	9	426
Wales, vil	2	320	5	324
Brookfield, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	2	787	9	1,061
Wards 5, 6	1	436	16	636
Ward 7	1	195	2	422
Wards 8, 9	0	359	4	773
Ward 10	2	200	5	410
Wards 11, 12, 13	1	425	6	1,127
Wards 14, 15, 16	1	433	4	1,093
Ward 17	1	78	0	233
Wards 18, 19, 20	3	553	9	1,024
Ward 21	0	85	1	105
Wards 22, 23, 24	5	877	13	1,038
Delafield, city:				
Ward 1	1	133	8	159
Ward 2	2	129	6	133
Ward 3	0	145	10	163
Ward 4	1	88	4	135
Ward 5	0	117	7	179
Ward 6	0	17	0	11
Muskego, city:				
Wards 1, 2	2	415	7	370
Wards 3, 4	0	385	9	328
Wards 5, 6	3	372	8	281
Wards 7, 8	4	419	13	309

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
Wards 9, 10	4	400	9	300
Wards 11, 12	7	322	7	307
Wards 13, 14	1	369	7	354
New Berlin, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	5	816	10	728
Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	4	753	10	757
Wards 8, 9, 10	7	689	7	615
Wards 11, 12, 13	7	694	8	690
Wards 14, 15, 16, 17	9	666	3	753
Wards 18, 19, 20	7	599	5	701
Ward 21	0	104	1	117
Wards 22, 23, 24	5	569	6	557
Oconomowoc, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	2	466	12	531
Wards 5, 6, 7	1	357	8	417
Wards 8, 9, 10	10	378	5	290
Wards 11, 12, 13	3	379	7	429
Waukesha, city:				
Ward 1	2	279	8	311
Ward 2	0	164	5	132
Ward 3	2	314	7	159
Ward 4	0	120	7	112
Ward 5	0	274	9	140
Ward 6	0	199	4	125
Ward 7	0	362	8	224
Ward 8	1	353	7	268
Ward 9	2	237	2	383
Ward 10	0	271	7	134
Ward 11	1	329	8	327
Ward 12	0	147	1	189
Ward 13	4	255	7	154
Ward 14	1	255	6	223
Ward 15	2	299	4	166
Ward 16	2	318	11	179
Ward 17	2	236	7	160
Ward 18	0	297	8	175
Ward 19	0	136	6	125
Ward 20	1	160	5	111
Ward 21	0	377	7	300
Ward 22	0	357	9	185
Ward 23	1	115	1	117
Ward 24	2	274	6	243
Ward 25	2	170	1	128
Ward 26	1	237	2	134
Ward 27	0	196	3	182
Ward 28	1	329	5	255
Ward 29	1	348	6	356
Ward 30	0	386	12	527
Ward 31	0	141	4	89
TOTAL	257	43,128	735	47,860
WAUPACA COUNTY				
Bear Creek	2	58	1	152
Caledonia:				
Wards 1, 2	5	95	0	170
Dayton:				
Wards 1, 2	6	212	3	302
Dupont	1	35	0	102
Farmington:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	5	192	1	238
Wards 4, 5	2	285	0	303
Fremont	0	69	0	126
Harrison	3	109	1	135
Helvetia	5	85	0	95
Iola	2	107	0	77
Larrabee:				
Wards 1, 2	6	138	0	242
Lebanon:				
Wards 1, 2	3	119	2	172
Lind:				
Wards 1, 2	3	87	3	170
Little Wolf:				
Wards 1, 2	4	117	0	216
Matteson	0	68	2	129
Mukwa:				
Wards 1, 2	6	209	1	299
Royalton:				
Wards 1, 2	6	124	2	190
Scandinavia	2	132	0	128
St. Lawrence	4	78	0	93
Union	2	75	0	130
Waupaca:				
Wards 1, 2	2	104	0	149
Weyauwega	0	28	0	103
Wyoming	1	60	2	35
Big Falls, vil	2	14	0	20
Embarrass, vil	4	50	0	105
Fremont, vil	0	77	0	140
Iola, vil	2	215	0	199
Ogdensburg, vil	0	12	0	30
Scandinavia, vil	1	62	0	56
Clintonville, city:				
Wards 1, 2	2	127	1	218
Ward 3	4	104	1	135
Ward 4	2	99	3	125
Wards 5, 6	4	160	3	268
Ward 7	1	101	1	204
Manawa, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	1	158	3	232
Marion, city:				
Wards 1, 2, 3	3	124	0	261
New London, city:				
Wards 3, 4	1	190	0	209
Wards 5, 6	1	178	2	183
Wards 7, 8	2	197	1	192
Wards 9, 10	3	145	1	56
Waupaca, city:				
Dist. 1	0	124	1	143
Dist. 2	2	128	1	178
Dist. 3	0	79	1	108
Dist. 4	0	136	0	185
Dist. 5	0	87	0	186
Weyauwega, city:				
Ward 1	1	58	0	118
Ward 2	0	44	0	114
Ward 3	0	52	0	76
TOTAL	106	5,307	37	7,497
WAUSHARA COUNTY				
Aurora	0	67	0	176
Bloomfield	1	49	0	155
Coloma	9	64	0	62
Dakota	3	106	0	190
Deerfield	1	68	0	87
Hancock	1	55	0	64
Leon	2	136	2	139
Marion:				
Ward 1	1	93	1	151
Ward 2	2	115	1	113
Mt. Morris	1	152	1	133
Oasis	1	40	0	77
Plainfield	0	73	3	61
Poy Sippi	6	104	3	259
Richford	2	42	3	79
Rose	1	81	2	65
Saxeville	1	85	0	167
Springwater	4	170	1	186
Warren	3	58	0	94
Wautoma	1	130	1	221
Coloma, vil	0	53	0	77
Hancock, vil	1	57	0	51
Lohrville, vil	0	60	0	31
Plainfield, vil	0	118	0	109
Redgranite, vil	2	144	5	137
Wild Rose, vil	3	98	1	157
Berlin, city	0	2	0	15
Wautoma, city:				
Ward 1	1	93	0	108
Ward 2	0	66	0	93
Ward 3	1	53	1	103
TOTAL	48	2,432	25	3,360

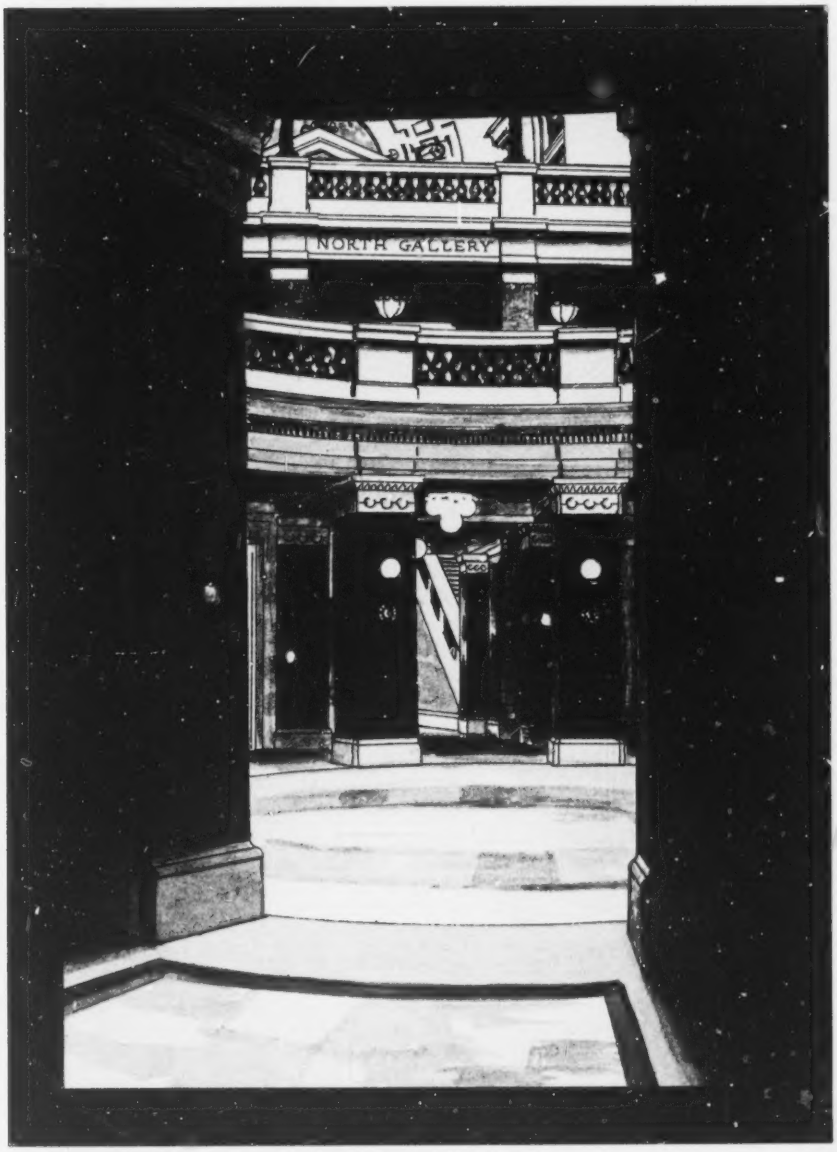
VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Wickstrom and Simonson (Cons.)	Earl and Flynn (Dem.)	Smiley and Shidell (Lib.)	Kohler and Olson (Rep.)
WINNEBAGO COUNTY				
Algoma	4	580	5	598
Black Wolf	7	373	6	511
Clayton	1	358	2	508
Menasha:				
Dist. 6	5	521	3	355
Dist. 7	6	461	7	380
Dist. 8	2	554	9	585
Dist. 9	3	472	8	492
Neenah	5	489	2	612
Nekimi	3	177	4	326
Nepeuskun	3	77	0	156
Omro	12	250	5	343
Oshkosh:				
Dist. 13	11	464	9	447
Dist. 14	0	235	4	176
Poygan	11	118	2	172
Rushford	8	189	1	361
Utica	9	148	1	235
Vinland	3	299	0	420
Winchester	2	184	1	261
Winneconne	2	291	3	420
Wolf River	4	111	2	232
Winneconne, vil	3	364	6	343
Appleton, city	0	0	0	0
Menasha, city:				
Dist. 1	4	508	10	335
Dist. 2	3	604	12	352
Dist. 3	4	591	12	477
Dist. 4	6	715	12	382
Dist. 5	4	740	11	357
Neenah, city:				
Dist. 20	0	479	9	840
Dist. 21	4	382	4	317
Dist. 22	3	575	16	730
Dist. 23	2	500	12	396
Dist. 24	2	500	9	456
Dist. 25	0	579	3	446
Dist. 26	1	566	15	398
Dist. 27	4	471	4	319
Dist. 28	0	0	0	0
Omro, city	4	444	1	388
Oshkosh, city:				
Dist. 29	1	518	10	694
Dist. 30	1	586	4	367
Dist. 31	10	626	4	617
Dist. 32	7	510	8	477
Dist. 33	9	523	8	343
Dist. 34	7	535	5	412
Dist. 35	8	619	5	492
Dist. 36	4	628	7	396
Dist. 37	4	628	9	278
Dist. 38	1	469	3	181
Dist. 39	4	638	13	546
Dist. 40	2	652	4	449
Dist. 41	5	562	6	341
Dist. 42	5	681	8	575
Dist. 43	4	698	9	521
Dist. 44	1	627	7	424
Dist. 45	5	506	4	410
TOTAL	223	24,375	324	21,649
WOOD COUNTY				
Arpin	1	79	1	101
Auburndale	3	82	2	177
Cameron	0	64	1	118
Cary	6	60	0	92
Cranmoor	3	24	1	49
Dexter	1	55	0	69
Grand Rapids:				
Ward 1	2	210	0	144
Ward 2	3	166	0	147
Ward 3	3	140	0	78
Ward 4	1	120	2	110
Ward 5	0	43	0	31
Ward 6	0	164	0	126
Ward 7	0	165	2	125
Ward 8	6	198	1	196
Ward 9	0	134	0	147
Hansen	2	122	4	116
Hiles	0	39	0	35
Lincoln	0	195	2	217
Marshfield	0	102	1	176
Milladore	0	119	1	102
Port Edwards:				
Ward 1	6	143	2	91
Ward 2	2	70	1	65
Remington	3	44	3	76
Richfield	5	115	2	227
Rock	2	83	0	131
Rudolph	4	243	3	163
Saratoga:				
Ward 1	4	96	1	72
Ward 2	4	128	1	84
Ward 3	3	107	1	67
Ward 4	2	89	1	76
Ward 5	3	139	2	82
Ward 6	3	104	1	119
Seneca	10	202	2	182
Sherry	2	119	2	140
Sigel	7	280	0	197
Wood	2	91	0	169
Arpin, vil	1	41	2	65
Auburndale, vil	0	70	0	122
Biron, vil	5	183	2	131
Hewitt, vil	0	95	0	92
Milladore, vil	0	53	1	51
Port Edwards, vil	5	428	6	332
Rudolph, vil	0	119	0	62
Vesper, vil	0	89	0	101
Marshfield, city:				
Dist. 1	1	291	3	251
Dist. 2	1	292	2	293
Dist. 3	2	347	7	374
Dist. 4	2	357	7	397
Dist. 5	3	259	6	189
Dist. 6	4	320	4	281
Dist. 7	3	345	6	313
Dist. 8	3	301	5	259
Dist. 9	6	299	3	259
Dist. 10	1	321	7	311
Nekoosa, city:				
Ward 1	2	143	4	99
Ward 2	2	134	1	94
Ward 3	2	149	0	111
Ward 4	3	127	0	88
Pittsville, city:				
Ward 1	0	58	0	83
Ward 2	0	39	0	43
Ward 3	0	32	0	38
Wisconsin Rapids, city:				
Ward 1	0	185	6	104
Ward 2	3	220	2	97
Ward 3	2	204	2	110
Ward 4	2	195	2	137
Ward 5	7	208	2	141
Ward 6	1	229	3	140
Ward 7	1	201	5	231
Ward 8	4	184	0	138
Ward 9	1	211	1	136
Ward 10	5	186	1	109
Ward 11	2	269	5	113
Ward 12	2	171	2	99
Ward 13	0	201	4	107
Ward 14	1	214	3	198
Ward 15	0	173	4	79
Ward 16	1	270	1	227
Ward 17	1	179	2	134
Ward 18	1	173	3	123
Ward 19	4	185	2	145
TOTAL	177	13,084	156	11,304

Hot air balloons rise from the launch site at the annual Wisconsin Dells-Lake Delton "Great Balloon Rally" (photo courtesy of the Division of Tourism, Wisconsin Department of Development).

WISCONSIN SYMBOLS

Wisconsin symbols: origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as enumerated in Sections 1.07, 1.08, 1.10 and 14.45 of the Wisconsin Statutes



WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

(See front and back endpapers)

The Coat of Arms

The Great Seal

Over the years a substantial group of items has gained statutory recognition as state symbols. Wisconsin now has an official flag, coat of arms, motto, seal, song, symbol of peace, tree, flower, bird, fish, animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, insect, mineral, rock and soil. The "badger" nickname, however, remains unofficial.

A brief historical description and text of the pertinent section of the Wisconsin Statutes for each symbol follows.

Flag. An official design for Wisconsin's state flag was initially provided by the Legislature in 1863. Noting that a flag had not been adopted and that Civil War regiments in the field were requesting flags, the Legislature formed a 5-member joint select committee to report "....a description for a proper state flag." This action resulted in the adoption of 1863 Joint Resolution 4, which provided a design for a state flag that was substantially the same as the regimental flags already in use by Wisconsin troops.

It was not until 1913, however, that language concerning flag specifications was added to the Wisconsin Statutes. Chapter 111, Laws of 1913, created a state flag provision in what is now statute Section 1.08. This description was quite similar to the 1863 version, specifying a dark blue flag with the state coat of arms centered on each side.

The 1913 design remained unchanged until the enactment of Chapter 286, Laws of 1979, which repealed and recreated statute Section 1.08. Most significant of the changes required by the 1979 act was adding the word "Wisconsin" and the date "1848" — the date of statehood — in white letters, centered above and below the coat of arms, respectively. This change was the culmination of years of legislative attempts to alter or replace Wisconsin's flag to make it more distinctive and recognizable.

The 1979 revision also provided certain technical changes in dimensions, proportions, materials and so on to make it easier for flag manufacturers to comply with the law.

"**1.08 State flag.** (1) The Wisconsin state flag consists of the following features:

(a) Relative dimensions of 2 to 3, hoist to fly.

(b) A background of royal blue cloth.

(c) The state coat of arms, as described under s. 1.07, in material of appropriate colors, applied on each side in the center of the field, of such size that, if placed in a circle whose diameter is equal to 50% of the hoist, those portions farthest from the center of the field would meet, but not cross, the boundary of the circle.

(d) The word "WISCONSIN" in white, capital, condensed Gothic letters, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered above the coat of arms, midway between the uppermost part of the coat of arms and the top edge of the flag.

(e) The year "1848" in white, condensed Gothic numbers, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered below the coat of arms, midway between the lowermost part of the coat of arms and the bottom edge of the flag.

(f) Optional trim on the edges consisting of yellow knotted fringe.

(2) The department of administration shall ensure that all official state flags that are manufactured on or after May 1, 1981 conform to the requirements of this section. State flags manufactured before May 1, 1981 may continue to be used as state flags."

Coat of arms. The coat of arms, now provided in statute Section 1.07, is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. Its history parallels that of the seal.

On the coat of arms is a sailor with a coil of rope and a "yeoman" — usually considered a miner — with a pick, representing labor by water and land. They are holding a quartered shield with symbols representing agriculture (plow), mining (pick and shovel), manufacturing (arm and hammer), and navigation (anchor). Centered on the shield is a small U.S. coat of arms and motto symbolizing loyalty to the Union. A horn of plenty stands for prosperity and abundance, while a pyramid of lead ingots represents mineral wealth. Centered over the crest is the state animal, the badger, and the state motto, "Forward".

"**1.07 State coat of arms.** The coat of arms of the state of Wisconsin is declared to be as follows:

ARMS. — Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, namely: Arms, palewise of 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), 'E pluribus unum'.

CREST. — A badger, passant, proper.

SUPPORTERS. — Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick proper.

MOTTO. — Over crest, 'Forward'."

Motto: "Forward". The motto, "Forward", which is part of the coat of arms, is provided in statute Section 1.07 (see above). It was introduced in the 1851 revision of the state seal and coat of arms. Governor Nelson Dewey had asked the chancellor of the university, John H. Lathrop, to design a new seal. It is alleged that during a chance meeting on a trip to New York City the Governor and the subsequent Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, evolved a new seal from the Lathrop design. Ryan objected to the proposed Latin motto. As an alternative, they first thought of "Excelsior", which suggested the words "Forward", "Upward" and "Onward"; "Forward" was chosen.

Seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a great seal, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms with the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin" centered above and a curved line of 13 stars below, with an ornamental border.

The history of the seal is inextricably entwined with that of the coat of arms. An official seal was created in 1836, when Wisconsin became a territory, and was revised in 1839. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, a new seal was prepared. This seal was changed in 1851 because, it is said, Governor Nelson Dewey did not like it. In 1881, Chapter 280 for the first time precisely described the great seal (and coat of arms), language that ultimately became Sections 1.07 and 14.45 of the statutes.

"**14.45 Great and lesser seals.** The great seal of the state consists of a metallic disc, 2-3/8 inches in diameter, containing, within an ornamental border, the following devices and legend: The coat of arms of the state, as in s. 1.07 described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;' in the exergue, in a curved line, 13 stars."

Song. The music for "On, Wisconsin!" was composed in 1909 by William T. Purdy with the idea of entering it in a Minnesota contest for the creation of a new football song. Instead, a friend, Carl Beck, persuaded Purdy to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team, and collaborated in the effort by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the University of Wisconsin in November 1909. It was later acclaimed by John Philip Sousa as the best college song he ever heard.

A set of lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by J.S. Hubbard (then editor of the *Beloit Free Press*) and Judge (later Tax Commissioner) Charles D. Rosa. Hubbard and Rosa were among the delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie, where Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Inspired by the occasion, they provided new, more solemn words to the already well-known Wisconsin football song. Their lyrics, some of which were later incorporated in the official state song, were first performed on the *S.S. Alabama* under the leadership of Prof. Julius E. Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation.

Although "On, Wisconsin!" was recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, until 1959, the state had not adopted any official song. In that year, Assemblyman Harold W. Clemens discovered that Wisconsin was one of only 10 states without a song. As a vocalist, he had sung "On, Wisconsin!" at public gatherings for many years thinking it was the state song. Mr. Clemens introduced a bill to give "On, Wisconsin!" the status he thought it deserved. On discovering that many different lyrics existed, an official text for the first verse of what was to become the state anthem was provided in the bill. It was enacted as Chapter 170, Laws of 1959, amending statute Section 1.10.

> "**1.10 State song and State symbols.** The Wisconsin state song is 'On, Wisconsin', music written by W.T. Purdy, the words to which are as follows: 'On, Wisconsin!, On, Wisconsin! Grand old badger state! We, thy loyal sons and daughters, Hail thee, good and great. On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Champion of the right, 'Forward', our motto--God will give thee might!'...."

Symbol of peace: mourning dove. Various individuals and organizations concerned with conservation and wildlife long sought a protected status for the dove. Concluding an effort that stretched over a decade, the mourning dove was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official symbol of peace and removed from the statutory definition of game birds by Chapter 129, Laws of 1971.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: The mourning dove (zenaidura macoura corolinensis linnaus) is the symbol of peace...."

Tree: sugar maple. A state tree was first selected by a vote of Wisconsin school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by oak, pine and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among the school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple again polled the most votes, followed by white pine and birch. The 1949 Legislature, in spite of efforts by white pine advocates, enacted Chapter 218, creating statute Section 1.10, which designated the sugar maple as the official state tree.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state tree is the sugar maple (acer saccharum)...."

Flower: wood violet. In 1908 school children nominated 4 candidates for state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created statute Section 1.10, named the wood violet Wisconsin's official flower.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state flower is the wood violet (viola papilionacea)...."

Bird: robin. In 1926-27, Wisconsin school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, creating statute Section 1.10, officially made the robin the state bird.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state bird is the robin (turdus migratorius)...."

Fish: muskellunge. As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the state fish. In 1955, by Chapter 18 and without a dissenting vote, the Legislature amended statute Section 1.10 to declare the muskellunge to be Wisconsin's official fish.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state fish is the muskellunge (Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell)...."

Animals: badger, white-tailed deer, dairy cow. Although the badger has been closely associated with Wisconsin since territorial days, it was not declared the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, seal and flag, as well as being immortalized in the song, "On, Wisconsin!" (" ....Grand old badger state!"). In the 1957 Legislature, 2 bills were introduced to establish a state animal, one for the badger and one for the white-tailed deer. When the debate ended, 2 official animals had been added to statute Section 1.10. 1957 Chapter 209 made the badger "state animal", while Chapter 147 named the white-tailed deer the state "wildlife animal".

Badger nickname. History, rather than nature or the law, explains Wisconsin's nickname, the "badgers", or "badger state". It evolved during the lead mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin. The name was first applied when miners who were too busy digging the "gray gold" to build houses moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter--like badgers. Although "badgers" had a somewhat derogatory connotation at first, it gradually gained acceptance as an apt description of the hardworking and energetic settlers of the Wisconsin territory. While the nickname stuck, it has remained unofficial.

The dairy cow was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official "domestic animal" by Chapter 167, Laws of 1971, in recognition of its many contributions to the state. This action was termed a logical and long overdue step, consistent with the state promoting itself as "*America's Dairyland*", the legend placed on state automobile license plates--following consideration of a number of serious and facetious descriptive phrases--by Chapter 115, Laws of 1939 (see statute Section 341.13).

1972 Executive Order 32 designated the Holstein-Friesian to be Wisconsin's official cow for the year ending May 31, 1973, and ordered the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreeds, to be announced on June 1 of each year (the date marking the beginning of June Dairy Month in the state). The Holstein was selected for the honor in 1982-83, followed in 1983-84 by the Milking Shorthorn.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state animal is the badger (taxidea taxus); the Wisconsin domestic animal is the dairy cow (bos taurus); the Wisconsin wildlife animal is the white-tailed deer (odocoileus virginianus) ...."

Insect: honey bee. Selection of the honey bee as official state insect was achieved when statute Section 1.10 was amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1977. The bill which became law was introduced at the request of the third grade class of Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association. Attempts to allow all elementary school pupils in the state to decide the selection by popular ballot were unsuccessful. Other contenders for the title were the monarch butterfly, dragon fly, ladybug and mosquito.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state insect is the honey bee (apis mellifera)...."

Mineral and rock: galena and red granite. Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, amended statute Section 1.10 to make galena the official state mineral and red granite the state rock. The proposal was introduced at the request of the Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society to promote geological awareness. Criteria for initial selection by the Wisconsin Geological Society included nativity, abundance, uniqueness, economic value and historical significance.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state mineral is the galena (lead sulphide); the Wisconsin state rock is the red granite...."

Soil: Antigo silt loam. An official state soil was created by 1983 Senate Bill 89, a declaration intended as a reminder of our soil stewardship responsibilities. Soil, a natural resource that took 10,000 years to produce, is not only essential to Wisconsin's economy, but is the foundation of

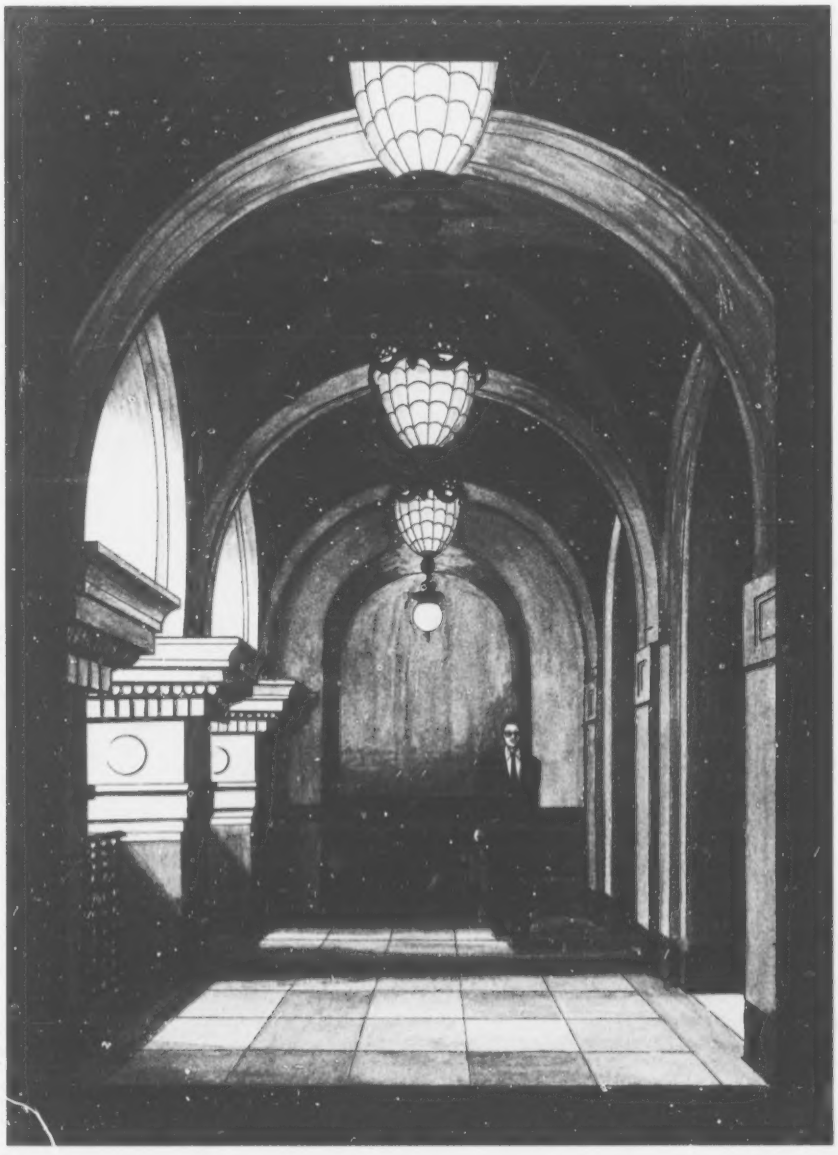
life. It needs to be conserved, rather than abused, poisoned, eroded or covered with concrete. Selected to represent the over 500 major soil types in Wisconsin, Antigo silt loam is a productive, level, silty soil of glacial origins, subsequently enriched by organic matter from prehistoric forests. Found *only* in Wisconsin — stretching in patches across the north central part of the state — it is named after one of our cities. It is a versatile soil which supports dairying, potato growing and timber. This amendment to statute Section 1.10 was the result of a successful recognition drive led by Professor Francis D. Hole, UW-Madison soil scientist.

> **"1.10 State Song and State Symbols** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state soil is the Antigo silt loam (typic glossoboralf)."

A steam engine from the Mid-Continent Railway Museum near North Freedom (photo courtesy of the Division of Tourism, Wisconsin Department of Development).

ADDENDA

Additions and revisions: state governmental update through June 30, 1983.



ADDENDA

The additions and revisions listed here result from actions occurring after the *1983-1984 Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press and up to June 30, 1983. Agency changes enacted in 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget) are included. Information in the Addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the Blue Book proper.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 229 to 308.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES:

Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety: LOIS PLOUS, resigned, eff. 6/7/83.

The **Transportation Projects Commission** was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 309 to 550.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor's Council:

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: RONALD R. BREDESON, succeeding Gerald Kratsch; KEN DEFOE; STEVE HOUSE, succeeding Leonard Hickey; KAY KIEFERNDORF; DR. EDWIN L. MORSE, succeeding Andrew Kane; MARK STROSAHL, succeeding Terry Trott; LORETTA WEBSTER, succeeding Evelyn Owens.

State Council on Alcohol and Other Druge Abuse: MICHAEL F. EARLY, succeeding Ken DeFoe.

The *Council on Criminal Justice* is repealed and recreated and attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

The *Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board* is created, replacing the Conservation Work Projects Board, and is attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Governor's Special Committees

Bicycle Coordinating Council, Governor's Advisory: ALICE H. VAN DEBURG, succeeding Bruce Timm; PHIL VAN VALKENBERG, succeeding Kathy Opall.

Physical Fitness and Health, Governor's Council on: KATIE MUNNS, *chairperson;* KENNETH ANDERSON, CAROL MARQUEZ BAINES, GEORGE CARPER, RONALD COOK, THOMAS J. FOGARTY, DR. RICHARD GLADITSCH, JON T. GRAND, ILA JEAN HORWITZ, JACQUIE KENNEDY, KRISTINE KRALL-LOWENSTEIN, DR. DENNIS LOKMER, ROBERT TIMBERLAKE, SHARON A. WACHHOLZ, DR. STEPHANIE WILLIAMSON.

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Advisory Council on: RICHARD T. ANDERSON, succeeding Dwight Davis; LOUIS HOLUB, succeeding Mark Scudder; DIANNE MADISON, succeeding Milton Kier; JENNIFER MCKENZIE, succeeding Pamela Wegner.

The *Women's Council* is created to replace the interim Wisconsin's Women's Council established by executive order and is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Hospital Rate Review Committee: KATHRYN MORRISON, *chairperson;* ARCHIE BECHER, JR.; MARVIN BRICKSON; JOHN BROGAN; JAMES E. BOUMAN; JAMES KUPERBURG.

Hospital Rate Review Program Appeals Board, Wisconsin: EUGENE I. LEHRMANN, *chairperson;* ROBERTA A. FILICKY-PENESKI; GORDON GRONERT; JOHN W. MATHEUS; TERRANCE PITTS; MARY PORETTI; HAROLD C. RISTOW.

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
Aeronautics, Council on Sec 15.467 (2)	Joyce L. Donner (succeeding Harry Chaplin)	Oshkosh	July 1, 1989
	Jack Kirby (succeeding Thomas Bouchard)	Platteville	July 1, 1989
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Citizens Council on Sec. 14.017 (2m)	Steve House (succeeding Leonard Hickey)	Waupaca	July 1, 1985
	Ronald R. Bredeson (succeeding Gerald Kratsch)	Madison	July 1, 1987
	Ken DeFoe	Bayfield	July 1, 1987
	Kay Kieferndorf	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987
	Bela A. Maroti (reappointment)	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987
	Dr. Edwin L. Morse (succeeding Andrew Kane)	Madison	July 1, 1987
	Mark Strosahl (Succeeding Terry Trott)	Rhinelander	July 1, 1987
	Loretta Webster (succeeding Evelyn Owens)	Oneida	July 1, 1987
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Sec. 14.017 (2)	Michael F. Early (succeeding Den DeFoe)	New Richmond	Pleas. of Gov.
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Sec. 15.197 (11n)	Chris Linn (succeeding Carol Reasbeck)	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986
	Don Cannady (succeeding Lucy Strom)	Tomahawk	July 1, 1987
	Roger Collins	Stevens Point	July 1, 1987
	James DeRoss	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987
	William Kazee (succeeding Dale Thompson)	Janesville	July 1, 1987
	Peg Olsen (reappointment)	Madison	July 1, 1987
	Sylvia Sipress (succeeding Brian Rogers)	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Sec. 15.197 (16)	Deborah A. Neas[1] (succeeding Mary Greendeer)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985
	Carol Robertson[1] (succeeding Ada Skyles)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985
	James Shaw[1] (succeeding Kay Smith)	Lake Mills	July 1, 1985
	Peggy A. Lautenschlager[1] (succeeding Betty Jo Nelsen)	Oshkosh	July 1, 1986
	Joan Okray[1] (succeeding Kristin Koeffler)	Janesville	July 1, 1986
	Karla R. Stacy[1] (succeeding Steve Bavolek)	La Crosse	July 1, 1986
*Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (16)	Jo DeMars[1] (succeeding Jacqueline Kuck)	Waukesha	July 1, 1985
	David L. Rusch[1] (reappointment)	New London	July 1, 1985
	Jerome H. Draeger[1] (succeeding Erin Poole)	Racine	July 1, 1986
	John Murray[1] (succeeding James Boll)	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1986
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Jim Kiesow[1] (succeeding Bari Kipnes)	Menomonie	July 1, 1985
	Thomas D. Pippin[1] (reappointment)	Madison	July 1, 1989
Highway Safety, Council on Sec. 15.467 (3)	Russell Hutter	Madison	July 1, 1984
	Denis J. Moran	Madison	July 1, 1984
	Howard G. Bjorklund (reappointment)	Madison	July 1, 1985
	Carol Z. Hemersbach	Madison	July 1, 1985
	La Verne Hoerig (succeeding Ruth Johnson)	Sheboygan	July 1, 1986
	Micky Sadoff (succeeding James Weygandt)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986
	Joe Sweda (succeeding Donald Percy)	Madison	July 1, 1986
*Historic Building Code Council Sec. 15.227 (17)	Gloria T. Hansen[1] (reappointment)	Eau Claire	May 7, 1985
	Roland M. Murphy[1] (reappointment)	Green Bay	May 7, 1985
	William E. Saul[1] (reappointment)	Madison	May 7, 1985
	Leslie Strand[1] (reappointment)	Sun Prairie	May 7, 1985

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute-Cont.

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
Historic Preservation Review Board Sec. 15.705 (2)	Gerald Abitz (succeeding E. Stephan Fischer)	Luxemburg	July 1, 1986
	John Forde (reappointment)	Wausau	July 1, 1986
	Katherine Hundt-Rankin (succeeding Janet Hessler)	Madison	July 1, 1986
	Ellen Langill (succeeding Gordon Parks)	Waukesha	July 1, 1986
	Frederick I. Olson, PhD. (reappointment)	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986
*Housing Finance Authority Section 234.02 (1)	Marjorie Kinney (succeeding Gilbert Santen)	Superior	Jan. 1, 1986
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Joseph Fandre (succeeding Denis Kussman)	Stevens Point	May 1, 1987
	William P. Ward (succeeding Donald Cuene)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987
Library and Network Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (6)	Luis Antonio Baez (succeeding Bernard Wirth)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1985
	Jane Vriesacker (succeeding Mary Lou Bohen)	Reedsburg	July 1, 1985
	Venora McKinney (succeeding Henry Bates, Jr.)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986
	Eugene G. McLande (succeeding Janice Beaudin)	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1986
	Audrey Roberts (succeeding Jacqulyn Shropshire)	Madison	July 1, 1986
	Barbara Warren (succeeding John Sheehy)	Hartford	July 1, 1986
	William Wilson (succeeding Paul Starr)	La Crosse	July 1, 1986
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	JoAnn Myrick (succeeding Paul Williams)	Middleton	July 1, 1985
	Walter J. Gleason, PhD. (succeeding Donald DeRozier)	Delavan	July 1, 1986
	Lafayette McKinney (reappointment)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986
	David P. Prasse, PhD. (reappointment)	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1986
Radiation Protection Council Sec. 15.197 (12)	Seymour Abrahamson, PhD. (reappointment)	Madison	July 1, 1986
	Charles R. Wilson, PhD. (reappointment)	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986
*Real Estate Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	John J. Poehlmann[1] (succeeding Else Lenser)	Shorewood	July 1, 1986
Retirement Research Committee Sec. 13.51 (2)	James J. Dilman (reappointment)	Sheboygan	July 1, 1987
Tourism, Council on Sec. 15.157 (2)	Gary Bertelsen (succeeding John Fease)	Rhinelander	July 1, 1986
	John T. Crowley (reappointment)	Wausau	July 1, 1986
	Maxine Dailey-O'Brien (succeeding Kenneth Kennedy)	Portage	July 1, 1986
	Paul F. Iannelli (succeeding Robert Siegel)	Brookfield	July 1, 1986
	Virgil Steele (succeeding Geraldine Frigge)	Spring Green	July 1, 1986

*Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.
[1]Has been nominated by the Governor but not yet confirmed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: COMMERCE

Development, Department of

Council on Tourism: GARY BERTELSEN, succeeding John Fease; MAXINE DAILEY-O'BRIEN, succeeding Kenneth Kennedy; PAUL F. IANNELLI, succeeding Robert Siegel; VIRGIL STEELE, succeeding Geraldine Frigge.

The *Technology Development Board* is created and is attached to the Department of Development for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Regulation and Licensing, Department of

Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board: JO DEMARS, succeeding Jacqueline Kuck; JEROME H. DRAEGER, succeeding Erin Poole; JOHN MURRAY, succeeding James Boll.

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: JIM KIESOW, succeeding Bari Kipnes.

Psychology Examining Board: JOANN MYRICK, succeeding Paul Williams; WALTER J. GLEASON, PHD., succeeding Donald DeRozier.

Real Estate Board: JOHN J. P[illegible]LMANN, succeeding Else Lenser.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: EDUCATION

Historical Society of Wisconsin, State

Historic Preservation Review Board: GERALD ABITZ, succeeding E. Stephan Fischer; ELLEN LANGILL, succeeding Gordon Parks; KATHERINE HUNDT RANKIN, succeeding Janet Hessler.

The *Division for Historic Sites* is created and is attached to the State Historical Society for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Public Instruction, Department of

Council on Library and Network Development: LUIS ANTONIO BAEZ, succeeding Bernard Wirth; VENORA MCKINNEY, succeeding Henry Bates; EUGENE G. MCLAINE, succeeding Janice Beaudin; AUDREY ROBERTS, succeeding Jacqulyn Shropshire; BARBARA WARREN, succeeding John Sheehy; WILLIAM WILSON, succeeding Paul Starr.

The *School District Boundary Appeal Board* is created within the Department of Public Instruction by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

University of Wisconsin System

UW-Platteville: Chancellor: WILLIAM W. CHMURNY, succeeding Warren Carrier.

UW-Extension: Chancellor: PATRICK BOYLE, succeeding Jean Evans.

The *Robert M. LaFollette Institute of Public Affairs* is established at the UW-Madison by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Transportation, Department of

Council on Aeronautics: JACK DIRBY, succeeding Thomas Bouchard; JOYCE L. DONNER, succeeding Harry Chaplin.

Council on Highway Safety: CAROL Z. HEMERSBACH; LA VERNE HOERIG, succeeding Ruth Johnson; MICHY SADOFF, succeeding James Weygandt; JOE SWEDA, succeeding Donald Percy.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

Employment Relations Commission

The *Council on Employment Relations* is abolished by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Health and Social Services, Department of

Council on Developmental Disabilities: DON CANNADY, succeeding Lucy Strom; LINN CHRIS, succeeding Carol Reasbeck; ROGER COLLINS; JAMES DEROSS; WILLIAM KAZEE, succeeding Dale Thompson; SYLVIA SIPRESS, succeeding Brian Rogers.

Council on Domestic Abuse: PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER, succeeding Betty Jo Nelsen; DEBORAH A. NEAS, succeeding Mary Greendeer; JOAN OKRAY, succeeding Kristin Koeffler; CAROL ROBERTSON, succeeding Ada Skyles; JAMES SHAW, succeeding Kay Smith; KARLA R. STACY, succeeding Steve Bavolek.

The *Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board* is created and is attached to the Department of Health and Social Services for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

The *Prison Industries Board* is created and is attached to the Department of Health and Social Services for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

The *Council on Medical Education Loan Repayment Grants* is created within the Department of Health and Social Services by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of

Governor's Employment and Training Office

State Job Training Coordinating Council: JACK B. REIHL, succeeding John Schmitt.

The *Governor's Employment and Training Office* is attached to the Office of the Governor by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Military Affairs, Department of

Deputy Adjutant General for Army: COL. BARRY W. YOUNG, succeeding Maj. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr. (Ret.).

Justice, Department of

Law Enforcement Standards Board: JOSEPH FANDRE, succeeding Dennis Kussman; WILLIAM P. WARD, succeeding Donald Cuene.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

The *Hospital Rate-Setting Commission* is created and is attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin act 27 (the budget).

The Division of Natural Resources Hearings and the Division of Nursing Home Appeals are merged to become the *Division of Hearings and Appeals* and attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Employment Relations, Department of

The *Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection* is created to replace the Division of Personnel in the Department of Employment Relations by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: STATE AUTHORITIES

Housing Finance Authority: MARJORIE KINNEY, succeeding Gilbert Santen.

The *Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority* is abolished by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 551 to 586.

Service Agencies: Judicial Commission

The *Judicial Commission* is attached to the Ethics Board by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget).

Circuit Courts: Judges

Eau Claire County, Branch 3: GREGORY PETERSON, succeeding Judge Karl Peplau, for a term ending July 31, 1984.

Kenosha County, Branch 3: BRUCE E. SCHROEDER, succeeding Judge John Malloy, for a term ending July 31, 1984.

Trempealeau County: RICHARD D. GALSTAD, succeeding Judge Albert Twesme, for a term ending July 31, 1986.

STATISTICS

Addenda relating to pages 587 to 812.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN:

Christmas Tree Assn., Wisconsin ..... Virginia Mountford, Exec. Secy. Rt. 1, Box 141, Arlington 53591

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: **County Officers in Wisconsin**

La Crosse County: District Attorney: ROGER LEGRAND, succeeding Michael Mulroy (eff. 8/1/83 for a term ending 1/1/85).

ELECTIONS

Addenda relating to pages 853-943

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT

Special Election, June 28, 1983

Assembly District	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
17th.	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	3,159
	Rep.	Robert G. Donovan	1,567
48th.	Dem.	John A. Volk	2,855
	Rep.	Donald D. Bartels	2,623

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Special Election, June 28, 1983

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Florence	48th	Volk	217	Bartels	161
Forest	48th	Volk	1,439	Bartels	445
Langlade (part)	48th	Volk	277	Bartels	316
Marathon (part)	48th	Volk	3	Bartels	27
Marinette (part)	48th	Volk	54	Bartels	298
Menominee	48th	Volk	71	Bartels	25
Milwaukee (part)	17th	Krusick	3,159	Donovan	1,567
Oconto (part)	48th	Volk	289	Bartels	811
Shawano (part)	48th	Volk	205	Bartels	540

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CHANGES

A legislative redistricting plan was enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 29 (July 1983 Special Session Assembly Bill 1).

BIOGRAPHIES: COMMITTEE AND OFFICE ASSIGNMENTS

Margaret Ann Krusick (Dem.), 17th Assembly District

Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety, vice chp.; Children and Human Development; Judiciary; Primary and Secondary Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1733.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 North, State Capitol.

John Volk (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education, vice chp.; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Revenue.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3780.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 North, State Capitol.

BIOGRAPHIES: ADDRESS CHANGES

Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.), 28th Senate District

Voting address: 4380 S. Moorland, New Berlin 53151.

John M. Young (Rep.), 68th Assembly District

Voting address: 17990 Parrish Drive, Brookfield 53005.

BIOGRAPHIES: SPECIAL ELECTION, AUGUST 2, 1983

David Helbach (Dem.), 24th Senate District

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Commerce and Consumer Affairs — STEVEN BRIST, appointed eff. 7/15/83.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety — ROBERT THOMPSON, resigned as vice chp. (will remain a member).

Economic Development — DAVID CLARENBACH, resigned eff. 7/18/83; MARK LEWIS, appointed eff. 7/15/83.

Government Operations — JOSEPH WINEKE, appointed vice chp. eff. 7/15/83.

Higher and Vocational Education — JEANNETTE BELL, appointed eff. 7/15/83.

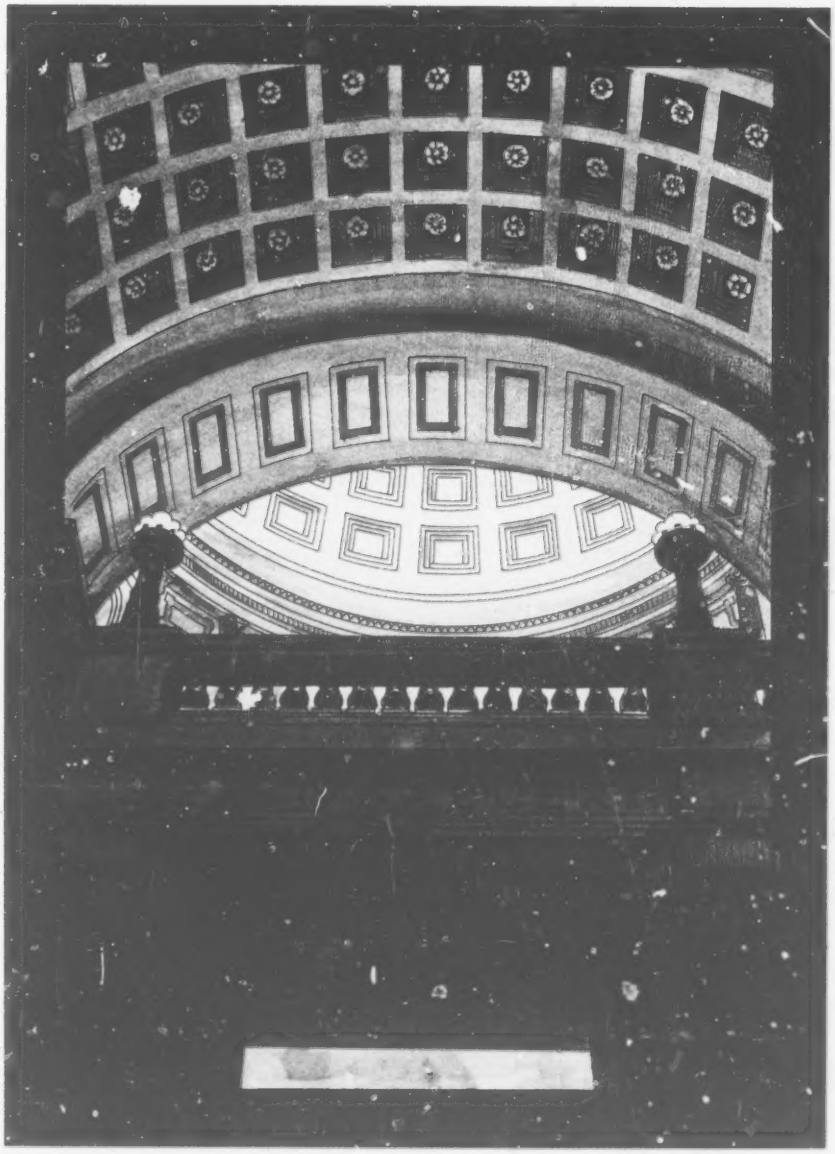
Highways — MARLIN SCHNEIDER, appointed eff. 7/15/83.

Judiciary — JOSEPH WINEKE, resigned eff. 7/18/83.

Revenue — MARLIN SCHNEIDER, appointed eff. 7/15/83. Four revenue study committees created: **Alternative School Financing** — ROBERT THOMPSON, chp.; CHARLES COLEMAN, WILLIAM ROGERS. **Inheritance Taxes** — JOSEPH WINEKE, chp.; JOHN MERKT, ROBERT THOMPSON. **Revenue Distribution** — HARVEY STOWER, chp.; JOHN MANSKE, ROBERT THOMPSON. **Sales Taxes** — JOHN ANTARAMIAN, chp.; ROBERT COWLES, ROBERT THOMPSON.

Transportation — MARLIN SCHNEIDER, appointed eff. 7/15/83.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX



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